THE
MUNICIPAL
YEAR BOOK
1946

0
06
ded vol.)

~~NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY.~~

The Municipal Year Book

1946

The
Municipal Year Book
1946

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

Clarence E. Ridley
Orin F. Nolting

LATER EDITION
IN LIBRARY
(SEE CATALOG)

Price $8.50

U OF I
LIBRARY

CHICAGO
The International City Managers' Association
1946

COPYRIGHT, 1946, BY
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS BOOK
MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY FORM WITHOUT
PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA, AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JS
344
C5A24
1946
n/c

FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of this volume as in past years is to provide municipal officials with discussions of the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups.

Among the new features in this edition are certain data on municipal personnel administration, planning, airports, parking facilities, and state legislation enabling cities to perform certain functions. The personnel section contains information on hours of work, overtime pay, vacations and sick leave, veterans' preference, salaries of chief municipal officials, and university training for public administration. The fire and police sections also contain more information than previously on working conditions and training. New data in the planning section consist of an analysis of types of public works projects for which plans and specifications had been completed at the beginning of 1946 and the estimated cost of such projects. The new sections on airports and parking facilities also reflect the changing emphasis in municipal activities. Airport data last appeared in the 1941 edition, and off-street parking lots and parking meters in the 1942 edition. Other new sections present analyses of state legislation relating to statewide retirement plans for municipal employees, municipal reserve funds, control of land subdivisions, and urban redevelopment.

Other new data include information on the economic base of metropolitan districts, supplementing certain economic and social characteristics presented for each city over 10,000 population. These data will be useful in analyzing and interpreting information on municipal activities presented in other tables in the Year Book. This edition contains more information about the smaller cities than previous Year Books. In addition to governmental data and the directory of mayors and clerks for every city of 5,000 to 10,000 population, this edition contains information on new sources of revenue developed by this group of cities during 1945, annual reports, parking meters, and public works projects and estimated cost.

In addition to these new sections most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date, including units of local government, metropolitan districts, new sources of municipal revenue, annual municipal reports, typical utility bills, city planning data, directory of city officials, model municipal ordinances, analysis of court decisions affecting cities, assessed valuations and tax rates, gross and net debt, and fire and police activities. Special attention is directed to the first article, "Cities in the Postwar World," and to the summary articles in each field of municipal activity. These articles review the significant events during the year, and the articles preceding each of the major tables analyze data reported by hundreds of cities. Municipal officials also have found useful the sources of information for each municipal activity—an important regular feature of the Year Book.

44301 39077 44301

Every section of the YEAR BOOK is revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of YEAR BOOK users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim each year is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the YEAR BOOK continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and students of government. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give YEAR BOOK users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all those who have assisted in the preparation of this thirteenth edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK we express our sincere appreciation.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
April, 1946

CONTENTS

PAGE
Cities in the Postwar World . . . . . . *Herbert and Dorothea Simon* 1
How to Use the Year Book 9

Part One: GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units 17
  Table I. Summary of Governmental Units by States 18
  Table II-A. Metropolitan Districts, Suburbs, and Number of Units . . 23
Economic Base of Districts 27
  Table II-B. Economic Base of Metropolitan Districts 28
Urban Places and Population 29
  Table III. Post-1940 Populations for 120 Cities Over 5,000 30
Economic Classification of Cities . . . . . . *Grace Kneedler Ohlson* 32
Governmental Data for 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population 41
  Table IV. Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000 . . 51
  Table V. Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 71
Federal-City Relations in 1945 . . . . *I. M. Labovitz and John W. Field* 92
State Municipal Leagues in 1945 . . . . *Earl D. Mallery* 99
  Table VI. State Municipal Leagues 101

Part Two: MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1945 . . . . *James M. Mitchell* 105
State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees . 109
  Table VII. State-Administered Retirement Systems 112
Salaries of Municipal Officials 114
  Table VIII-A. Salaries of Municipal Officials: 1946 115
  Table VIII-B. Trends in Average Salaries of Municipal Officials . . . 118
Educational Preparation for Public Administration . *William C. Rogers* 119
  Table IX. Colleges and Universities Offering Programs 120
Municipal Personnel Data 122
  Table X. Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000 136

Part Three: MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration . . . . *Carl H. Chatters* 171
Municipal Budgeting . . . . *A. E. Buck* 175
Assessment Administration . . . . *Albert W. Noonan* 178
Municipal Purchasing . . . . *Albert H. Hall* 182
New Sources of Municipal Revenue 185
Municipal Reserve Funds . . . . *H. Harrison Hemenway* 191
  Table XI. State Laws Authorizing Cities to Create Reserve Funds . . . 192
Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates 193
  Table XII. Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates for Cities Over 30,000 . 195

PAGE
THE MUNICIPAL DEBT SITUATION . . . . *Lewis B. Sims* 204
Table XIII. Gross and Net Long-Term Debt 209

PART FOUR: MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
Administrative Organization . . . . *Herman G. Pope* 225
County Government . . . . *Paul W. Wager* 231
Council-Manager Government . . . . *Grace L. Geer* 236
Municipal Reporting . . . . *J. Fred Rippy, Jr.* 240
Table XIV. General Annual Municipal Reports Issued in 1945 243
PLANNING AND ZONING
Developments in 1945 . . . . *Walter H. Blucher* 251
Municipal Land Subdivision Control . . *Martin and Margy Meyerson* 256
Table XV. State Laws on Municipal Land Subdivision Control 258
City Planning Data 261
Table XVI-A. City Planning Data for Cities Over 25,000 265
Table XVI-B. City Planning Data for Cities 10,000 to 25,000 273
PUBLIC WELFARE
Developments in 1945 . . . . *Howard L. Russell* 284
PUBLIC HEALTH
Developments in 1945 292
HOUSING
Developments in 1945 . . . . *Hugh R. Pomeroy* 302
State Urban Redevelopment Legislation . . . . . . *Della Richman* 311
Table XVII-A. Private Urban Redevelopment Corporations 313
Table XVII-B. Public Agencies for Urban Redevelopment 314
PUBLIC WORKS
Developments in 1945 . . . . *William D. McIlvaine, Jr.* 318
Refuse Collection Charges 325
Table XVIII. Refuse Collection Charges in Cities Over 10,000 326
Sewer Rentals 328
Table XIX. Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000 329
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES
Developments in 1945 . . . . *John Bauer* 336
Typical Bills for Electric Service 342
Table XX. Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service 343
Municipal Airports 348
Table XXI. Municipal Airports in Cities Over 25,000 349
FIRE ADMINISTRATION
Developments in 1945 . . . . *Percy Bugbee* 360
Fire Department Statistics 363
Table XXII-A. Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000 . . . 377
Table XXII-B. Fire Department Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 . 388
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Developments in 1945 . . . . *J. D. Holstrom* 402
Police Department Statistics 408
Table XXIII-A. Police Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000 . . 418
Table XXIII-B. Police Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 . 426

PAGE

TRAFFIC SAFETY
Developments in 1945 . . . . *Robert E. Raleigh* 441
City Traffic Accident Data 445
Table XXIV. Traffic Safety Data for Cities Over 10,000 447
Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots 455
Table XXV. Off-Street Parking Lots in Cities Over 10,000 457
Parking Meters 461
Table XXVI. Parking Meter Data for All Cities: February, 1946 . . . 464

PARKS AND RECREATION
Developments in 1945 . . . . *Weaver W. Pangburn* 474

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION
Developments in 1945 . . . . *J. B. Edmonson* 480

PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Developments in 1945 . . . . *Julia Wright Merrill* 486

MUNICIPAL LAW AND COURTS
City Legal Problems in 1945 . . . . *Charles S. Rhyne* 491
Selected Model Municipal Ordinances 501

PART FIVE: DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

THE CITY MANAGER PROFESSION AND DIRECTORY 523
Table XXVII. Directory of Council-Manager Cities and City Managers . 524

DIRECTORIES OF CITY OFFICIALS 539
Table XXVIII. Directory of Officials in All Cities Over 10,000 540
Table XXIX. Directory of Mayors and Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 . 566
Table XXX. Directory of Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000 . . . 578

INDEX 581

CHARTS

Per Cent Distribution by Types Between Township and Nontownship States . 22
Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1945 124
Growth of Retirement Systems by Five-Year Periods and 1945 131
Municipal Bond Yields: 1940 through 1945 and to March 1, 1946 173
Gross Debt of the 397 Cities: 1942, 1943, and 1944 205
Per Cent Distribution of Debt, by Population Group: 1944 206
Debt of the 397 Largest Cities: 1942, 1943, and 1944 207
Recipients and Assistance Payments Under Public Assistance Programs . . . 285
Payments to Recipients of Assistance and Earnings of Persons Employed . . . 287
Annual Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births: 1915 to 1944 . . . 295
New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started—1925 to 1945 304
Nonfarm Dwelling Units Needed in 1955 305
Average Value of Construction Contracts: 1940 to 1945 321
Average Residential Electric Bills, Cities Over 50,000: 1924-1945 342
Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1945 361
Trends in Median Fire Department Salaries: 1942 to 1946 369
Five-Year Trends in Number of Fire Department Employees and Fire Losses . 371
Trends in Median Salaries of Patrolmen: 1942 to 1946 411
Trends in Number of Police Employees and Radio Equipment 415
Trends in Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States 443

The State Correspondents

Alabama	Joseph M. Ray, University of Alabama, University.
Arizona	Joseph C. Furst, Arizona Municipal League, Phoenix.
Arkansas	Glenn Zimmerman, Arkansas Municipal League, N. Little Rock.
California	John M. Pfiffner, University of Southern Calif., Los Angeles.
Colorado	D. Mack Easton, Colorado Municipal League, Boulder.
Connecticut	Carter W. Atkins, Connecticut Public Expenditure Council.
Delaware	John W. Nowland, Tax Research Bureau, Wilmington.
Florida	Angus M. Laird, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Georgia	M. Clyde Hughes, University of Georgia, Athens.
Idaho	Joseph D. Wood, Idaho State Planning Board, Boise.
Illinois	A. L. Sargent, Illinois Municipal League, Springfield.
Indiana	Carl R. Dortch, Bureau Governmental Research, Indianapolis.
Iowa	Herman H. Trachsel, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Kansas	John G. Stutz, League of Kansas Municipalities, Topeka.
Kentucky	Carl B. Wachs, Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington.
Louisiana	W. V. Holloway, Tulane University, New Orleans.
Maine	Orren C. Hormell, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
Maryland	D. Benton Biser, Commission on Gov't Efficiency and Economy.
Massachusetts	Philip L. Gamble, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.
Michigan	Ellsworth B. Cummings, Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota	C. C. Ludwig, League of Minnesota Municipalities, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Joseph B. James, Miss. State College for Women, Columbus.
Missouri	Bruce Carl, Missouri Municipal League, Columbia.
Montana	Fred Bennion, Montana Taxpayers' Association, Helena.
Nebraska	J. G. W. Lewis, Committee of 1,000, Lincoln.
Nevada	C. C. Smith, Nevada Merit Examination Board, Reno.
New Hampshire	John D. Langmuir, Federation of Taxpayers Associations, Concord.
New Jersey	William Miller, Princeton University, Princeton.
New Mexico	Rupert F. Asplund, Taxpayers' Assn. of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
New York	Morgan Strong, Municipal Training Institute, Albany.
North Carolina	Davetta L. Steed, N. C. League of Municipalities, Raleigh.
North Dakota	M. H. Atkinson, League of N. D. Municipalities, Bismarck.
Ohio	Harvey Walker, Ohio State University, Columbus.
Oklahoma	David Fudge, Oklahoma Municipal League, Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Herman Kehrli, League of Oregon Cities, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	H. F. Alderfer, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	R. M. Goodrich, R. I. Public Expenditure Council, Providence.
South Carolina	J. N. Caldwell, Municipal Association of S. C., Columbia.
South Dakota	R. F. Patterson, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
Tennessee	Lee S. Greene, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Texas	E. E. McAdams, League of Texas Municipalities, Austin.
Utah	G. Homer Durham, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	K. R. B. Flint, Norwich University, Northfield.
Virginia	Harold I. Baumes, League of Virginia Municipalities, Richmond.
Washington	Joshua H. Vogel, Association of Washington Cities, Seattle.
West Virginia	Pat Maloney, W. Va. League of Municipalities, Charleston.
Wisconsin	Frederick N. MacMillin, League of Wisconsin Municipalities.
Wyoming	C. A. Bloomfield, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Cities in the Postwar World

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1945

By Herbert A. Simon and Dorothea Pye Simon*

The sudden surrender of Japan in August, 1945, unexpectedly catapulted American cities from the war into the postwar. Perhaps at no other time in our history have cities been forced to redirect their objectives and their programs so suddenly and so drastically. In most respects, however, the problems with which cities found themselves confronted at this moment were not new problems, but problems whose consideration had been suspended for four years by the urgency of war needs. Among the old problems, now revived, are the task of preventing the spread of urban blight in the great metropolitan centers and restoration of areas already blighted, the problem of securing some kind of coordinated municipal government for such areas, the problem of providing cities with a flexible, adequate revenue base, and the task of staffing city halls with competent, wide-awake personnel capable of dealing with the complexities of modern administration.

The Bright Side. On the bright side of the picture at the end of 1945 was the magnificent wartime record of our cities in maintaining essential services, and their improved financial condition due to increased assessed values, the availability of new revenues, and the decrease in indebtedness.

The war period has been, for the cities, a period of steady depletion of manpower and physical plant. Neither men nor materials were available for adequate maintenance and renewal of streets, parks, sewers, public buildings or other facilities. In spite of this, cities continued during 1945 to maintain acceptable levels of public service and to carry the heavy burdens placed on them by new wartime industry.

Localities like Willow Run, Michigan, Richmond, California, and Hampton Roads, Virginia, which four years earlier had faced apparently insuperable problems of providing for new populations, in every case had met these problems—at an emergency level to be sure—were now reassessing the situations in which the war had left them and were preparing to return to a peacetime basis. At the end of the year most cities were filling vacant positions rapidly with returning veterans, and were getting under way their long-deferred maintenance programs. A large number of cities had anticipated and planned these programs during 1944 and 1945, and were now delayed only by the continuing shortages of labor and materials.

Municipal finance continued during 1945 to be one of the brightest parts of the whole municipal picture. A large number of the cities which were legally able to do so continued their far-sighted policies of maintaining tax rates with only slight reductions, reducing bonded indebtedness, and building up reserves for deferred maintenance and postwar construction. They were aided in this in several states by state legislation legalizing such reserves. State legislatures took an unusually liberal and enlightened attitude toward the revenue needs of their cities. Sharing of state-collected taxes was expanded in at least six states: Iowa, Pennsylvania, Michigan, South Carolina, New York, and South Dakota. Impressed by the substantial revenues obtained from the New York City sales tax and the Philadelphia income tax, a number of cities were asking for power to levy such taxes, and Baltimore received a broad grant of discretionary taxing power from the Maryland legislature. Cities continued to experiment with a variety of minor tax sources which, however, were of doubtful usefulness from the standpoint of revenue yield and fiscal advisability.

---

*Mr. Simon is associate professor of political science, Illinois Institute of Technology, and Mrs. Simon is editorial assistant, The Municipal Year Book.

Public works planning, already fairly well advanced, was aided by a substantial grant of Federal funds to assist governmental agencies in planning and blueprinting their postwar construction projects. These grants are to be repaid to the federal government when the projects reach the construction stage. Continued material shortages have given the cities an extension in the time available to complete these plans.

The Dark Side. In spite of the very hopeful developments just enumerated, the situation of the cities at the end of 1945 left no room for complacency. The *slogan* of "postwar planning," which echoed from every meeting room during the year, had far outstripped the *activity* of postwar planning. The sudden end of the war found the plans of most cities far from the stage of development they will have to reach if they are to exercise any substantial influence on postwar programs. Most progress had been made on plans for postwar public works; far less progress had been made on plans for urban reconstruction and governmental reorganization, and over the whole scene was cast the dark shadow of an unprecedented housing emergency that will require immediate action regardless of whether plans are available for guiding this action wisely.

Comprehensive city plans and plans for redevelopment of urban blighted areas present a picture of general unpreparedness for any vigorous program of urban reconstruction. Even here, substantial progress must be admitted if comparison is made with the situation that existed 10 or 15 years ago, for each year a number of new cities has been added to the list of those that are appropriating substantial sums to city planning agencies. The two great weaknesses are, first, the large number of cities which do not yet have comprehensive plans, and, second, the large gap that still exists, and that has hardly been narrowed, between the recognition by planners of the kind of reconstruction that is needed and the legislative and financial tools that are available to bring about this reconstruction.

Almost half the states now have on their statute books urban redevelopment laws designed to attract private capital to the task of reconstructing blighted areas, but there had been no noticeable rush of investment capital to make use of these laws—indeed, by the end of 1945 only two projects had been undertaken. Even if greater activity develops here, it is generally recognized that the greatest part of postwar residential construction will take place on the outskirts of the cities, and that although existing subdivision regulations may in some places secure adequate neighborhood design of these new developments, there are no adequate controls over their locations nor any means available to prevent (if it is desirable to prevent it) the continued dispersion of cities and the consequent rotting of their central cores.

The seriousness of the last named problem—the decline of the central city—was accentuated during 1945 by the lack of any substantial progress toward the integration of governmental organization in metropolitan areas. There was one hopeful sign during the year, attributable to federal activity rather than local initiative. The federal government in its new program of aiding through highway construction in urban areas was insisting on the development of integrated highway plans for whole metropolitan areas as a condition for the approval of grants.

The seriousness of the housing problem was emphasized by the appointment at the end of 1945 of Wilson Wyatt, former mayor of Louisville, as an emergency housing "czar," and by the introduction in Congress of the comprehensive Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill. Quite aside from the prewar problem of eliminating substandard housing, the country was faced with the prospect of an absolute shortage of housing which it is estimated will reach one and one-half or two million units by the end of 1946. It did not appear hopeful as 1945 ended that the emergency housing which would be needed to meet this problem could be carried out with any great regard for long-term housing, planning, and urban redevelopment needs and standards.

Personnel. Continued manpower shortages and steadily rising salary schedules characterized the municipal personnel picture in 1945. The year recorded a number of advances in personnel administration. Position-classification projects were completed or in progress at the end of the year in 11 cities and three states. Four cities and five states had adopted or revised their pay plans. Special training programs were instituted for policemen in five cities, training in telephone techniques in two. San Diego set up a comprehensive training program for municipal employees with a full-time training officer.

A total of nine states adopted statewide retirement systems for municipal employees, bringing the number of states with such systems to 22. A number of other states amended their retirement laws to increase coverage and benefits. Eleven cities adopted retirement plans, of which two covered only firemen and policemen. In eight cities and four counties local legislation was adopted establishing or extending civil service systems.

Court decisions on personnel matters were concerned chiefly with labor unions and the employment rights of returning servicemen. A number of decisions were handed down on the power of cities to bargain collectively with labor unions—holding contracts illegal but permitting check-off of union dues with the consent of the individual employees. The courts were still feeling their way at the end of the year in the delimitation of the reemployment and pension rights of servicemen. One decision held that a veteran who could not pass the physical examination for his previous position was not eligible for reemployment.

Finance. The most important developments in municipal finance during the year have already received attention in preceding sections. One result of the favorable financial picture was the reduction of aggregate state and local debt during the year from about seventeen and one-half billion dollars to sixteen and one-half billions.

Legal problems were encountered in determining the scope of tax liability of federal war industry properties. Much property was restored to the tax rolls by its transfer to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which by statute is not tax exempt; but the Surplus Property Administration was selling property on time payments and retaining title so that exemption would continue until final payment is made. The courts continued to broaden the liability of persons within federal areas to state taxation and the power of the state to regulate them. The Minnesota "home port" tax on airlines brought about a Civil Aeronautics Board report on taxation of airlines that foreshadows an important new federal policy toward state taxation of interstate commerce. The basic proposal of this report was that the federal government permit state taxation of airlines only on the basis of a federal formula for allocating property values among the various taxing states.

Most states enacted enabling legislation under which municipalities could purchase federal surplus properties without following the usual advertising and bidding procedures; but the experience in purchase of surplus properties was disappointing because of the failure of the federal agencies to observe fully the governmental priorities established by law.

Planning and Housing. Some of the most important planning developments of the year have already been reported. Generally, the picture of planning organization was an encouraging one. A number of metropolitan areas, though lacking a governmental structure that will permit a coordinated solution of their problems, have set up official or unofficial metropolitan planning agencies as a prelude to voluntary cooperation. County planning agencies continued to increase and to strengthen their programs, and there was a notable increase during the year in the budgets of city planning agencies. In general, organization for planning was making more rapid progress than the acquisition of powers needed to implement plans.

Airport zoning received considerable attention during the year, 17 states adopted airport zoning acts that followed in general the model act prepared by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. These were in the form of enabling acts which permit cities to adopt zoning regulations. The power of cities to acquire airport sites by exercise of the power of eminent domain was upheld by the courts. A legal problem that was just beginning to confront cities at the year's end was that of recovering from wartime variances in zoning laws that had been permitted for the location of temporary war housing and industry, and to permit more intensive use of available housing facilities.

Little action had been taken by cities during the year to ward off the impending housing shortage. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill introduced in Congress would establish a unified national housing agency, authorize urban redevelopment programs, expand the low-rent housing program, and provide for the disposal of permanent war housing. It makes extensive provision for aid to public, cooperative, and private housing projects, and permits war housing to be turned over to local housing authorities for low-rent housing purposes.

Public Safety. Some of the special wartime problems of police and fire departments terminated with the end of hostilities; these included, for the police, a cessation of the enforcement of coastal lighting and alien restriction regulations and of assistance to federal agencies in carrying on national security investigations; for fire departments, the closing of a large number of defense plants meant an end to those particular hazards. However, the general problems with which public safety officers have to deal continued to exist, sometimes to an even greater degree than in former years, while new problems presented themselves. Fire losses continued to rise—due in part at least to the rise in prices; the loss in 1945 totaled $450,000,000—the highest since 1930. Crime rates for the country as a whole showed an increase; Part I crimes, as defined by the FBI, were 8.4 per cent higher for the first six months of 1945 than for the corresponding period of 1944. Motor vehicle deaths began a sharp upward swing in July, and for the year were expected to reach 28,500, 17 per cent above 1944 and only 29 per cent less than 1941, although at the end of the year there were still many fewer cars on the road than in 1941.

The increase in the number of labor-management disputes had been considered a potentially serious problem, but during the year very little violence in connection with such disputes occurred.

In-service training programs received increasing attention during the year. The number of colleges and universities extending their facilities to police training continued to increase; Miami, Florida, established a full-time police academy, and Augusta, Georgia, instituted a semi-annual training school for police. New methods of fire fighting and new technologies, developed as a result of war experience, were being incorporated into training programs for firemen.

Little was achieved toward replacing out-moded and worn out equipment, although some vehicles were becoming available at the end of the year. Police units for juvenile control or crime prevention were establishd in a number of cities and were strengthened in others. Crime detection laboratories were established by the Georgia bureau of investigation, and in Columbus, Ohio; already existing laboratories in other cities were continued and expanded. From the point of view of fire prevention, housing programs gave renewed interest to building codes which many cities were undertaking to revise.

Recreation, Health, and Welfare. Enabling acts for recreation in designated classes of cities were passed in four states and amended in a fifth. Recreation commissions or departments were set up in 39 cities and two counties, and new park departments in three cities. With the end of the war interest in recreation centers for teen-age groups began to subside, while attention turned to programs in housing projects. Camping facilities were crowded to capacity. Recreation appropriations continued to increase. New millage taxes were voted or increased in 14 cities, and large improvement bond issues voted in six. There was renewed interest in methods for securing the voluntary or mandatory dedication of recreation space in new private subdivisions.

Public health administrators gave increasing attention to the education of citizens in regard to health matters, and a number of cities inaugurated or expanded their health programs in this direction. There was a continuation of the trend toward consolidation of local health units, and several additional states passed legislation to make this possible within their jurisdictions. The crowding of hospitals turned the attention of administrators toward this problem. A number of cities voted bond issues for the construction of hospitals or placed hospital facilities high on their lists of important postwar construction projects. A nationwide hospital survey was undertaken during the year; federal aid for hospital construction was recommended by President Truman and incorporated in several congressional bills which, however, were not passed during the year.

Relief caseloads began going up in July and August for the first time since the war began. The increase was due chiefly to aged persons and mothers leaving employment, and to returning servicemen. Expenditures increased much more rapidly than caseloads in an endeavor to keep up with rising living costs. Only a few local governments had increased their welfare appropriations in anticipation of the larger rolls. The reception and care of repatriated citizens from war theaters was an important service performed by local agencies with federal funds. There was extensive state legislative action in the welfare field during the year, mostly concerned with the strengthening and expansion of existing programs.

Education and Libraries. The end of 1945 witnessed the first stages of a back-to-school movement of huge proportions. The brunt of this, of course, falls upon the colleges, which are already deluged with veterans who wish to take advantage of the educational benefits to which they are entitled. An equally important but less dramatic return of students was taking place at the high school level where efforts were being made to bring back to school the youth of 14 through 17 years of age who had left school during the war to take jobs. The shortage of well-prepared teachers continued to be an acute problem, particularly in the school districts which pay low salaries.

The need for increased state support of education was recognized in many states by legislative action during 1945. There were no new legislative developments in federal aid to education, although proposals continued to be heard of a program of federal grants to the states for primary and secondary education. Three states established new retirement systems for teachers, and four other states amended their teacher retirement laws.

Special library war information services were succeeded by services providing information on demobilization and reconversion as the year ended. Library expenditures continued upward, in part because of salary increases. State aid appropriations generally increased, and were available for the first time in four states. Municipal reference libraries were established by several cities.

Administrative Organization. The council-manager form of government was adopted by 28 cities during 1945—in 23 by charter and in five by ordinance. Plan proposals were rejected in 11 cities, and there were three abandonments of the plan. Alabama authorized the employment of managers in all cities regardless of size or type of government. In Colorado second class cities were permitted to adopt council-manager government. The new Georgia constitution provides optional council-manager government for cities, but the legislature took no action to put this section into effect. Oregon adopted an optional county-manager law, and Maine removed the provision for annual election on the retention of council-manager government.

The constitutions adopted by Georgia and Missouri during the year provided for major improvements in local government—city and county home rule in Missouri and optional forms of county and city government in Georgia, authorization for city-county consolidations or for the consolidation of groups of counties for special purposes, and the like, but the respective state legislatures did not during the year complete the job of setting up the necessary machinery for carrying out all of these provisions. In Philadelphia a movement for consolidation of the city and county failed to pass the state legislature.

As mentioned elsewhere, the trend toward the consolidation of city and county or joint county health units continued. On the other hand, the simplification of government suffered a setback by the establishment of separate recreation boards in a number of places.

Lost Opportunities. With due regard to the brighter side of the picture, the year 1945 might fairly be called a year of lost opportunities. The tremendous activity that is anticipated in the construction industry in the next few years presents the cities with an opportunity they have not had since the early 20's to make over completely their physical structures and to wipe out the unhealthy social conditions that have been inherited from the unplanned development of the past. It appears now that a large part of this opportunity will be lost, first because many cities—and especially the rank and file of their inhabitants—still do not have an understanding of the meaning of comprehensive city planning; second, because few cities have brought their plans anywhere near to completion; third, because the legal base for implementation of the plans is largely lacking; fourth, because there has been little progress in metropolitan organization; and fifth, because even the planning of postwar public works was delayed too long and was not integrated with general city plans. Only the most vigorous and far-sighted action can recover even a part of this opportunity.

In another area, too, 1945 witnessed the loss of an important opportunity. With large numbers of municipal positions to be filled, few cities had taken any positive steps to modernize their recruiting and other personnel practices so as to attract to the public service a fair share of the best talent among returning veterans and displaced war-workers. Again, the long-term picture of the past ten years shows a steady growth of the merit concept and modern personnel methods in our cities, but most of them are still far short of any acceptable goal, and there was little evidence during 1945 of substantial acceleration of this progress.

Perhaps it is too much to expect a nation engaged in a colossal life-and-death struggle to give adequate thought to its long-term needs. Certainly it would have been unthinkable for any efforts to have been diverted from the war to fill these needs; but the inability to meet them at once should not have prevented planning sufficient to anticipate the problems that would have to be faced when the war was won. The events of 1945 illustrate that the thinking organisms of administrative structures have not been sufficiently developed to direct municipal efforts to a broader task than that of meeting successive emergencies.

Local Self-Government and Federal Leadership. A general review of the over-all picture leaves the impression that where striking gains were made on any wide front during 1945 they were produced under federal leadership rather than by activity initiated at the state and local levels. Self-improvement of municipal governments has to be counted in tens and dozens of units each year, although the cumulative effect of these over a period of years is of course impressive.

There are a number of reasons that help to explain this. There is such a multitude of local units—so poorly coordinated over urban areas, so badly hemmed in by restrictive state legislation and the lack of discretionary powers—that their capacity of self-help is strictly limited. Moreover, since the depression both state and local governments have had to look increasingly to Washington as almost the sole source of revenue adequate in scale and flexibility to carry on these new activities. Since part of the remedy lies with state legislatures it is encouraging that they have shown a more favorable attitude toward local revenue and planning problems during the last year. It is less hopeful, perhaps, that state planning in a number of states has at the same time turned in the direction of inducing industries to locate within the state borders and has continued to neglect the problems of over-all social, fiscal, and administrative planning.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. The Year Book will be a more effective tool for those who have a clear understanding of the way in which each section is handled and who make full use of the index.

The specific information contained in this volume is outlined in some detail in the Table of Contents and need not be reviewed here. A word regarding the grouping of material into major parts or sections may be added, however. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1945. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, budgeting, assessment, and purchasing. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1945 and early 1946; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1945 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1945 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents for both publications. (Names of state correspondents appear opposite page 1.)

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables. (See section of this article on use of statistics.)

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1945 and early in 1946 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1944 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1945 edition went to press. Again the titles listed were selected because of their value to municipal officials. Quite often the exact information that a municipal official desires is available in published reports. Publications of the years 1933 to 1944 and early 1945 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK. The items listed were selected with the advice of the staff members of the several national professional organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures. As in the case of new publications, the name and address of the publisher and the price are given in each instance.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

Finally, the YEAR BOOK user is urged to make use of the index which includes not only material in this volume but also material which appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK gives some information for all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This definition includes all incorporated municipalities over 5,000 (see article "Urban Places and Population," page 29).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages. Cities are listed in tables alphabetically by population groups. The 1940 census figures are used throughout but official post-1940 population figures for 120 cities are given in Table III. In most directories of officials cities are arranged alphabetically by states. Uniform notations have been used whenever possible in all YEAR BOOK tables. Throughout, "None" appears wherever it is positively known to be none. Leaders (...) are used to indicate that the information is unknown.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. Each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indexes which are included in it; an intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean,* the *median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, and they do not set limits to the accomplishments of intelligent administration.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental *problem* facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the *adequacy of the results* achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of *work units performed* (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the *efficiency* of the department's administration only when the *effort* (men and equipment employed), or *money expended* is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Use of Economic Classification. The economic data in Tables II-B and IV, explained in the articles on pages 27 and 32, are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. The status of each city with relation to a metropolitan district is indicated. Suburbs are classified into residential, employing, or balanced, and given a rent level classification of low, medium, high, or exclusive. All cities and districts are classified by major type of employment —manufacturing, retail trade, government, and so on. The amount of industrial activity is shown by the manufacturing ratio; net daily commutation to and from the city is shown by the employment-residence ratio. These characteristics do not exhaust factors that should be taken into consideration in comparing the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and governmental costs. Other factors to be considered include composition of the population, the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies, the kinds of manufacturing, social characteristics other than rent, climate, and physiography.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities interpreted with the aid of the economic classification data enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information. The table of contents, on the other hand, indicates the order of the grouping of the material.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Economic Base of Districts

Urban Places and Population

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Federal-City Relations in 1945

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,116, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. There are 3,050 counties (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,919 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. Actively organized municipalities, including cities, towns, boroughs, and villages, total 16,220. The largest category is school districts, which constitute 70 per cent of the total. If school districts are excluded, municipalities comprise about 35 per cent, townships 41 per cent, special districts 18 per cent, and counties less than 7 per cent of the total. The number of each type of unit is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table I.

TABLE I

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	..	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,919	22	12.2	40.7
Incorporated Places	16,220	49*	10.4	34.9
School Districts	108,579	42	70.0	.....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,299	49*	5.4	17.8
TOTAL	155,116	49*	100.0	100.0

*Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.
†Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards

---

*This article, except for certain data in Table II-A, is taken from *Governmental Units in the United States 1942* (Government Division, Bureau of the Census, December, 1944) 67pp. The report was prepared under the supervision of E. R. Gray, then Chief, Governments Division, with Richard C. Spencer responsible for the technical problems in planning the report. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the courtesy of Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, who made counts of governmental units in 1933 and in 1941, and who kindly loaned his valuable files of material to the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATES: 1942

Region and State	All Governmental Units[1]	Counties	Townships and Towns	MUNICIPALITIES Total	Urban[2]	Rural	School Districts	Special Districts
Alabama	511	67	....	275	60	215	110	58
Arizona	499	14	....	33	16	17	397	54
Arkansas	3,705	75	....	374	53	321	2,644	611
California	4,149	[3]57	....	286	167	119	2,809	996
Colorado	2.358	[3]62	....	239	30	209	1,937	119
Connecticut	349	8	154	37	27	10	14	135
Delaware	70	3	....	51	8	43	14	1
District of Columbia	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Florida	503	67	....	267	70	197	67	101
Georgia	946	159	....	470	77	393	222	94
Idaho	1,666	44	....	152	26	126	1,148	321
Illinois	15,854	102	1,434	1,137	208	929	12,138	1,042
Indiana	3,043	92	1,010	529	98	431	1,182	229
Iowa	7,519	99	1,608	932	89	843	4,861	18
Kansas	11,115	105	1,524	589	64	525	8,632	264
Kentucky	771	120	....	285	56	229	261	104
Louisiana	523	[4]63	....	194	54	140	67	198
Maine	584	16	482	51	26	25	....	34
Maryland	207	23	....	142	22	120	....	41
Massachusetts	409	[4]13	312	39	39	....	....	44
Michigan	8,106	83	1,265	479	126	353	6,270	8
Minnesota	10,398	87	1,884	752	78	674	7,673	1
Mississippi	1,792	82	....	270	48	222	1,189	250
Missouri	10,740	114	329	734	87	647	8,613	949
Montana	2,175	56	....	115	23	92	1,932	71
Nebraska	8,307	93	476	530	36	494	7,009	198
Nevada	163	17	....	12	5	7	115	18
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	....	231	70
New Jersey	1,143	21	235	331	164	167	490	65
New Mexico	225	31	....	64	22	42	105	24
New York	8,339	[4]57	932	610	202	408	6,064	675
North Carolina	603	100	....	431	76	355	....	71
North Dakota	4,066	53	1,399	333	12	321	2,272	8
Ohio	4,021	88	1,339	890	186	704	1,655	48
Oklahoma	5,100	77	....	499	74	425	4,518	5
Oregon	2,332	36	....	193	34	159	1,844	258
Pennsylvania	5,263	[4]66	1,575	984	345	639	2,546	91
Rhode Island	54	(5)	32	7	7	....	....	14
South Carolina	2,057	46	....	241	51	190	1,744	25
South Dakota	4,919	[6]64	1,128	301	19	282	3,423	2
Tennessee	328	95	....	206	57	149	11	15
Texas	7,360	254	....	637	196	441	6,159	309
Utah	303	29	....	201	25	176	40	32
Vermont	398	14	239	74	13	61	24	46
Virginia	323	100	....	208	53	155	....	14
Washington	1,906	39	68	221	40	181	1,148	429
West Virginia	326	55	....	205	45	160	55	10
Wisconsin	8,508	71	1,271	515	94	421	6,569	81
Wyoming	531	23	....	83	12	71	377	47
Total	155,116	3,050	18,919	16,220	3,332	12,888	108,579	8,229

[1] Includes the federal government and the 48 state governments.

[2] Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

[3] The City and County of San Francisco in California and the City and County of Denver in Colorado are counted as cities and not as counties.

[4] The following counties are counted only as cities because they are wholly or very largely consolidated with the cities indicated: Orleans Parish with New Orleans City; Suffolk County with Boston City; Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties, with New York City; Philadelphia County with Philadelphia City.

[5] Counties not organized as local governments.

[6] The county areas of Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington are unorganized as counties and are attached for administrative purposes to neighboring counties.

or commission agencies of another government. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least *quasi* corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, four unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted. So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments were treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

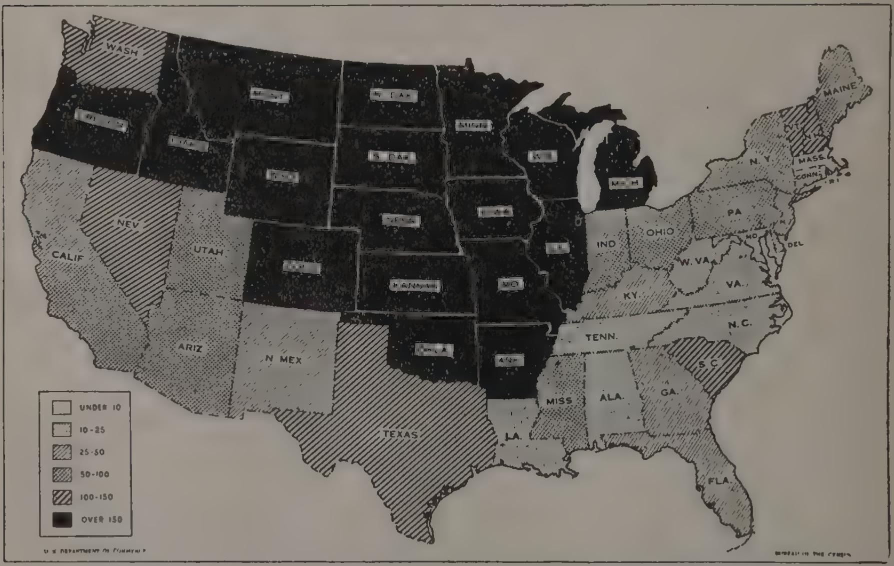
Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. However, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

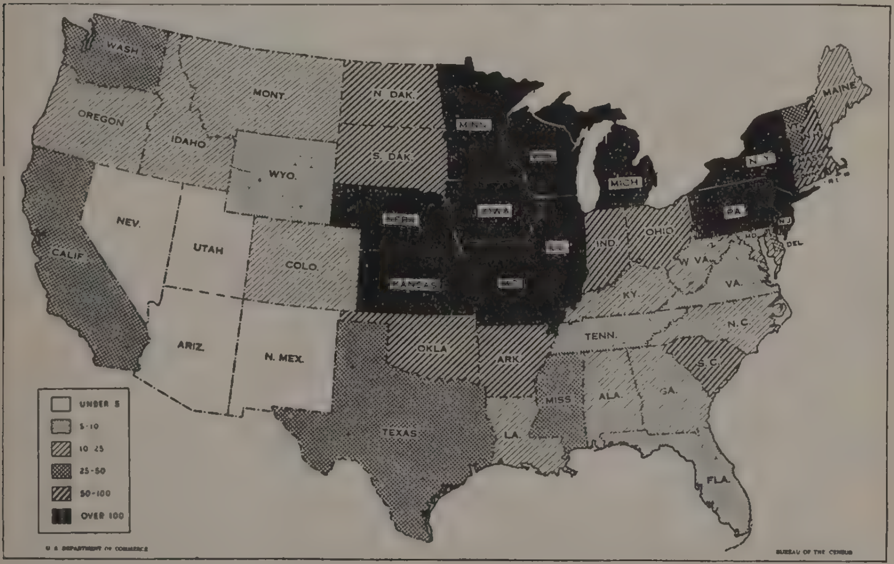
The 8,299 special districts (see Tables I and II-A) follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power, and thus present a problem of classification. For convenience in presentation and analysis they may be placed in three major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general-government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation



Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Number of Local Government Units Per 10,000 Inhabitants or special assessments; (2) government-enterprise, where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities; and (3) combined general-government and enterprise. A functional classification has been provided within the first two financing categories. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. To the general-government classification belong over seven thousand, or 86 per cent, of all special districts; and of these, nearly five thousand are financed by taxation or by taxation and special assessments, whereas about two thousand depend on special assessments alone. Government-enterprise districts, the second group, comprise 13 per cent of all special districts, and the third or combined category of general-government and enterprise is limited to 1 per cent of the total. The purely enterprise units include water supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical region and in proportion to population the data shown in maps, pages 20 and 21. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) There may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
OREGON
IDAHO
S. DAK.
WYO.
MINN.
MICH.
N.Y.
MAINE
MASS.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
CALIF.
NEBR.
IOWA
KANSAS
PA.
N.J.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
DEL.
W. VA.
VA.
KY.
N.C.
TENN.
S.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
UNDER 5
5-10
10-25
25-50
50-100
OVER 100
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PER 1,000 SQUARE MILES

TABLE 2

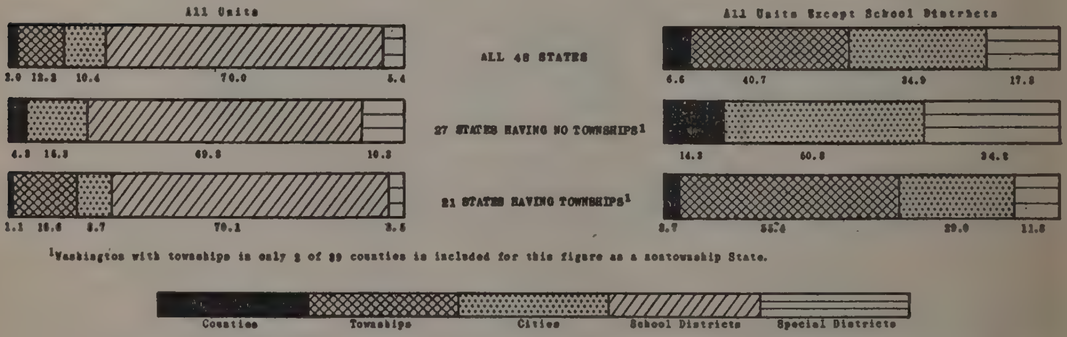
DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY POPULATIONS AND AREAS SERVED*

	Number of Units Per 1,000 Square Miles	Number of Units Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Average Number of Inhabitants Per Unit
Northeast	104.4	47.5	2,105.8
North Central	109.8	231.8	431.3
South	33.3	62.6	1,597.6
West	13.8	117.5	851.4
United States Total	52.1	117.8	848.8

*The states in each of the geographic regions and divisions are: *Northeast Region:* New England Division—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; Middle Atlantic Division—N. J., N. Y., Pa. *North Central Region:* East North Central Division—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; West North Central Division—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D. *South Region:* Ala., Ark., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C. Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va. *West Region:* Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

The distribution of numbers of all types of governmental units follows no definite relationship either to populations served or to the extent of the areas covered by their jurisdictions. Different regions of the United States, however, have different combinations of relationship between populations and areas served. The northeastern and north central states have from three to eight times as many units per 1,000 square miles as the southern and western states. In terms of the number of units per 100,000 inhabitants the northeastern and the southern states have comparatively few units (see Table 2).

Counties and Municipalities. The county is the largest unit of general local government but not all areas designated as counties have county governments, and some governmental units lie outside county areas. In addition to the 10 counties referred to above (p.19) that have consolidated with cities, there are certain areas that do not have county government. These areas include the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis and 24 cities in Virginia, these 26 "independent" cities being located outside of designated counties. However, the total number of counties is small as compared with other types of units even if school districts are omitted (see chart below).



[1] Washington with townships in only 2 of 39 counties is included for this figure as a nontownship State.

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPES BETWEEN TOWNSHIP AND NONTOWNSHIP STATES

Units in Metropolitan Districts. An examination of the number of governmental units in metropolitan districts supplements the relating of numbers of units to area and population data. Table II-A shows the number of governmental units by types in each of the 140 metropolitan districts in the United States. A metropolitan district is not of itself a unit of government; it is rather an area defined by the Bureau of the Census for the census of population in 1940 in connection with cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Depending on proximity, two or more such cities may form the nucleus of a metropolitan district composed, in addition to the central city or cities, of all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. Since minor civil divisions often are not governmental units, Table II-A aids in distinguishing between areas and governments. It includes all counties which are included in—or in any degree overlap—metropolitan districts, all politically organized townships, all cities, towns, boroughs, or villages, and all special districts located in the defined metropolitan area. School districts are also included, but, because complete information as to exact location of districts is not compiled, all school districts in counties overlying metropolitan districts are included. Hence, the school district figure is inflated in some metropolitan districts for those counties which only partially overlie the metropolitan district; and for the same reason the school district figure is an understatement for those metropolitan districts in which the number of school districts could not be compiled by counties. If the 11,822 school districts overlying metropolitan districts are excluded, it will be seen that 4,005 other governmental units are located in metropolitan districts. Table II-A also shows the 1940 populations for metropolitan districts, per cent of increase from 1930 to 1940, and per cent of the total population living in the central city or cities (a total of 172 central cities in the 140 districts). The number of incorporated suburban municipalities in each district is also shown in Table II-A.

Table II-A

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, AND NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Population data and number of suburbs are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, *Population:* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants (Bureau of the Census, 1942). Data on the number of organized governmental units are from *Governmental Units in United States, 1942* (Bureau of the Census, 1944).

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000										
Baltimore	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	4	15	4	..	5	...	6
Boston	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	54[2]	96	5	64	19	...	8
Chicago	4,499.1	3.1	75.5	117	821	5	42	115	593	66
Cleveland	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	46	60	2	5	5	45	3
Detroit	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	44	458	3	27	45	380	3
Los Angeles	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	55	353	3	..	56	254	40
New York–N.E. New Jersey[1]	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	284	1,039	14	78	286	520	141

Table II-A.—Population of Metropolitan Districts, Number of Suburbs, Etc.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	Number of Organized Governmental Units					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000—Continued										
Philadelphia	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	92	522	7	71	93	332	19
Pittsburgh	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	136	613	6	82	137	369	19
St. Louis	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	69	539	5	18	70	425	21
San Francisco–Oakland	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	40	414	6	..	41	281	86
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Buffalo–Niagara	857.7	4.5	76.2	13	375	2	12	15	319	27
Cincinnati	789.3	3.9	57.7	46	192	5	14	47	119	7
Hartford–New Britain	502.2	6.6	46.8	9[3]	77	4	20	9	14	30
Houston	510.4	50.5	75.3	9	48	1	..	10	25	12
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City, Kan	634.1	4.3	82.1	9	309	4	5	11	283	6
Milwaukee	790.3	6.3	74.3	13	200	2	6	14	178	..
Minneapolis–St. Paul	911.1	9.5	85.6	34	419	5	17	36	360	1
New Orleans	540.0	9.1	91.6	2	9	2	..	3	2	2
Providence	711.5	3.0	35.6	18[2]	42	3	23	8	...	8
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	629.6	—3.5	36.0	48	248	4	18	50	175	1
Washington, D.C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	31	63	4	..	32	...	27
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron	349.7	0.9	70.0	11	93	3	9	12	67	2
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	431.6	1 5	66.8	11	436	4	13	14	372	33
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	22	193	4	18	25	140	6
Atlanta	442.3	19.2	68.3	8	23	4	..	9	7	3
Birmingham	407.9	6.5	65.6	10	22	1	..	11	5	5
Bridgeport	216.6	6.2	67.9	2[4]	14	1	5	2	...	6
Canton	200.4	4.8	54.1	6	52	1	8	7	34	2
Columbus, Ohio	365.8	7.5	83.7	10	49	1	8	11	28	1
Dallas	376.5	21.6	78.3	13	69	1	..	14	44	10
Dayton	271.5	7.8	77.6	5	40	1	6	6	22	5
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	9	134	3	..	10	116	5
Fall River–New Bedford	272.6	—0.1	82.8	4[2]	14	1	9	2	...	2
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	2	53	1	..	3	48	1
Grand Rapids	209.9	1.3	78.3	2	208	1	4	3	200	..
Indianapolis	455.4	9.0	85.0	18	33	1	..	19	12	1
Louisville	434.4	7.4	73.5	12	48	3	3	13	24	5
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	9[2]	21	2	12	4	...	3
Memphis	332.5	20.4	88.1	3	15	2	..	4	8	1
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	13	18	1	..	14	1	2
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	1	7	1	..	2	...	4
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	6[4]	39	1	10	6	1	21
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	3	15	4	..	7	...	4
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	3	5	1	..	4	...	..
Omaha–Council Bluffs	287.7	5.1	92.2	2	163	3	4	4	151	1
Portland, Ore	406.4	7.3	75.1	8	322	4	..	9	296	23
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	0	4	2	..	1	...	1
Rochester	412.0	3.4	78.9	4	194	1	9	5	165	14
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	6	15	2	..	7	5	1
San Antonio	319.0	14.2	79.6	3	66	1	..	4	52	9
San Diego	250.4	41.6	79.3	5	89	1	..	6	79	3
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	5	151	3	..	6	99	43
Springfield–Holyoke	394.6	—1.1	51.5	12[2]	39	3	16	5	11	4

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[6]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
200,000 to 500,000—Continued										
Syracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	7	212	1	6	8	188	9
Tampa–St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	5	13	2	..	7	2	2
Toledo	341.7	—1.4	82.6	6	67	2	5	7	52	1
Trenton	200.1	5.2	62.3	6	118	3	7	7	99	2
Worcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	11[2]	23	1	18	2	...	2
Youngstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	14	135	3	13	15	99	5
100,000 to 200,000										
Altoona	114.1	—0.1	70.3	8	97	1	5	9	82	..
Atlantic City	100.1	—1.9	64.0	10	36	2	..	11	21	2
Austin	106.2	....	82.8	1	56	1	..	2	49	4
Beaumont–Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4	24	1	..	6	15	2
Binghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	3	88	1	6	4	71	6
Charleston, W.Va	136.3	26.0	49.8	5	11	2	..	6	2	1
Charlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0	4	1	..	1	...	2
Chattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	6	16	4	..	7	4	1
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	8	174	2	11	11	145	5
Des Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	4	17	1	11	5	...	..
Duluth–Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	3	106	3	8	5	90	..
El Paso	115.8	—2.2	83.6	0	14	1	..	1	11	1
Erie	134.0	3.3	87.3	1	46	1	3	2	39	1
Evansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	1	22	2	5	2	11	2
Flint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1	141	1	4	2	132	2
Fort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1	32	1	4	2	21	4
Hamilton–Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	6	55	2	8	8	36	1
Harrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	15	129	3	7	16	102	1
Huntington–Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	11	53	5	5	13	29	1
Jacksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0	6	1	..	1	1	3
Johnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	18	141	2	12	19	105	3
Knoxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0	3	1	..	1	...	1
Lancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	7	85	1	11	8	62	3
Lansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	1	121	1	3	2	115	..
Little Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	2	134	1	..	3	3	127
Mobile	114.9	....	68.5	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Peoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	5	316	2	6	6	293	9
Phoenix	121.8	....	53.7	1	71	1	..	2	66	2
Portland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	2	8	1	2	3	..	2
Racine–Kenosha	135.1	1.2	85.8	1	157	2	4	3	141	7
Reading	175.3	2.9	63.1	15	98	1	9	16	68	4
Roanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	2	4	1	..	3	...	..
Rockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	1	117	1	2	2	111	1
Sacramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	1	124	2	..	2	107	13
Saginaw–Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1	241	2	7	3	229	..
San Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	4	71	1	..	5	59	6
Savannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	4	8	1	..	5	1	1
Shreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	1	8	2	..	2	2	2
South Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	3	29	1	5	4	16	3
Spokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	1	100	1	9	2	85	3
Tacoma	156.0	6 3	70.1	8	134	2	..	9	110	13
Tulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	4	12	3	..	5	...	4
Utica–Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	10	326	2	9	12	298	5
Waterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	1	19	2	9	3	...	5
Wheeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	19	88	5	7	20	55	1
Wichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	1	136	1	4	2	129	..
Wilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	7	154	4	4	7	138	1
Winston–Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1	5	1	..	2	...	2

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS—Concluded

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0	33	2	..	1	29	1
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Augusta, Ga	87.8	13.4	75.1	1	6	2	..	2	1	1
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	3	81	1	6	4	70	..
Charleston, S.C	98.7	23.8	72.2	1	23	1	..	2	20	..
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	5	106	2	..	6	97	1
Columbus, Ga	92.5	....	57.6	2	11	2	..	3	4	2
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0	30	1	..	1	25	3
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0	136	1	1	1	129	4
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0	2	1	..	1	...	..
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0	172	1	..	1	157	13
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	1	20	1	..	2	14	3
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Jackson, Miss	88.0	28.9	70.6	3	31	1	..	4	26	..
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2	118	1	2	3	112	..
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	1	131	1	..	2	127	1
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	3	286	1	2	4	264	15
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0	36	1	1	1	30	3
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0	4	1	..	1	1	1
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0	56	1	..	1	51	3
St. Joseph, Mo	87.0	—4.9	87.0	2	148	2	1	3	142	..
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	1	179	3	1	2	173	..
Springfield, Ill	89.5	8.6	84.4	3	189	1	3	4	178	3
Springfield, Mo	70.5	10.8	86.8	0	101	1	..	1	99	..
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0	19	1	1	1	15	1
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0	85	1	..	1	81	2
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	1	23	1	3	2	14	3
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0	106	1	1	..	104	..
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	2	29	1	..	3	24	1
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	2	72	1	3	3	65	..
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	5	84	1	5	6	72	..

---

[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

[2] Includes towns over 5,000.

[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule.

[4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

[5] Total for each metropolitan district includes all counties which overlie the metropolitan district to any extent and all school districts in those counties.

[6] All counties which either wholly or partially overlap metropolitan districts are included in district totals. The total of counties in all metropolitan districts excludes 20 duplications for 16 counties which lie in more than one metropolitan district.

[7] All school districts in each county are included because of the impracticability of segregation in counties of some States. The total of school districts in all metropolitan districts excludes 459 duplications for school districts lying in counties which overlap more than one metropolitan district.

[8] Where exact number is not ascertainable, only those districts are included which are known to be within or to overlap a metropolitan district.

Economic Base of Districts

TABLE II-B gives the economic base of all metropolitan districts having an aggregate 1940 population over 150,000 or having a central city over 100,000 population. Occupational data were not published by the Bureau of the Census for the smaller metropolitan districts. The first figure given is the percentage of the total resident labor force that is engaged in manufacturing industries, and the second figure is the percentage engaged in wholesale and retail trade. In the third column, the metropolitan districts are classified by economic base as follows:

Mm—MANUFACTURING area: Over 35 per cent of resident labor force employed in manufacturing; less than 20 per cent in trade.

M—INDUSTRIAL area: Over 35 per cent in manufacturing; 20 per cent or more in trade.

Mr—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in manufacturing greater than in trade, but less than 35 per cent of total.

Rm—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in trade greater than in manufacturing, but employment in manufacturing not less than 19 per cent.

Rr—TRADE center: Employment in manufacturing less than 19 per cent.

Where aggregate employment in manufacturing and trade is less than 40 per cent, and in a few other cities, other economic bases have been indicated.

G—GOVERNMENT center: Fourteen per cent or more of the resident labor force are employed in government service.

X—RESORT area: Ten per cent or more are employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement and recreational services.

Mg—MINING area: Fourteen per cent or more are employed in mining.

T—TRANSPORTATION center: Twelve per cent or more of the labor force are employed in transportation, communication, or other public utilities.

This classification of metropolitan districts may be compared, with certain cautions, with the classification of individual cities in Table IV. The metropolitan district classification is based entirely on *resident* labor force since such districts are relatively self-contained employment-residence units. Hence the per cent engaged in manufacturing is not directly comparable to the "manufacturing ratio" in Table IV.

The class limits have been so set that the letter symbols have approximately the same significance in the two tables,except that auxiliary symbols (e.g.,MrG), are not used in Table IV. Hence, by comparison of Tables II-B and IV an insight can be gained into the roles of particular central cities in their respective metropolitan areas. Boston, for example, is an Rm city in an Mr area. It can be pictured as a diversified trading center surrounded by manufacturing and residential suburbs. Pittsburgh (Mm in Table II-B, Rm in Table IV) illustrates the same point even more strikingly.

Finally, it should be noted that the trading character of a city is based in Table II-B on retail and wholesale trade, in Table IV on retail trade alone.

Table II-B

ECONOMIC BASE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Information in this table is based on data in the *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 Population*, Vol. II, Table 51. For explanation of data shown see preceding article.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Per Cent of Labor Force		Economic Base
	In Mfg.	In Trade	
Over 1,000,000			
Baltimore	32	19	Mr
Boston	28	22	Mr
Chicago	35	22	M
Cleveland	38	20	M
Detroit	48	17	Mm
Los Angeles	20	24	Rm
New York–Northeast New Jersey[1]	28	20	Mr
Philadelphia	37	20	M
Pittsburgh	36	18	Mm
St. Louis	33	21	Mr
San Francisco–Oakland	21	23	Rm
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Buffalo–Niagara Falls	39	20	M
Cincinnati	33	21	Mr
Hartford–New Britain	44	15	Mm
Houston	21	23	Rm
Kansas City, Mo.–Kansas City, Kan.	23	26	Rm
Milwaukee	39	20	M
Minneapolis–St. Paul	22	26	Rm
New Orleans	18	24	RrT
Providence	47	17	Mm
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	17	18	Mg
Washington, D.C.	7	16	G
200,000 to 500,000			
Akron	49	17	Mm
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	32	20	Mr
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	52	15	Mm
Atlanta	19	22	Rm
Birmingham	27	18	Mr
Bridgeport	52	15	Mm
Canton	46	18	Mm
Columbus, Ohio	24	22	Mr
Dallas	17	26	Rr
Dayton	45	18	Mm
Denver	15	25	Rr
Fall River–New Bedford	54	15	Mm
Fort Worth	18	26	Rr
Grand Rapids	38	21	M
Indianapolis	29	21	Mr
Louisville	29	21	Mr
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	53	15	Mm
200,000 to 500,000—continued			
Memphis	19	24	Rm
Miami	7	26	X
Nashville	24	20	Mr
New Haven	39	18	Mm
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	23	16	MrG
Oklahoma City	13	27	Rr
Omaha–Council Bluffs	17	24	RrT
Portland, Ore.	19	26	Rm
Richmond	26	21	Mr
Rochester	42	18	Mm
Salt Lake City	15	25	RrT
San Antonio	11	25	RrG
San Diego	12	20	G
Seattle	20	26	Rm
Springfield–Holyoke	42	18	Mm
Syracuse	34	21	Mr
Tampa–St. Petersburg	20	25	RmX
Toledo	36	21	M
Trenton	39	16	Mm
Worcester	46	16	Mm
Youngstown	51	17	Mm
100,000 to 200,000			
Charlotte	25	23	Mr
Chattanooga	36	17	Mm
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	42	20	M
Des Moines	17	24	Rr
Duluth–Superior	17	26	RrT
Erie	46	19	Mm
Flint	56	16	Mm
Fort Wayne	37	22	M
Harrisburg	24	18	MrTG
Huntington–Ashland	26	20	MrT
Jacksonville	14	25	RrT
Johnstown	34	15	Mg
Knoxville	28	21	Mr
Peoria	37	20	M
Reading	49	16	Mm
Sacramento	9	23	GT
Saginaw–Bay City	40	20	M
South Bend	48	17	Mm
Spokane	15	26	RrT
Tacoma	27	21	Mr
Tulsa	17	24	Rr
Utica–Rome	42	17	Mm
Wheeling	33	17	MgM
Wichita	18	27	Rr
Wilmington	37	15	Mm

---

[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

Urban Places and Population*

URBAN PLACES. The United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 federal census listed 2,042 urban places in the United States with populations of more than 5,000 and 1,422 places with populations of 2,500 to 5,000, making a total of 3,464 urban places. An urban area is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a city or other incorporated place having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Certain other areas are included as urban places under special rules of the Bureau of the Census. One type is limited to certain towns (townships) in three New England states where it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000.[1] Another type of urban place consists of certain townships and other political subdivisions which are included under a second special rule.[2] Finally, under a third special rule the Bureau classifies as urban three villages in New England.[3]

The governmental organization and functions of eight of the 2,042 urban places over 5,000 do not resemble those cities and are therefore excluded from the YEAR BOOK tables except Tables IV and V which list all of the 2,042 places. The eight political subdivisions excluded are not incorporated municipalities: Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000).

Population. Between 1920 and 1930 the urban population of the United States increased 27.3 per cent, and during the decade 1930 to 1940 only 7.9 per cent. But the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent). In addition to the 56.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent of the total 1940 population of the United States lived in incorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 3.3 per cent in incorporated places under 1,000, leaving 36.4 per cent living in rural unincorporated territory.

---

*The 1940 population data in this article are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. *Population,* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell (Government Printing Office, 1941).

[1] Any town in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town. Included among the places over 5,000 are 74 towns in Massachusetts, five in New Hampshire, and 11 in Rhode Island.

[2] Townships and other political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities and do not contain any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have populations of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under this special rule the Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places four towns in Connecticut; one town in New York; 12 townships in New Jersey; one township in California (Belvedere); 11 townships in Pennsylvania; two election districts in Maryland; one county in Virginia (Arlington County, which has no minor civil divisions); and one militia district in Georgia.

[3] One village in Vermont (Brattleboro) and two villages in Maine (Brunswick and Rumford Falls) are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of a change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

The 140 metropolitan districts (see Table II-A in the preceding article) in 1940 contained 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in 171 central cities, and the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The YEAR BOOK continues to use the population figures of the 1940 federal decennial census, although more recent figures are available for 120 cities over 5,000 (see Table III). The principal reason for this is that trends in some fields are analyzed on a population group basis. Another reason is that many cities which have increased in population have not had a post-1940 census. Therefore, cities are listed in Table III as well as in other YEAR BOOK tables in population groups according to their 1940 census. Wherever these 120 cities appear in other tables in the YEAR BOOK their 1940 population figures are shown in italics.

TABLE III

POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 120 CITIES OVER 5,000

This table lists 120 cities which in 1945 had more than 5,000 inhabitants and for which an official post-1940 population figure is available. The information for this table was supplied to the YEAR BOOK as of January 1, 1946, by the Population Division and the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that the increase in population is sufficient to bring the city into another size group. In the last column C indicates that the population figure shown is civilian population only, T total civilian and military population; the second letter indicates method used in arriving at population figure, E that population shown is based on ration book registration and other data, Sp complete enumeration by special census, and S sample census.

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since1940	Date of Estimate	Coverage and Method
Over 1,000,000				
Detroit, Mich.	1,653,905	1.9	6–44	CS
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,673,518	11.3	4–44	CS
New York, N.Y.	6,701,200	—10.1	11–43	CE
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,944,611	0.7	11–43	CE
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	927,941	8.0	11–43	CE
St. Louis, Mo.	816,165	*	11–43	CE
San Francisco, Calif.	827,400	30.4	8–45	TSp
Washington, D.C.	926,260	39.7	7–44	TE
250,000 to 500,000				
Denver, Colo.	335,364	4.0	11–43	CE
New Orleans, La.†	521,447	5.4	11–43	CE
Oakland, Calif.	400,935	32.7	10–45	TSp
Portland, Oregon	359,168	17.6	5–44	CS
Seattle, Wash.	406,764	10.4	6–44	CS
100,000 to 250,000				
Long Beach, Calif.	211,904	29.0	4–44	CS
Norfolk, Va.	167,944	16.4	5–44	CS
Richmond, Va.	223,716	15.9	11–43	CE
San Diego, Calif.†	286,050	40.7	3–44	CS
Tacoma, Wash.	127,476	16.5	6–44	CS
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Texas	77,335	30.9	6–43	TSp
Berkeley, Calif.†	100,024	16.9	4–44	TSp
Charleston, S.C.	77,270	8.4	3–44	CS
Dearborn, Mich.	72,985	14.8	6–44	TS
Fresno, Calif.	63,672	4.9	4–45	TSp
Glendale, Calif.	90,552	9.7	4–44	CS
Mobile, Ala.†	106,727	35.6	3–44	TS
Pasadena, Calif.	82,929	1.3	4–44	CS
Pontiac, Mich.	65,945	—1.0	6–44	TS
Portsmouth, Va.	59,472	17.2	5–44	CS

TABLE III.—POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate	Coverage and Method
50,000 to 100,000—Continued				
Roanoke, Va.	64,214	—7.3	11–43	CE
Santa Monica, Calif.	57,596	7.7	4–44	TS
Stockton, Calif.	58,865	7.6	3–44	TSp
25,000 to 50,000				
Alameda, Calif.†	89,906	148.0	5–45	TSp
Alexandria, Va.†	51,574	53.8	11–43	CE
Beverly Hills, Calif.	28,217	5.2	7–45	TSp
Burbank, Calif.†	53,899	57.0	7–43	TSp
Danville, Va.	31,395	—4.1	11–43	CE
Hamtramck, Mich.†	52,470	5.3	6–44	TS
Inglewood, Calif.	37,912	25.9	1–44	TSp
Lynchburg, Va.	41,496	—6.8	11–43	CE
Muskegon, Mich.†	50,215	5.3	6–44	TSp
Newport News, Va.	43,694	17.9	5–44	CS
Petersburg, Va.	33,147	8.2	11–43	CE
Port Arthur, Texas†	56,065	21.5	6–43	TSp
Riverside, Calif.	43,939	26.6	5–45	TSp
Santa Ana, Calif.	38,015	19.1	3–44	TSp
10,000 to 25,000				
Adrian, Mich.	15,825	11.2	2–44	TSp
Albany, Calif.	14,873	29.4	6–44	TSp
Billings, Mont.	23,024	—1.0	7–45	TSp
Burlingame, Calif.	17,395	9.1	4–44	TSp
Burlington, N.C.	21,830	79.0	7–44	TSp
Charlottesville, Va.	20,005	3.1	11–43	CE
Compton, Calif.	23,460	44.8	4–44	TSp
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,487	24.1	11–43	CE
Lynwood, Calif.	15,276	39.1	5–44	TSp
Martinsville, Va.	11,560	14.7	5–42	CE
Monterey, Calif.	11,393	13.0	11–45	TSp
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	17,629	9.9	6–44	TSp
National City, Calif.	17,654	70.7	5–45	TSp
Palo Alto, Calif.	18,261	8.9	5–44	TSp
Redondo Beach, Calif.	17,036	30.1	5–44	TSp
Redwood City, Calif.	14,662	17.7	9–43	TSp
Richmond, Calif.†	93,738	296.5	9–43	TSp
San Buenaventura, Calif.	15,710	18.4	6–45	TSp
San Leandro, Calif.	22,903	56.9	4–44	TSp
San Mateo, Calif.†	26,804	38.1	5–44	TSp
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17,690	4.7	6–45	TSp
Staunton, Va.	15,328	14.9	5–42	CE
Suffolk, Va.	12,815	13.0	11–43	CE
Vallejo, Calif.†	42,941	113.9	4–44	TSp
Winchester, Va.	12,168	0.6	5–42	CE
5,000 to 10,000				
Antioch, Calif.	7,255	42.1	12–43	TSp
Bristol, Va.†	14,071	44.1	11–43	CE
Chula Vista, Calif.†	11,081	115.7	6–44	TSp
5,000 to 10,000—Continued				
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,549	—14.1	11–43	CE
Corona, Calif.	9,146	4.4	10–45	TSp
Coronado, Calif.†	25,382	266.2	6–45	TSp
Culver City, Calif.†	12,360	37.7	5–44	TSp
El Cerrito, Calif.†	16,624	170.9	11–43	TSp
Gardena, Calif.	9,319	57.7	5–44	TSp
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,187	—6.6	5–42	CE
Hawthorne, Calif.†	10,119	22.5	9–43	TSp
Hayward, Calif.	8,243	22.4	12–45	TSp
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	9,550	32.7	5–44	TSp
Hopewell, Va.†	10,166	17.1	11–43	CE
Inkster, Mich.†	12,708	80.4	4–45	TSp
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	9,290	45.2	3–44	TSp
Montebello, Calif.†	13,144	64.0	6–45	TSp
Napa, Calif.†	12,987	67.8	3–44	TSp
Orange, Calif.	9,286	17.5	8–45	TSp
Oxnard, Calif.†	18,979	122.8	3–45	TSp
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8,708	39.4	11–45	TSp
Petaluma, Calif.	9,559	19.0	12–43	TSp
Pittsburg, Calif.†	10,841	13.9	3–44	TSp
Radford, Va.	9,126	30.6	11–43	CE
San Anselmo, Calif.	7,125	23.1	6–45	TSp
San Bruno, Calif.†	15,178	132.8	10–43	TSp
San Rafael, Calif.†	11,389	32.8	6–45	TSp
San Luis Obispo, Calif.†	11,657	31.3	10–44	TSp
Santa Maria, Calif.†	10,094	18.4	4–45	TSp
South San Francisco, Calif.†	11,406	72.1	3–44	TSp
Tulare, Calif.	9,376	13.5	4–44	TSp
Turtle Creek, Pa.†	11,362	15.9	8–45	TSp
Upland, Calif.	7,814	23.7	8–45	TSp
Under 5,000				
Benicia, Calif.†	8,368	245.9	4–44	TSp
Buena Vista, Va.†	5,867	35.3	11–43	CE
El Segundo, Calif.†	5,625	50.5	3–44	TSp
Kennewick, Wash.†	5,248	173.6	7–44	TSp
Laguna Beach, Calif.†	6,524	46.3	6–45	TSp
La Mesa, Calif.†	6,486	65.2	5–45	TSp
Lompoc, Calif.†	5,844	73.0	8–44	TSp
Mill Valley, Calif.†	6,119	26.2	6–45	TSp
Needles, Calif.†	5,015	38.4	8–43	TSp
Newport Beach, Calif.†	9,396	111.7	4–45	TSp
Oceanside, Calif.†	10,698	130.0	6–45	TSp
Paso Robles, Calif.†	6,364	109.0	6–44	TSp
Port Neches, Texas†	5,721	130.0	6–43	TSp
San Carlos, Calif.†	6,311	79.3	9–43	TSp
Sunnyvale, Calif.†	6,424	46.9	3–44	TSp
Williamsburg, Va†	7,053	78.9	3–43	CE
Unincorporated in 1940				
Hazel Park, Mich.	15,380	—	3–42	TSp

*Increase is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Economic Classification of Cities[1]

By GRACE KNEEDLER OHLSON

Former Assistant Editor, THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

ONE-FOURTH of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are manufacturing cities; a little more than one-fifth are either industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; one-eighth are diversified cities in which retailing predominates; one-sixth are residential cities; and the remainder have single functions such as mining, transportation, education, or government. Thus although each city differs from every other city it is possible to group cities of similar basic economic characteristics and to compare governmental problems within these groups. A series of indices has been set up and is presented in Table IV beginning on page 51; these indices show the following characteristics of incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether an independent city, a central city in a metropolitan district, or a suburb, including type of suburb.
2. Rent level of suburbs—whether the average rent of the suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the average rent for the metropolitan region of which it is a part.
3. Economic base or function—whether it is manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc., that furnishes the major volume of employment in the city.
4. The manufacturing ratio—the relation between the number of people employed in manufacturing in the city and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service.
5. The employment-residence ratio—the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there.

Table 1 shows metropolitan status of cities by geographic regions, and Tables 2-A, B, and C show the distribution of cities of different economic bases by metropolitan status, by city population group, and by geographic region. These indices are based primarily on the 1940 federal census of population which shows occupation by place of residence and the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business which show the number employed by place of employment. No attempt has been made to adjust the 1940 population figures or the figures in the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business to allow for the changes brought about by war conditions. The characteristics shown here have, for the most part, not been changed but merely accentuated by the expansion of industrial activity.

---

[1] Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Simon, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, contributed technical assistance and advice in developing the indices to economic characteristics shown in Table IV for each city and made helpful suggestions in the preparation of the summary article. David Sugarman, graduate student at the University of Chicago, assisted in the compilation of the material. The technique used in this study is based on a classification of cities with populations over 25,000 set up by Chauncy Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review*, January, 1943, pp. 86–99; and his "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology*, July, 1943, pp. 1–13. His methods have been adapted to meet the changes in the census data and also the purpose of the YEAR BOOK.

Information found elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK on expenditures, personnel, tax rates, police and fire departments, and so on, will be more meaningful if interpreted in the light of the economic characteristics of individual cities. The summary tables show national averages by city-size groups; deviations of individual cities from these averages may often be explained by the economic characteristics of the city. For example, a city that is primarily a manufacturing city may be required to have a larger fire department because of the additional fire hazards of certain types of manufacturing. Administrative officials and citizens can better picture how their city stands in relation to other cities by constructing a more selective average using only those cities with similar economic characteristics. Cities with either low or high employment-residence ratios will tend to have problems of arousing citizen interest, for the people who live in the city do not necessarily work there; likewise, these cities will face problems of adjusting tax rates and service costs between residents and persons with economic or business interests in the city. Although the indices will permit more valid comparisons than population or geographic location alone, caution must still be used in intercity comparisons, since the boundaries between types of cities are necessarily arbitrary.

THE TECHNIQUE USED

The purpose of the indices given in Table IV is to show what economic activity goes on in each city and to make possible the grouping of cities with similar functions. Data on how people who work in a city are employed provide the basic information for characterizing cities. The numbers employed in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments within the city were each first compared with aggregate employment in all of these industries. This analysis showed that certain cities are predominantly manufacturing, retailing, or wholesaling centers, and that others have a diversified economy with one of the three predominating. In order to characterize cities by functions not included in these employment categories, such as mining, transportation, government, education, and recreation, the occupations of residents as shown by the 1940 census of population or other information were used.[2]

---

[2] The following sources of data were used in this study. (1) For *the labor force resident in a city* the figure used was "employed workers (except on public emergency work)" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population,* Vol. 2, *Characteristics of the Population.* Six subcategories of "employed workers by major industry group" were used to secure additional information about the city: "mining"; "transportation, communication, and other public utilities"; "amusement and recreation, and related service"; "government"; "eating and drinking places (retail trade)"; and "hotels and lodging places (personal service)." These figures all show occupations of residents who may or may not be employed within the city limits. (2) For *employment in the city* the following figures were used: (a) "wage earners, average for the year" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939,* Vol. 3, *Reports for States and Outlying Areas,* Table 2; (b) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (*average for year*)" from *16th Census*

In addition to characterizing cities by their function these indices show the relation between the number of people living in a city and the number of people working in a city. Modern city dwellers are mobile: many live in suburbs and commute into central cities for employment during the day; suburbs draw on other suburbs for labor supply; and even farm market centers draw on neighboring rural areas for labor in the cities' retail stores. Some cities have larger populations during the evening hours than during the working hours, other cities have their largest populations during the day, and still other cities have approximately the same number at all hours of the day, but the daytime working population may not comprise the same people who live there at night. By setting up a ratio of the approximate number working in the city (aggregate employment in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service) to the number living in the city (employed labor force resident in a city), it is possible to determine the categories to which a city belongs (see footnote 2 for sources). For example, the aggregate employment in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois, is 924; when this is divided by the total employed resident labor force of 5,629, an employment-residence ratio of .16, or 16 per cent, is secured; this identifies the city as a residential or "dormitory" suburb. The city of East Chicago, Indiana, which has a high employment-residence ratio of 125 per cent belongs to the category of employing suburbs, and Arkansas City, Kansas, with a ratio of 41 per cent belongs to the group of balanced suburbs. This ratio is especially helpful in differentiating the commuter suburbs from other types of suburbs as can be seen in the classification by metropolitan status below.

The employment-residence ratio differentiates the three main types of cities—the residential, the balanced, and the employing—but it should be remembered that this is an *index* of net daily migration to and from the city and not the *actual* net daily migration. The aggregate employment figure does not include professional employment in the city, employment in transportation, communication, utilities, government, or mining, and must be adjusted upward in those cities which are dominated by any of these functions. For example, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, center of the railroad shops for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the employment-residence ratio of 37 per cent must be so adjusted. For this reason, and as explained in detail below, a "balanced" suburb will have a ratio of about 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as would be the case if all occupations were included in the figure of aggregate employment.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Five types of cities are distinguished by use of the census classification of cities by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: inde-

---

of the United States, 1940, Census of Business, Vol. 1, *Retail Trade:* 1939, Part 3; (c) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (full-time and part-time) (average for year)" from *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 2, *Wholesale Trade;* (d) "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (average for year)" from the *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 3, Table 2; (e) *aggregate employment in the city* is total of (a-d). (3) *Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank* is taken from "Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges: 1940" in *School and Society,* December, 1940, pp. 603–608. (4) *Average monthly rent* (in dollars) for metropolitan districts and urban places is from *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Housing,* Vol. 1, *Data for Small Areas,* Table 7.

pendent (I)—city is not part of a United States census metropolitan district; central (C)—central city in a metropolitan district; or as a dormitory or residential suburb (D), a balanced suburb (B), or an employing suburb (E) in a metropolitan district.[3]

Cities that have a lower employment-residence ratio than most independent cities (below 40 per cent) are termed dormitory or residential suburbs (D); those that have an employment-residence ratio that is approximately the same as that for most independent cities (40 to 55 per cent) are called balanced suburbs (B); and those that have a high employment-residence ratio (above 55 per cent) are called employing suburbs (E).[4] Within each of these classes there is a wide variety of cities. There are the white-collar, the working-class, and the professional suburban towns; the rent level described below is useful in picking out these social types. For example, in the Boston metropolitan district the residential suburb of Brookline (employment-residence ratio of 8) is a typical dormitory (D) suburb; in the Detroit district Pontiac (employment-residence ratio of 64) is a typical employing suburb (E); in the Chicago district Waukegan (employment-residence ratio of 47) is a typical balanced suburb (B). The (E) and (B) suburbs are given subclassifications in Table IV by economic base to show which are manufacturing centers, retail centers, and so on.

CLASSIFICATION BY RENT LEVEL IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Suburbs are further characterized by whether or not the average monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive, in relation to the average rental for the metropolitan district. A low rental is $5 less than the average rental of the metropolitan district, or lower; an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the average district rent and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the average and less than twice the average; and exclusive rent is twice the average. (In most districts the average rental for the district is approximately the same as that for the central city.) This differentiates the suburbs in which industrial workers live, such as Whiting, Indiana (an E suburb, rent level 1), from the middle-class town Berwyn, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 2), from the white-collar suburb of Oak Park, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 3) and from the exclusive suburb South Orange, New Jersey (D suburb, rent level 4). This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole and it is therefore possible that an intermediate (2) suburb may have exclusive (4) rent districts within it, or vice versa.

---

[3] A metropolitan district as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census is any urban area in which is located at least one city of 50,000 or more population in 1940. It includes such a city or cities and all adjacent or contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. The principal concentration or concentrations of population in each district is called the central city or cities; other incorporated places are suburbs. (See Table II-A in this YEAR BOOK for a list of such districts.) This classification permits some analysis of city types within a metropolitan district as defined by the census but it does not cover all the possible relations between cities. There are other cities which have populations less than 50,000 and hence are not classified as central cities but which have cities suburban to them as can be determined by the use of the employment-residence ratio. There are even a few cities that are "suburban" to industries in surrounding unincorporated areas rather than to a central city; the workers live in the city and migrate daily to a place of employment outside the city limits.

[4] These are arbitrary lines and the classification should be used together with the employment-residence ratio on which it is based and which is also shown in Table IV for each city.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY MAJOR ECONOMIC BASE

In Table IV cities are classified according to major economic base. The following classes were set up by use of the data on *employment in the city* as shown in the census of manufactures and the census of business (see footnote 2 above).

Manufacturing (Mm). In these cities employment in manufacturing was 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade, and service establishments, and employment in retail trade was less than 30 per cent.[5] A typical city in this class would be Thomasville, North Carolina, with a manufacturing percentage of 89, a trade ratio of less than 10 per cent, and service occupation ratio of less than 2 per cent.

Industrial (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is balanced by substantial retail trade, with a manufacturing ratio of more than 50 per cent and a retail trade ratio of more than 30 per cent. This industrial group is typified by such cities as Coshocton, Ohio; Newton, Iowa; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Such satellite cities as Elgin, Illinois, which have an independent existence within the trade orbit of a metropolitan city like Chicago are also included.

Wholesale (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade was at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All of the larger cities have some wholesale trade which is closely allied to retail trade. For this reason the largest centers of wholesale trade in the United States (New York, Chicago, and Boston) are classified in other groups. Cities such as the tobacco center of Wilson, North Carolina, and the apple marketing city of Wenatchee, Washington, typify the wholesale city; in both the assemblage of farm products for market is more closely related to production functions than to consumption.

Retail (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Typical cities in this group are trade centers for agricultural regions (e.g. Ponca City, Oklahoma) or for suburban dwellers (e.g. Belmont, Massachusetts).

Diversified (Mr) and (Rm). One type of diversified city (Mr) is a balanced city in which manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a balanced city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. Employment in retail trade is greater than employment in manufacturing. The central cities of Chicago and Buffalo, for example, are included in the first group, while Boston and New Orleans fall in the second. Among the smaller cities, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Mr), which combines tobacco manufacturing with retail trade for the neighboring rural region, can be contrasted with Stockton, California (Rm) in which retail trading dominates the food processing industry.

---

[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufacturing carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, or clothing).

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

Dormitory (D). This class includes both the suburbs which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and a few independent cities (i. e. cities not in metropolitan districts as defined by the census) which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and in which the excluded employments (transportation, mining, and government) were not large enough to bring the ratio up to 40 per cent. An example of the latter is Panama City, Florida, where salt works outside the city limits are a main source of employment for the city's labor forces. The dormitory city is not necessarily without industry; for example, the city of Maywood, Illinois, a suburb of the Chicago metropolitan district, has an employment-residence ratio of only 21 per cent but a manufacturing ratio of 49 per cent. Most (D) suburbs furnish some employment in retail trade outlets and service establishments, but this number is negligible as compared to the number of residents who find gainful employment elsewhere.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

Education Centers (S). If total 1940 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1940 population, the city is classed as an education center. (Most collegiate institutions have a large number of out-of-town students who are not included in the census; hence the enrollment represents an addition to the population figure.) In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even such a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (S) classification. Many of the (S) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

Government Centers (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in an independent or central city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Most of these cities are state capitals. Retailing is the dominant employment in most cases but a few of them (Frankfort, Kentucky, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for example) have high manufacturing ratios. State capitals which are primarily retail trade centers and not government centers do not fall in the (G) class. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D. C. district, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing cities are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

Mining Towns (Mg). If 15 per cent or more of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Since actual mining activities usually tend to be carried on outside the corporate city limits, it is the city where miners *reside* that must be characterized as a mining town. Such cities vary also in degree of manufacturing as can be seen in the manufacturing ratio. The coal city of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for example, has a manufacturing ratio of 53 per cent while the Southern California oil town of San Buenaventura has a manufacturing ratio of only 5 per cent. In all mining towns a relatively large number of the labor force are employed in transportation.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of these cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations. Only those cities in which these occupations clearly dominated the city's economic base, such as Council Bluffs, Iowa, are considered to be transportation centers.

Amusement or Health Resorts (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups—eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, is typical of the amusement resort; more than 35 per cent of the resident labor force was engaged in the characteristic occupations listed above. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

SUMMARY

More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are (I) independent cities, 16 per cent are (C) central cities in metropolitan districts, and the remaining 32 per cent are suburbs (see Table 1). In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, which are the most densely populated regions, less than one-third of the cities over 10,000 population are independent. In proportion to the number of metropolitan districts in the South there are in that region fewer suburban cities with more than 10,000 population than in any other region.[6] Of the 333 suburbs characterized in Table IV, 49 per cent are residential (D) suburbs, 32 per cent are employing (E) suburbs, and 19 per cent are balanced (B) suburbs. The function of the suburb in relation to the metropolitan economy shows variations with geographic region. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states the number of employing suburbs is almost the same as the number of dormitory suburbs while in all other regions the dormitory type predominates.

Table 2-A shows the metropolitan status of cities by economic base and further explains the functions of each of the classes I, C, E, B, and D. The central cities are primarily manufacturing or diversified cities; the independent cities are more evenly distributed among the various types, and the number of independent manufacturing cities is only slightly greater than the number of independent retail trade centers and the diversified (retail) cities. Four-fifths of the employing suburbs are manufacturing cities, and one-third of all the manufacturing cities in the United States are employing suburbs. Balanced suburbs are also primarily manufacturing or industrial cities, but as in the central cities retail functions are also important.

---

[6] For the total number of suburbs in each metropolitan region see Table II-B elsewhere in this Year Book.

TABLE 1

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION*

Geographic Region	(I) Independent		(C) Central		Suburbs						Total†	
					Employing (E)		Balanced (B)		Dormitory (D)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New England	39	29.5	16	12.1	29	22.0	10	7.6	38	28.8	132	100
Middle Atlantic	69	31.2	30	13.5	49	22.2	26	11.8	47	21.3	221	100
South	176	71.8	51	20.8	1	0.4	5	2.1	12	4.9	245	100
East North Central	127	54.7	34	14.7	26	11.2	12	5.2	33	14.2	232	100
West North Central	63	70.8	17	19.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.9	89	100
West	69	56.6	17	13.9	3	2.4	8	6.6	25	20.5	122	100
Total	543	52.2	165	15.8	109	10.5	62	5.9	162	15.6	1,041†	100

*The states in the several regions are: *New England*—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*—N. J., N. Y., Pa.; *South*—Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; *East North Central*—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D.; *West*—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were not available.

The concentration of industry in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states is clearly shown in Table 2-B. More than four-fifths of the manufacturing (Mm) cities are located in these regions. The Middle Atlantic states contain 84 or one-third of the total number of manufacturing cities in the United States; the East North Central states contain 41 or almost one-half of the industrial (M) type cities. The Western manufacturing and industrial cities are few, both as compared to the total number of such cities in the United States and as compared with the total number of Western cities of all types. The Southern cities are predominantly retail trade centers or diversified cities with retail trade of great importance. The New England cities show the least range in type, all except the residential suburbs being characterized by some manufactures. The cities in the West show the greatest range and contain all except the industrial (M) type.

The economic base of cities distributed by population groups is shown in Table 2-C. The great metropolitan centers (cities over 500,000) are almost all diversified cities. They are mature cities that probably began as trading centers, or small mill towns, but have extended and developed into the centers of banking, finance, commerce, and culture which dominate whole regions. As size decreases cities tend to become specialized. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 are similar to the largest urban centers. Between 25,000 and 250,000 the number of manufacturing and industrial cities becomes approximately equal to the number of diversified cities and retail trade centers. Some of these cities are the retail trade centers in agricultural states, carrying on some manufacturing designed primarily for the immediate region; others are farm towns which in recent years due to the decentralization of industry have acquired manufacturing and other functions; some are the newer highly industrialized cities such as the automobile or rubber manufacturing cities. Below 25,000 population there are more retail trade and diversified centers than industrial centers. This group contains many of the specialized industrial or manufacturing suburbs and the isolated rural trade centers. Three-fourths of the residential cities are under 25,000 population. Most of the single-function cities, such as education centers, resort towns, wholesale cities, mining towns, and transportation centers, are concentrated in this population group.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000

Metropolitan Status	Mining (Mg)	Transportation (T)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Education (S)	Government (G)	Dormitory (D)	Total
A. BY METROPOLITAN STATUS													
Independent (I)	20	9	112	55	57	106	111	11	15	28	13	6	543
Central (C)	2	3	47	13	30	47	13	0	5	1	4	0	165
Suburbs:													
Employing (E)	1	0	88	10	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	109
Balanced (B)	6	0	20	11	7	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	62
Dormitory (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	160	162
Total cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
B. BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION													
Geographic Region													
New England	0	0	66	14	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	38	132
Middle Atlantic	14	3	84	20	21	18	10	0	1	1	2	47	221
South	6	2	38	5	28	60	60	5	12	8	6	15	245
East North Central	5	1	72	41	37	31	3	0	0	7	1	34	232
West North Central	1	4	4	9	3	24	25	1	1	7	3	7	89
West	3	2	3	0	5	21	36	7	6	8	6	25	122
Total all regions	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
C. BY POPULATION GROUP													
Population Group													
Over 500,000	0	0	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	3	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
100,000 to 250,000	0	0	18	6	10	9	4	0	1	0	3	3	54
50,000 to 100,000	1	2	30	12	10	21	10	0	4	2	1	13	106
25,000 to 50,000	3	1	57	25	24	28	25	4	5	4	0	26	202
10,000 to 25,000	25	9	157	46	42	87	95	9	10	25	14	124	643
Total all cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

This summary of governmental data for American cities includes all urban places of more than 5,000 population as listed in the 1940 enumeration by the Bureau of the Census, including eight unincorporated places defined as urban by the Bureau of the Census (see article "Urban Places and Population" elsewhere in this Year Book). Governmental data for all cities are presented in Tables IV and V and data on the economic classification for cities over 10,000 in Table IV. Governmental data were obtained directly from city officials but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking much of the information. The economic classification data in Table IV, based on information from the 1940 decennial census of the Bureau of the Census, are explained in the preceding article. The governmental information shown in Tables IV and V is summarized in this article.

Area. Areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 were obtained by the Year Book in January, 1946, supplemented with 1940 data of the Bureau of the Census, and are shown for individual cities in Table V; similar data secured for cities over 10,000 are omitted from Table IV because of space. Eighty-nine cities over 10,000 reported land area annexations in 1945 and 22 of these cities annexed half a square mile of land area, as compared with 15 cities in 1944. These 22 cities are: Fresno and Santa Barbara, California; Miami, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Evansville, Indiana; Springfield, Missouri; Fremont, Nebraska; Reno, Nevada; Schenectady, New York; New Bern and Wilmington, North Carolina; Ashland and Mansfield, Ohio; Sumter, South Carolina; Austin, Dallas, San Antonio and Waco, Texas; Petersburg, Virginia; Seattle, Washington; Beckley, West Virginia; and La Crosse, Wisconsin. Sixty-three cities between 5,000 and 10,000 annexed some land during 1945; only three of these, however, annexed more than one-half a square mile— Alexandria, Minnesota; Ferguson, Missouri; and Metuchen, New Jersey.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C. which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 16.0 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 17.8 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and of 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in four population groups: 100,000 to 250,000, 25,000 to 50,000, 10,000 to 25,000, and 5,000 to 10,000 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000..........	13*	13	100.0	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	8	34.8	8	34.8	7	30.4	...	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	26	47.3	13	23.6	16	29.1	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000......	106*	41	38.7	35	33.0	30	28.3	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000.......	212*	108	50.9	48	22.6	51	24.1	4	1.9	1	0.5
10,000 to 25,000.......	662*	369	55.7	125	18.9	132	19.9	19	2.9	17	2.6
5,000 to 10,000........	962*	701	72.9	96	10.0	127	13.2	4	0.4	34	3.5
All Cities Over 5,000...	2,033	1,266	62.3	325	16.0	363	17.8	27	1.3	52	2.6

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight unincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative or limited town-meeting plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

The council-manager form of government became effective in 13 cities from March, 1945, to March, 1946. Nine cities formerly operating under the mayor-council form of government are now under the manager plan—Lynwood, California; Key West and Sarasota, Florida; Old Town and Rockland, Maine; Tucumcari, New Mexico; Long Beach, New York; Burlington, North Carolina; and Chester, South Carolina. Four Texas cities changed from the commission form to the council-manager form: Corpus Christi, Edinburg, Lamesa, and McAllen. Harrison township, Pennsylvania, formerly operating under the council-manager plan now has the mayor-council form, while Odessa, Texas, changed from the commission to the mayor-council form. Charleston, Illinois, and Marshall, Michigan, changed from the mayor-council to the commission form while Lawrence, Massachusetts, formerly reported to have the mayor-council form actually has the commission plan.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the three main forms of local government and also makes it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in more than one-half the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a small per cent of the cities.

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members in so far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in all but 5 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in nearly 61 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 9.6 per cent

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,266	1,257	93.3	6.1	0.6	9.6	76.5
Commission	325	324	85.2	13.6	1.2	75.0	8.0
Council-Manager	363	358	39.9	57.0	3.1	49.0	44.8
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	20	55.0	45.0	....	36.4	0.0
Town-Meeting	52	41	36.6	56.1	7.3	26.7	20.0
All cities over 5,000	2,033	2,000	80.9	17.9	1.2	24.6	60.9

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
		Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	529	71.1	1.3	3.6	24.0
Commission	211	7.6	...	0.5	91.9
Council-Manager	222	7.2	...	2.3	90.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	12	...	8.3	...	91.7
Town-Meeting	7	28.6	...	...	71.4
All Cities over 10,000	981	41.8	0.8	2.6	54.8

of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in three-fourths of the cases.[1]

In mayor-council cities over 10,000 population, 71.1 per cent of the mayors may veto all measures; almost 4 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1.3 per cent may only veto budget items; 24 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually has no veto power (see Table 3).

The term of office of the mayor tends to be slightly shorter than the term of office of the council in all cities except commission cities as can be seen by comparing Table 4 with Table 7. Of the three chief forms of government, council-manager cities have the shortest average term of office for mayors.

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,266	1,256	3.8	59.6	0.7	35.8	0.1	...
Commission	325	321	1.2	25.5	9.7	59.5	2.5	1.6
Council-Manager	363	346	20.8	54.1	4.0	20.5	...	0.6
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	25	68.0	...	32.0	...	...	...
Town-Meeting	52	47	72.3	6.4	21.3	...	...	...
All Cities	2,033	1,995	8.8	51.2	3.6	35.6	0.5	0.3

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

Seventeen cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta, Bath, and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Keene, New Hampshire; New York City; Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Richmond, Virginia.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, regardless of the size of the city. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 5) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

---

[1] All Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. Since the president of the council votes in case of a tie and the mayor never votes, the dagger after the total number of councilmen in Tables IV and V refer to the president in Ohio cities.

The number of councilmen shown in Tables IV and V for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and the seven population groups in Table 6. The widest variations are related to the forms of government. In 56.4 per cent of the mayor-council cities council candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 24 per cent of the commission cities, and in 16.5 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37.3 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all of the commission-governed cities and 73.6 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. In these cities there is no significant variation among population groups with respect to these two factors.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms decreases inversely with the size of cities. In a few cities (mainly in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	19	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-11	9	9
50,000 to 100,000	5-28	9	12	3-5	5	5	3-16	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	4-32	..	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-6	5	5	2-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-16	5	6	3-5	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to six with 43 of the 52 cities having three selectmen.

varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission cities usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, although the latter is more common. There is some tendency for the term of the council to become longer as the size of the city increases.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 250,000 (see Table 8).

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,033 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,266	1,266	56.4	43.6	1,266	37.3	40.6	22.1	58.7
Commission	325	325	24.0	76.0	325	100.0	0.0	0.0	41.5
Council-Manager	363	363	16.5	83.5	363	73.6	15.7	10.7	72.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	26.0	74.0	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	59.3
Town-Meeting	52	52	32.7	67.3	52	98.1	1.9	0.0	53.8
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	23.1	53.8	23.1	30.8
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	26.1	73.9	23	56.6	21.7	21.7	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	38.2	61.8	55	50.9	21.8	27.3	36.4
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	40.6	59.4	106	62.3	17.0	20.7	49.1
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	39.6	60.4	212	54.7	23.6	21.7	50.9
10,000 to 25,000	662	662	46.4	53.6	662	57.7	28.6	13.7	58.3
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	42.4	57.6	962	55.4	30.3	14.3	63.3
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,033	43.0	57.0	2,033	56.1	28.1	15.8	58.8

elected—in 42.2 per cent and 27.9 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000 Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Forty-one and one-half per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people. The state law is another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems and 47 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of all cities own an electric generation and/or distribution system, while only 4 per cent own a gas manufacturing and/or distribution system. Two per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate bus or street railway systems. One city in five owns and operates a city auditorium (not a school auditorium). In addition to the 209 cities over 10,000 which own and operate airports there are 223 cities which own airports but which have been leased to private operators or are still being operated by the federal government. Nine cities operate airports that are privately owned.

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,033 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,266	1,266	0.6	52.9	6.6	39.7	0.1	0.1
Commission	325	324	0.0	25.3	10.2	60.5	2.5	1.5
Council-Manager	363	363	0.0	41.0	12.7	44.1	0.5	1.7
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	52	52	40.4	3.8	53.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	38.5	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	39.2	4.3	56.5	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	50.9	3.6	45.5	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	39.6	1.9	58.5	0.0	0.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	47.2	4.2	46.2	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	3.3	43.1	12.1	40.1	0.6	0.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	1.5	45.1	11.9	40.3	0.7	0.5
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,032	1.8	44.4	10.2	42.3	0.6	0.7

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,016 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Median	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800
Upper Quartile	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	8	8	7	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest	$ 600	$4,500	$1,040	.....	.....	$ 600
Lower Quartile	970	5,000	1,090	.....	.....	1,090
Median	1,100	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	3,000
Upper Quartile	2,100	7,375	3,600	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	3,000	7,500	5,000	.....	.....	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	26	13	16	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	3,700	520	.....	.....	500
Median	510	4,350	980	.....	.....	760
Upper Quartile	758	4,500	1,200	.....	.....	3,600
Highest	2,800	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	5,000
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	41	34	30	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	250	3,000	288	.....	.....	300
Median	500	3,550	430	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile	600	4,125	1,000	.....	.....	3,600
Highest	2,000	7,000	3,000	.....	.....	7,000
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	108	47	51	4	1	211
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 600	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,500	120	650	.....	300
Median	300	2,000	300	900	600	600
Upper Quartile	515	3,000	720	1,375	.....	2,000
Highest	3,500	5,000	1,800	1,500	.....	5,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	367	125	131	16	16	655
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	30	855	0	274	100	60
Median	150	1,200	120	488	340	200
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	260	550	438	520
Highest	1,800	4,200	1,200	900	800	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	698	95	125	4	32	954
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	400	0	325	250	0
Median	100	600	66	450	300	120
Upper Quartile	200	1,000	163	500	475	260
Highest	720	3,600	1,200	500	1,500	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,261	322	360	24	49	2,016
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	600	0	313	200	6
Median	120	1,200	150	500	330	200
Upper Quartile	300	3,000	300	588	475	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000

*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 11.

general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Tables IV and V; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Assessor	357	17.6	1	2	7	9	28	120	190
Attorney	230	11.3	3	3	3	1	25	74	121
Auditor	284	14.0	0	4	5	4	22	73	176
Clerk	567	27.9	3	2	10	17	55	185	295
Controller	105	5.2	8	5	7	17	13	39	16
Engineer	10	0.5	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Police Chief	115	5.2	0	0	0	0	6	26	83
Public Works Director	60	3.0	0	0	0	0	2	25	33
Treasurer	858	42.2	6	2	14	32	86	291	427
Welfare Director	55	2.7	0	0	1	1	2	29	22
None of Above Elective	844	41.5	2	11	27	64	103	284	353
Cities Not Reporting	1	.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent							
A	Auditorium	402	19.8	6	17	20	37	36	131	155
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	33	1.6	4	2	1	4	3	9	10
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib.	265	13.0	3	3	4	10	23	77	145
Ed	Electric Distrib. only	168	8.3	0	1	3	1	9	53	101
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	44	2.2	0	2	3	3	2	22	12
Gd	Gas Distribution only	40	2.0	0	1	2	2	2	9	24
I	Incinerator*	281	26.2	9	13	31	47	64	117	...
P	Port Facilities	80	3.9	8	8	11	5	14	23	11
R	Street Railway	11	0.5	5	2	0	2	0	2	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	956	47.0	8	13	29	41	93	322	450
T	Slaughterhouse	49	2.8	0	0	1	6	6	15	21
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,383	68.0	12	21	44	71	148	451	636
Wd	Water Distribution only	125	6.2	1	0	4	12	14	40	54
X	Airport*	209	19.5	10	13	25	28	31	102	...
	Cities Having None of Above	251	12.4	0	0	0	6	11	79	155
	Cities Not Reporting	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

*Data for cities over 10,000 population only.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see article on pages 32 to 40.

METROPOLITAN STATUS

- I—INDEPENDENT city: not located in a metropolitan district as defined by the census.
- C—CENTRAL city: central city of metropolitan district as defined by the census.
- SUBURBS: city lies in a metropolitan district, as defined by the census, but is not a central city of the district.
  - B—BALANCED suburb: the number of people who come to the city to work approximately balances the number who commute to other areas to work.
  - D—DORMITORY suburb: most of the people who reside in the suburb work elsewhere.
  - E—EMPLOYING suburb: more people work in the city than live there.

RENT LEVEL—relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

- 1—low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.
- 2—intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.
- 3—high: more than $10 above the average rent.
- 4—exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

ECONOMIC BASE

- G—GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.
- Mg—MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.
- Mm—MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.
- M—INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.
- Mr—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.
- Rm—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).
- Rr—RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.
- S—EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.
- T—TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.
- W—WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.
- X—RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

EMPLOYMENT-RESIDENCE RATIO

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number *employed* in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments to the number of employed people who *live* in the city.

MANUFACTURING RATIO

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

Table IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE 1,077 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1946

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 10,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities with population figures in italics have had a post-1940 federal census or estimate which is given in Table III elsewhere in the Year Book. All governmental data were secured from local officials by the Municipal Year Book late in 1945 and early in 1946. **Population, Per Cent Increase,** is shown to nearest whole figure, a minus sign indicates decrease, **U** the city was unincorporated in 1940, **L** less than one-half of 1 per cent. **Economic Classification**—for explanation of column headings see opposite page. Under **Form of Government, MC** indicates mayor-council, **Mgr** council-manager, **Com** commission; **TM** town-meeting; and **RTM** representative town-meeting. Mayor refers to chief elected officials and includes burgess, chairman, or president; **C** indicates he is selected as "mayor" by the governing body; **D** that "mayor" is directly elected by the people; and **H** that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes "mayor." Last letter in this column: **A** indicates "mayor" may veto all actions of council; **B** veto the budget only; S veto ordinances only; **N** no veto power. **Number of Councilmen** includes mayor (or other chief elective official) if he may vote on all issues; this is shown by double dagger (‡) which also indicates mayor is directly elected by the people. Mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie (shown by dagger (†) or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under **Type of Election, NP** indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and **P** partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under **Salary of Councilmen,** annual salaries are shown, based on number of council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated; reference (1) indicates airport operated but not owned. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of table. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill	3,397	1	C	Mr	56-46	MC	D4A	50†	0	NP4	$5,000	TK	IWX
Detroit, Mich	*1,623*	4	C	Mm	54-54	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	BREIPSWX
Los Angeles, Calif	*1,504*	22	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D4A	15	0	NP2	7,200	CL	EPWX
New York, N. Y	*7,455*	8	C	Mr	50-36	MC	D4A	17*	0	P4	5,000	C	BRIPSWX
Philadelphia, Pa	*1,931*	−1	C	Mr	57-49	MC	D4A	22	0	P4	5,000	CT	APSWXI§R§

U OF I LIBRARY

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	7	C	Mr	50-44	MC	D4A	19	1	P4	2,750	C	ISWXP§
Boston, Mass.	771	−1	C	Rm	70-30	MC	D4A	22	0	NP2	2,000	None	WdX[1]
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	1	C	Mr	53-44	MC	D4A	15	6	P2‡*	2,500	C	AIPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	−3	C	Mm	68-52	MC	D2A	33	0	NP2	3,000	None	ABEIPRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	2	C	Mr	60-49	MC	D4A	27	0	NP4	2,786	CTKL	APSWI
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	L	C	Rm	58-34	MC	D4A	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	−1	C	Mr	63-44	MC	D4..	29‡	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	AWX
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	L	C	Rm	56-21	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	*663*	36	C	G	29-9	*	....	..	..	3	9,000	*	ISW
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga.	302	12	C	Rm	85-30	MC	D4A	18*	18	NP4	1,200	L	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3	C	Rm	40-31	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIWX§
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1	C	Mr	66-47	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5	C	Rm	51-38	MC	D4A	7†	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX§
Dallas, Tex.	295	13	C	Rm	49-22	Mgr	C2N	9	3	NP2	1,040	None	ISWX§A§
Denver, Colo.	*322*	12	C	Rm	48-20	MC	D4A	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	32	C	Rm	42-23	Mgr	D2N	9‡	4	P2	1,090	C	AGISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6	C	Mr	58-42	MC	D4A	9	0	P4	600	K	X
Jersey City, N. J.	301	−5	C	Mm	42-53	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	399	−L	C	Rm	56-27	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2	3,600	None	AWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	4	C	Mr	54-45	MC	D4A	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX
Memphis, Tenn.	293	16	C	Rm	42-28	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	5,000	None	AEdGdIPWX§
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	6	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D2..	26	0	NP4‡	2,400	CT	AIWX§S*
New Orleans, La.	*495*	8	C	Rm	44-26	Com	D4A	5‡	5	P4	6,000	A	AISWX
Newark, N. J.	430	−3	C	Mr	73-49	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	PX§R§W*S*
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	6	C	Rm	46-30	Mgr	C2N	9	2	NP4‡	1,440	DA	APX§W*
Portland, Ore.	*305*	1	C	Rm	51-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AIPWX§
Providence, R. I.	254	L	C	Mm	77-57	MC	D2A	26	0	P2	1,000	None	IPSW
Rochester, N. Y.	325	−1	C	Mm	66-58	Mgr	C2N	9	5	P4‡*	1,500	None	AIPSWX
St. Paul, Minn.	288	6	C	Rm	52-30	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	4,500	C	AWX§S*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	10	C	Rr	41-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	6,000	None	ABEGISWX
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	1	C	Rm	54-26	MC	D2A	9	9	NP3‡	3,000	CTKL	ABREWX
Toledo, Ohio	282	−3	C	Mr	58-49	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	ASWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	−4	C	Mm	67-60	MC	D2A	13	3	P2	1,500	None	ISWX
Albany, N. Y.	131	3	C	Rm	44-21	MC	D4..	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	L	C	Mm	71-67	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX§
Cambridge, Mass.	111	−2	E2	Mm	70-59	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IW
Camden, N. J.	118	−1	E1	Mm	86-72	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	108	3	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14†	3	P2	600	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C.	101	22	C	Mr	52-39	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	NP2	200	None	AISWX§
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7	C	Mm	210-56	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	5	C	Mm	67-57	Mgr	H4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX§
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12	C	Rm	48-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	−L	C	Rm	50-25	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	−4	C	Mm	52-65	MC	D2A	13	0	P2‡	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	1	C	M	58-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IPSWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	L	C	Mm	76-73	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	IW
Flint, Mich.	152	−3	C	Mm	83-71	Mgr	C2N	9	0	NP2	520	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3	C	Mr	54-47	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	ESWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9	C	Rm	44-24	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11	E1	Mm	82-76	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	IS
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	−3	C	M	65-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	AISW
Hartford, Conn.	166	1	C	Mr	62-48	MC	D2A	20†	5	P2	None	TK	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	34	C	Rm	68-27	MC	D4A	18	0	NP4	780	TAK	EIPWX§

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Kansas City, Kan.	121	–L	C	M	42-52	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX§
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	6	C	M	65-52	Mgr	H2N	11	5	NP2	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	16	D2	D	36-14	Mgr	C3N	9	9	NP3	760	DL	AGdPSWX
Lowell, Mass.	101	1	C	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Miami, Fla.	172	56	C	X	50-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	1,800	None	IPWX§
Nashville, Tenn.	167	9	C	Rm	53-37	MC	D4A	9	2	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	110	–2	C	Mm	76-72	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	A	IWX§
New Haven, Conn.	161	–1	C	Mm	64-51	MC	D2..	33	0	P2	None	TK	PSX
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	11	C	G	39-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	WX§
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	10	C	Rr	40-13	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.	224	5	C	Rm	50-27	Com	C3N	7	7	NP3	4,500	None	ASXG*W*
Paterson, N. J.	140	1	C	Mm	68-63	MC	D2A	12‡	1	P2‡	400	None	IW*
Peoria, Ill.	105	L	C	Rm	46-33	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	520	TK	X
Reading, Pa.	111	–1	C	M	65-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX§
Richmond, Va.	*193*	6	C	Mr	59-37	MC	D4A	32*	0	NP2‡*	None	TA	AGIPSWX§
Sacramento, Calif.	106	13	C	G	44-19	Mgr	CN	9	9	NP2	300	None	AWP§X§
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	7	C	Rr	47-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	37	C	G	33-22	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	600	L	SWX
Scranton, Pa.	140	–2	C	Mr	54-40	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	2,800	C	IX§
Somerville, Mass.	102	–2	D1	D	33-46	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	101	–3	C	Mm	69-63	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	W
Spokane, Wash.	122	6	C	Rm	43-21	Com	CN	5	5	NP4‡	3,600	None	IWX
Springfield, Mass.	150	–0	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D2A	26*	8*	P2	None	TK	AISWd
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	–2	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D4A	9	4	NP2‡*	1,500	DW	SX
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	2	C	Mr	52-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,800	C	BEWX§
Tampa, Fla.	108	7	C	Mr	61-43	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	1,800	AK	APISWX
Trenton, N. J.	125	1	C	Mm	65-57	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	IPSW
Tulsa, Okla.	142	1	C	Rr	36-14	Com	D2A	5‡	5	P2	3,600	D	ASWX
Utica, N. Y.	101	–1	C	M	59-53	MC	..2A	17	0	P2	750	CTA	IWX
Wichita, Kan.	115	4	C	Rr	44-19	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	ASXW*
Wilmington, Del.	113	6	C	Mr	52-44	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	750	T	IPW
Worcester, Mass.	194	–1	C	Mm	65-60	MC	D2A	41*	1	P2	None	None	AISW
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	6	D2	D	34-48	Mgr	H2N	5	5	NP2	2,200	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168	–1	C	M	61-57	MC	D2A	7†	0	P2	600	None	IWdX
50,000 to 100,000													
Allentown, Pa.	97	5	C	Mm	74-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWX§
Altoona, Pa.	80	–2	C	T	37-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex.	52	20	C	Rr	34-8	Mgr	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	520	None	AISWX§
Arlington County, Va.	57	14	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Asheville, N. C.	51	2	C	Rr	40-14	Mgr	C2N	7	7	P2	300	None	AIWX§
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	–3	C	X	46-7	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	5,250	None	AIWX
Augusta, Ga.	66	9	C	Mr	46-43	MC	D3..	14†	0	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX§
Austin, Tex.	88	66	C	Rr	31-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	None	None	EISWX
Bayonne, N. J.	79	–11	B1	Mm	45-65	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	2	C	Rm	39-20	Mgr	D2N	16‡	1	NP2‡	None	None	AIPTWX§
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	4	D1	S	26-31	Mgr	D4N	9‡	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1	C	Mm	87-78	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	W
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	2	C	Mr	56-48	MC	D4A	13	0	P4‡	1,500	None	W
Brockton, Mass.	62	–2	E1	M	61-57	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	11	C	Mr	54-40	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C.	*71*	15	C	Rm	40-28	MC	D4N	25‡	13	NP4	110	None	ITP§W§X§
Charleston, W. Va.	68	12	C	Rr	43-12	MC	D4N	22†	5	P4	60	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	59	0	E2	Mm	78-72	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	SW
Cicero, Ill.	65	–3	E1	Mm	65-80	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	8	D3	D	12-3	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
Columbia, S. C.	62	21	C	Rm	48-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,000	None	AWX§

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Columbus, Ga.	53	24	C	Mm	66-64	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	AIPWX§
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	107	C	X	40-7	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	P2	1,500	None	GdISWX
Covington, Ky.	62	−5	D1	D	26-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1,500	None	IWX[1]
Davenport, Iowa	66	9	C	Rm	45-31	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	600	TAK	SX[1]
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	26	E2	Mm	286-95	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	59	3	C	Mr	56-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX§
Durham, N. C.	60	16	C	Mm	62-53	Mgr	D2N	13‡	1	P4‡	250	None	ISWA§X§
East Chicago, Ind.	55	−L	E1	Mm	125-90	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	400	K	SWd
East Orange, N. J.	69	1	D2	D	21-19	MC	D2A	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	2	D1	D	38-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	−6	C	Rr	39-16	Com	D2N	4†	4	NP2	2,400	TA	SWXA*
Evanston, Ill.	65	4	D3	D	29-13	MC	D4A	16†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IWd
Evansville, Ind.	97	−5	C	Mm	70-54	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	WX
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	16	C	Rm	64-23	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	*	A	ASWX
Galveston, Tex.	61	15	C	T	51-14	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	2,400	None	AIWX§
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	32	D2	D	28-13	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59	11	C	Mm	70-60	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	200	None	ISTWX*
Hamilton, Ohio	51	−3	C	Mm	62-66	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIW
Hammond, Ind.	70	9	B2	M	42-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	AISW
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	4	C	G	55-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IW
Highland Park, Mich.	51	−4	B2	M	48-56	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,000	CTAK	IW
Hoboken, N. J.	50	−15	E1	Mm	83-62	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	54	−5	C	Mm	69-65	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	79	4	C	Mr	47-39	MC	D2N	13†	3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J.	55	−3	D2	D	33-54	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS*
Jackson, Miss.	62	29	C	Rm	37-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,800	None	AIWX§
Johnstown, Pa.	67	−1	C	Mm	90-64	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	X§
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	−1	C	M	70-51	Mgr	H2A	7	7	NP2	360	None	EWX§
Lakewood, Ohio	69	−2	D3	D	17-28	MC	D4A	7	3	NP4‡	600	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61	2	C	Mr	62-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	ISWX§
Lansing, Mich.	79	1	C	M	76-57	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§X*
Lawrence, Mass.	84	−1	C	Mm	93-76	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	2,500	None	IWX§
Lincoln, Neb.	82	8	C	Rr	38-14	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	500	None	EWX§
Little Rock, Ark.	88	8	C	Rm	45-23	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98	−4	E1	Mm	60-58	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	W
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1	E2	M	68-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IW
Macon, Ga.	58	8	C	Mr	51-43	MC	D2S	12†	12	NP2	600	None	AIWX§
Madison, Wis.	67	17	C	S	45-26	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	300	T	WX§
Malden, Mass.	58	−L	B2	Mr	40-44	MC	D2A	28*	0	NP2	None	None	W
Manchester, N. H.	78	1	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14	0	P2	200	W	AIW
Medford, Mass.	63	6	D2	D	16-31	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	300	None	None
Mobile, Ala.	*79*	15	C	Rm	48-21	Com	C1N	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	WX§
Montgomery, Ala.	78	18	C	Rm	39-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX§
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	10	D3	D	39-26	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	1,500	C	ISWd
New Britain, Conn.	69	1	C	Mm	63-75	MC	D2A	15	5	P2	300	CTK	ST
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	8	D3	D	29-17	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,000	None	IS
Newton, Mass.	70	7	D3	D	27-44	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	None	I
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	3	C	Mm	61-66	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	None	ISWX§
Oak Park, Ill.	66	3	D3	D	22-3	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4	240	K	IWd
Pasadena, Calif.	*82*	8	B2	Rr	41-8	Mgr	CN	7	0	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61	−3	E1	Mm	109-79	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	IW*
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	−2	E2	M	74-70	MC	D2A	24†*	0	P2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	36	C	X	52-8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	3	E1	Mm	84-72	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Portland, Me.	74	4	C	Rm	55-27	Mgr	C N	9	3	NP3	500	None	X§
Portsmouth, Va.	*51*	11	C	Rm	26-29	Mgr	D4N	9‡	1	NP4‡	900	TA	IW
Pueblo, Colo.	52	4	C	Rr	34-11	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4‡	3,000	None	ASX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Quincy, Mass.	76	5	B2	M	50-57	MC	D2A	9	3	NP2‡	500	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	67	–1	C	Mm	55-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	600	CTA	AISW
Roanoke, Va.	*69*	L	C	Rm	40-22	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	TA	IWX
Rockford, Ill.	85	–1	C	Mm	67-63	MC	D4A	20†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.	83	3	C	Mm	68-60	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	WA§X*
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	–7	C	Rm	47-31	MC	D4A	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX§
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	50	C	X	32-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	BRGPISWX
San Jose, Calif.	68	19	C	Rm	60-38	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	A
Santa Monica, Calif.	*54*	44	B2	Mr	48-45	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,000	None	ABPWdX
Savannah, Ga.	96	13	C	Rr	34-11	MC	D2A	12†	12	NP2	260	None	AWX§
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	–9	C	M	61-58	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISWd
Shreveport, La.	98	28	C	Rr	34-16	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa	82	4	C	Rm	53-29	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AWX§
Springfield, Ill.	76	5	C	Rm	45-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	61	7	C	Rm	46-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGSX
Springfield, Ohio	71	3	C	Mm	63-63	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ASWX§
Stockton, Calif.	*55*	14	C	Rm	54-20	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	ASP§X§
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	–L	C	Rm	50-26	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	68	6	C	Rm	41-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y.	70	–3	C	M	58-54	MC	D4A	17	0	P4	500	CT	WX
Union City, N. J.	56	–4	B1	M	50-50	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	21	..	..	.....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Waco, Tex.	56	6	C	Rm	43-21	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P2‡	None	None	ISWX
Waterbury, Conn.	99	–1	C	Mm	66-71	MC	D2A	15†	15	P2	500	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa	52	12	C	Mm	64-56	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	500	TA	SW
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	–1	C	Mr	67-44	Mgr	C4N	9	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	–1	C	Mg	63-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IX
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	6	C	Mm	85-68	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2	None	None	ISTW
York, Pa.	57	3	C	Mm	82-63	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	27	15	I	Rr	42-13	Com	D2..	5‡	5	NP2	900	P	ASTWX
Alameda, Calif.	*36*	4	D2	D	18-36	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	DT	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	33	I	Rr	44-8	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Alexandria, La.	27	18	I	Rm	38-21	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,000	None	ABEGdsTWdX§
Alexandria, Va.	*34*	39	D1	D	19-14	Mgr	H3N	9	3	NP2‡*	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	39	32	D2	D	33-36	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	–L	I	Mm	115-87	MC	D4B	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alton, Ill.	31	4	B2	Mr	50-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	–4	I	Mm	82-78	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	600	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind.	42	4	I	Mm	91-73	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	11	I	S	50-30	MC	D2..	15	0	P2‡	None	K	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	26	14	I	Mm	61-66	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,100	None	WX
Appleton, Wis.	28	13	I	Mr	56-49	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2‡	480	CTAKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	40	11	D2	D	14-7	RTM	D1N	3	3	NP3‡	600	TAKSW	None
Ashland, Ky.	30	2	C	Mm	65-55	MC	D4A	18	6	P2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y.	36	–3	I	Mm	67-61	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill.	47	1	I	Mr	45-45	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IW
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	12	I	Rr	51-8	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	30	4	I	Rm	51-21	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AWX§
Baton Rouge, La.	35	13	I	S	41-10	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	–L	I	Mm	69-59	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
Bay City, Mich.	48	1	C	M	58-56	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	NP2	300	None	EdWX*
Belleville, Ill.	28	–L	B2	M	49-60	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	28	4	D1	D	32-70	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash.	29	–5	I	Rm	49-30	MC	D2N	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	W
Belmont t, Mass.	27	24	E3	Rr	90-3	RTM	C...	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Beloit, Wis	25	7	I	Mm	73-66	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37	13		(not an incorporated municipality)									
Berwyn, Ill	48	3	D2	D	9-3	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass	26	2	B2	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	9‡	3	NP2	300	None	X§W*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	*27*	54	B4	Rr	53-8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J	42	9	E2	Mm	61-75	MC	D2A	7‡	1	P2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill	33	6	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise City, Idaho	26	21	I	Rr	46-7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	X
Bristol, Conn	30	6	E2	Mm	76-85	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass	50	5	D4	D	24-9	RTM	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif.	*34*	106	E2	Mm	56-75	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	26	−3	I	Mr	58-44	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	2,800	None	AWXP§
Burlington, Vt	28	12	I	Rm	54-33	MC	D2A	12	0	P2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont	37	−6	I	Mg	35-8	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	360	T	X
Central Falls, R. I	25	−3	B1	Mm	41-72	MC	D2A	16†*	0	NP2	150*	None	S
Chelsea, Mass	41	−10	E1	Mm	57-55	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass	42	−5	E1	Mm	57-82	MC	D2A	19	10	NP2	None	TK	AEW
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	6	I	Mr	55-40	Mgr	C2..	9	0	P2	150	None	IW
Clifton, N. J	49	4	D1	D	36-74	Mgr	C4N	7	7	NP4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26	2	I	Mr	51-49	MC	D2A	9†	2	P2	240	TA	APX
Colorado Springs Colo.	37	11	I	Rr	43-8	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX§
Concord, N. H	27	8	I	Rm	38-39	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	75*	A	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	−1	C	T	32-14	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	250	DTAEL	IWX
Cranston, R. I	47	10	D2	D	29-67	MC	D2A	20†	0	P2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md	39	5	I	Rm	41-30	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,200	None	IW
Danville, Ill	37	L	I	Rm	46-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	I
Danville, Va	*33*	47	I	W	45-16	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	240	TA	EGWX§
Dubuque, Iowa	44	5	I	M	56-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	PWX§
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	−L	D2	D	19-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	Wd
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	7	D2	D	20-28	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	500	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa	34	−3	E2	Mr	67-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,250	CT	ISW
Eau Claire, Wis	31	17	I	M	61-54	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,000	None	ASWX§
Elgin, Ill	38	7	I	M	55-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdIW
Elkhart, Ind	33	2	I	Mm	64-65	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y	45	−5	I	Mr	69-48	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	25	−2	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla	28	6	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D2N	3‡	3	P2	1,500	T	AISWX§
Everett, Mass	47	−3	B1	Mm	42-66	MC	D2A	25*	7	NP2	400*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash	30	−1	I	Mr	58-44	Com	H4N	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	WX§
Fargo, N. D	33	14	I	W	45-10	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	SWX
Fitchburg, Mass	42	3	I	Mm	70-64	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	ASWX
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	3	I	Mr	54-45	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,000	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark	37	16	I	Mr	59-43	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,500	None	ITWX
Gadsden, Ala	37	54	I	Mm	82-77	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,000	None	AWX[1]
Galesburg, Ill	29	L	I	Rm	41-27	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J	28	−6	B1	Mm	50-83	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont	30	4	I	Rr	35-9	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis	46	24	I	Rm	58-37	MC	D2N	23‡	1	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Greenville, S. C	35	19	I	Rm	59-32	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2	900	None	WX§
Hackensack, N. J	26	7	B2	Rr	49-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md	32	5	I	Mr	68-49	MC	D4S	5†	0	P4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich	*50*	−11	E1	Mm	151-87	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Haverford tp, Pa	28	29	..	..	....	MC	H2N	9	0	P4‡	600	DT	IS*
Haverhill, Mass	47	−4	C	Mm	65-66	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa	38	3	I	Mg	65-52	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
High Point, N. C	38	5	I	Mm	89-78	Mgr	D2N	9‡	1	P2	56	None	EdISTWX*
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	17	B2	Rm	46-31	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	11	I	Rr	48-17	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	*30*	55	D2	D	23-20	MC	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich.	50	−10	I	M	65-52	Mgr	D2N	9‡	9	NP2‡	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	−6	I	Mm	66-62	MC	D2A	12	6	NP2	300	None	ESWX*§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	1	I	Rm	55-39	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdWX*
Joliet, Ill.	42	−2	I	Mr	59-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo.	37	11	I	Rm	56-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kearny, N. J.	39	−3	E1	Mm	80-88	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	500	None	W*
Kenosha, Wis.	49	−3	C	Mm	73-71	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	IPSW
Kingston, N. Y.	29	2	I	Mr	59-48	MC	D2A	14	1	P2	350	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	34	3	I	Mm	76-63	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SX§
La Crosse, Wis.	43	8	I	Mr	55-46	MC	D2A	21†	0	NP4‡	300	CTK	SWX§
Lafayette, Ind.	29	10	I	S	47-31	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	W
Laredo, Tex.	39	20	I	Rr	26-7	MC	D2A	8	0	NP2	300	TAKPL	ISW
Lebanon, Pa.	27	6	I	Mm	90-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Lewiston, Me.	39	10	I	Mm	67-66	MC	D1N	7†	0	NP1	200	None	WX*
Lexington, Ky.	49	8	I	Rr	47-4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	ISX
Lima, Ohio	45	6	I	M	59-51	MC	D4A	7	1	NP4	600	DL	SWX[1]
Lorain, Ohio	44	−1	I	Mm	77-75	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	600	DTL	W
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	13	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lubbock, Tex.	32	55	I	Rr	42-11	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX§
Lynchburg, Va.	*45*	10	I	Mm	69-58	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	500	TA	IWX§
Mansfield, Ohio	37	11	I	Mm	73-63	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX§
Marion, Ind.	27	9	I	M	74-58	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	SWX[1]
Marion, Ohio	31	−1	I	M	50-56	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	125	DTL	SX§
Mason City, Iowa	27	16	I	Rm	52-37	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	250	TA	ISWX
Massillon, Ohio	27	1	B2	Rm	44-44	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	3	D2	D	21-49	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	520	K	W
Melrose, Mass.	25	9	D2	D	18-25	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	None	None	A
Meriden, Conn.	39	3	E1	Mm	65-73	MC	D2..	20†	0	P4‡	None	CTK	ASWX§
Meridian, Miss.	35	11	I	Mr	44-45	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	WX§
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	331	C	X	41-2	Mgr	C.N	7	7	NP4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
Michigan City, Ind.	26	−1	I	Mm	63-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SW
Middletown, Conn.	26	8	E1	Mm	57-63	MC	D2A	9†	9	P4‡	None	TK	ISTW
Middletown, Ohio	31	4	C	Mm	81-73	Com	C.N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	IWX§
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	−1	E2	Mm	55-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	35	7	C	M	53-54	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	150	TK	WX§
Monroe, La.	28	9	I	Rr	46-19	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	40	−5	D3	D	22-5	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind.	50	7	I	Mm	83-66	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	S
Muskegon, Mich.	*48*	15	I	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	IPSW
Muskogee, Okla.	32	1	I	Rm	41-20	Mgr	D2N	17‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	AIWX§
Nashua, N. H.	33	5	I	Mm	78-77	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	None	A	X§
New Albany, Ind.	25	−2	B1	M	53-55	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	−4	E1	Mm	87-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IPW
New Castle, Pa.	48	−2	I	M	74-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	CT	ISX§
New London, Conn.	30	3	I	Rm	40-32	Mgr	C1N	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio	31	3	I	M	53-53	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	2	I	Mr	61-49	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky.	31	3	D1	D	33-30	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	31	11	D3	D	22-6	MC	D2N	25‡*	1	P2	None*	None	IW
Newport News, Va.	*37*	8	C	Mm	83-62	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	IPW
Norristown, Pa.	38	7	B2	M	52-51	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdS
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	−3	..	..	....	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	2,000	None	S
Norwalk, Conn.	40	11	I	Mm	61-73	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	ISE*W*
Norwood, Ohio	34	2	E2	Mm	58-73	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Ogden, Utah	44	9	I	Rm	49-25	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	WX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Orange, N. J.	36	1	D2	D	35-39	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	AWS*
Orlando, Fla.	37	34	I	Rr	42-7	MC	D3..	5‡	5	NP3‡	900	None	AEWX§
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	−3	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	32†	0	NP2‡	240	CT	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	12	I	M	54-51	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	IWX§
Owensboro, Ky.	30	33	I	Mr	51-47	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	3,600	None	EWX§
Paducah, Ky.	34	1	I	Mr	49-43	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	2	I	Rm	44-27	Com	D3N	5‡	5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Pensacola, Fla.	37	19	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	10	5	NP2	60	None	PSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	−5	E1	Mm	84-70	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	EISW
Petersburg, Va.	*31*	7	I	Mm	69-54	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	TA	WX§
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	L	I	Mm	61-63	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	250	K	SWX§
Plainfield, N. J.	37	9	B2	Rm	41-38	MC	D2A	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	*46*	−9	C	D	25-8	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2	None	None	IPW
Port Huron, Mich.	33	5	I	Rm	45-39	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	250	None	W
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	−5	I	M	65-53	Mgr	C2N	6	6	NP2	600	DL	IWX[1]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	1	I	Mr	57-46	MC	D2A	17	1	P2	500	None	IW
Quincy, Ill.	40	3	I	Mr	56-42	MC	D2A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	ISWX[1]
Raleigh, N. C.	47	26	I	Rr	38-18	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	4,700	None	AIWX*
Revere, Mass.	34	−4	D1	D	20-14	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35	8	I	M	60-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif.	*35*	17	I	W	36-7	MC	D4A	7†	0	NP4‡	432	DTK	AEdW
Rochester, Minn.	26	28	I	X	29-7	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	43	13	C	Mm	57-62	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	ISWP§
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	19	I	W	56-25	Mgr	D2N	12†	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX
Rome, Ga.	26	20	I	Mm	60-63	Mgr	D4N	9	0	NP4	200	None	AWX§
Rome, N. Y.	34	6	C	Mm	61-68	MC	D2A	7	0	P2‡	750	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	10	D2	D	24-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	300	None	WR§
Salem, Mass.	41	−5	E2	Mm	59-58	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	W*
Salem, Ore.	31	18	I	Rm	58-39	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	WX§
San Angelo, Tex.	26	2	I	Rr	42-6	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	500	P	ABISX§
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	16	I	Rr	38-6	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	*32*	5	B1	Rr	42-9	MC	C2N	5	0	NP4	300	TKPL	WS*
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	4	I	X	40-4	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	600	AL	SWX§
Sharon, Pa.	26	−1	E2	M	74-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	IS
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	4	I	M	63-58	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AIPSW
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	22	I	Rm	51-32	Com	D5..	3‡	3	NP5‡	3,600	None	AESWX§
South Gate, Calif.	27	37	D2	D	25-44	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	12	I	Rm	58-37	Com	D4N	4†	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	IWX§
Stamford, Conn.	48	3	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	7†	7	P2	None	None	IS
Steubenville, Ohio	38	6	I	M	68-57	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IPWd
Superior, Wis.	35	−3	C	Mg	37-11	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	X§
Taunton, Mass.	37	L	I	Mm	56-63	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	53	..	..	....	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	27	4	I	Mm	69-77	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	37	13	I	X	41-6	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	ISWX§
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	33	I	S	35-18	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX§
Tyler, Tex.	28	65	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX§
University City, Mo.	33	28	D4	D	11-12	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	1,200	P	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	2	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	W
Warren, Ohio	43	4	B2	M	53-58	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	29	24	D2	D	26-56	MC	D2A	9†	0	P2	500	None	Wd
Washington, Pa.	26	7	E2	Mr	63-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Watertown t, Mass.	35	2	E2	Mm	65-62	RTM	C1..	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	None
Watertown, N. Y.	33	4	I	Rm	47-31	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	750	None	EWX§
Waukegan, Ill.	34	2	B2	Mr	47-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
Wausau, Wis.	27	15	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2	250	TA	ISWX§
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	31	D3	D	14-27	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	900	TAKL	IW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
West Allis, Wis	36	5	E2	Mm	79-84	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	900	AKLT	IWd
W. Hartford t, Conn	34	35	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	7	0	P2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn	30	16	..	..	....	TM	D2..	3‡	3	P2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J	39	6	B1	Mm	49-56	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J	26	6	D2	D	28-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla	34	27	I	X	30-7	Mgr	C1N	5	0	NP2‡	1,200	P	IPT§
White Plains, N. Y	40	13	B3	Rr	40-13	Com	D2N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wichita Falls, Tex	45	3	I	Rm	41-21	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	120	None	AISWX§
Wilkinsburg, Pa	30	1	D3	D	19-9	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Williamsport, Pa	44	−3	I	Mm	72-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX§
Wilmington, N. C	33	4	I	Rm	42-24	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	W
Woodbridge tp, N. J	27	8	..	..	....	MC	D2A	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I	49	−L	E2	Mm	70-74	MC	D2A	20†*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich	31	8	B2	Mm	49-69	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash	27	23	I	Rr	64-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	38	3	I	Mr	54-42	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	150	D	AWX§
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D	17	3	I	Rr	44-9	Com	D5..	5‡	5	NP5‡	2,000	None	WX
Aberdeen, Wash	19	−13	I	Mr	61-50	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa	21	12	..	..	....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Ada, Okla	15	35	I	Rr	37-11	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	None	ASW
Adams t, Mass	13	−1	I	Mm	68-85	Rtm	..3N	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	AW
Adrian, Mich	*14*	9	I	M	60-54	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	TK	ASWX§
Albany, Calif	*11*	34	D2	D	8-83	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TAKPL	None
Albany, Ga	19	31	I	Rr	33-11	Mgr	D2N	7‡	2	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn	12	20	I	Rr	42-23	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Alliance, Ohio	22	−3	E1	M	56-54	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich	13	5	I	M	58-65	Mgr	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	150	None	PW
Ambridge, Pa	19	−6	E2	Mm	80-74	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Ames, Iowa	13	22	I	S	34-5	Mgr	D2A	6†	2	NP2	35	TA	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass	11	−9	E2	Mm	81-79	TM	H1A	3	3	NP1	403	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont	11	−12	I	Rr	22-14	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif	11	L	B1	W	47-16	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdWS*
Anderson, S. C	19	35	I	Rm	44-37	MC	D2N	8‡	1	P2	300	None	ISTX§
Andover t, Mass	11	12	E3	Mm	95-84	TM	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md	13	4	B2	G	37-4	MC	D4N	10‡	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn	19	−4	E1	Mm	68-80	MC	D2A	15	0	P2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla	17	7	I	Rr	36-10	Mgr	C4N	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Arkansas City, Kan	13	−9	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX§
Arnold, Pa	11	3	B2	Mm	40-85	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J	15	−2	E1	Rr	71-16	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	12	12	I	Mm	71-66	MC	D2N	5	1	NP2	150	KL	ISW
Ashland, Wis	11	5	I	Rm	39-22	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2	30	T	WX§
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	−8	I	T	46-38	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP2	100	None	BPS
Astoria, Ore	10	L	I	Rm	52-37	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan	13	−3	I	Rm	54-38	Mgr	C2N	3	3	NP4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga	21	14	I	S	44-42	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	360	KL	IW
Athol t, Mass	11	5	I	Mm	66-73	TM	H1A	3	3	NP3‡	330	TAKSW	AW
Attleboro, Mass	22	1	E2	M	86-85	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	300	TK	W
Auburn, Me	20	7	I	Mm	85-84	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	X*
Augusta, Me	19	13	I	Mm	53-62	MC	D1A	24†*	0	P2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn	18	49	I	Mm	66-67	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24	L	E2	Mm	83-80	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt	11	−4	I	Mr	63-49	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla	16	10	I	Mg	27-13	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	240	None	SW
Batavia, N. Y	17	−1	I	M	59-57	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	500	TL	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Bath, Me.	10	12	I	Mm	89-79	MC	D1A	28†*	0	P1	None	None	AWB§
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5	I	Mm	58-74	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	750	None	W
Beatrice, Neb.	11	6	I	Rm	46-24	Com	C2N	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdwdx§
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	5	I	Mm	64-63	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2	200	TAKL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	–L	I	Mr	64-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	13	37	I	Rr	45-9	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	–5	I	Mr	64-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WX
Bell, Calif.	11	43	D1	D	21-19	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	14	4	B2	Rm	44-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2	D3	D	14-3	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Bend, Ore.	10	13	I	D	26-5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡	60	None	WX§
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	8	I	M	71-55	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2‡	. . .	None	WX
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	17	D2	D	16-29	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	350	T	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19	–5	I	Mm	52-64	MC	D1A	12†	0	P3‡	250	None	IWX§
Berwick, Pa.	13	4	I	Mm	64-74	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	23	10	B2	Mg	48-58	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	300	None	AEdIWd
Biddeford, Me.	20	12	I	Mm	75-76	MC	D1A	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	13	–8	I	Rr	42- 5	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Billings, Mont.	*23*	42	I	Rr	47- 9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	240	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17	18	I	Mm	48-51	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	SW
Birmingham, Mich.	11	17	D3	D	24-10	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP3‡	265	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15	40	I	G	34- 7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	21	15	I	S	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SWX
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1	D1	D	30-46	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	W
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	7	I	Rr	39-15	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	260	None	AIS
Blytheville, Ark.	11	6	I	Rr	52-19	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX[1]
Bogalusa, La.	15	4	I	Mm	53-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	WX
Boone, Iowa	12	4	I	Rr	34-12	MC	D2S	7†	2	P2	50	TA	SWX
Borger, Tex.	10	53	I	Mg	46-12	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP2	120	None	WS
Boulder, Colo.	13	16	I	S	32- 9	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	18	I	Rr	42-15	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	SWEd*X*
Braddock, Pa.	18	–5	B1	Rm	46-23	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Bradford, Pa.	18	–8	I	Mg	48-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	WX
Brainerd, Minn.	12	18	I	T	44-21	MC	D2S	10†	0	NP4‡	50	TAL	EdSWX§
Braintree t, Mass.	16	4	D2	D	16-18	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAWK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	12	12	I	D	29- 7	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX§
Bremerton, Wash.	15	49	I	Rr	26- 4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	APW
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	2	I	M	66-59	MC	D3..	7†	7	P3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	12	1	E1	Mm	71-78	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11	–7	B1	Mm	53-82	MC	C2N	4†	4	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14	17	I	M	62-54	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	AEdWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	11	8	D2	D	7- 9	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	AWd
Brownsville, Tex.	22	L	I	Rr	35-10	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT§
Brownwood, Tex.	13	5	I	Rr	44-13	MC	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	260	P	Gdswdx§
Brunswick, Ga.	15	7	I	Mr	43-37	Mgr	D3N	4†	0	NP3‡	240	None	None
Bryan, Tex.	12	52	I	Rr	26- 5	Mgr	D2A	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	20	D3	D	24- 4	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	SWd
Burlington, N. J.	11	1	E1	Mm	75-74	MC	D3A	12	0	P3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	25	I	Mm	124-77	Mgr	C2N	5	5	P2	200	None	AIWX§
Butler, Pa.	24	4	I	Rm	52-32	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,600	CT	IS
Cairo, Ill.	14	7	I	Rm	34-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	P
Calumet City, Ill.	13	8	D1	D	24-32	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	18	I	Mm	70-55	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	250	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15	–7	I	Mr	60-50	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	WX§
Campbell, Ohio	14	–6	E1	Mm	214-97	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	420	DTL	Wd
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	L	E2	Mm	96-76	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Canton, Ill.	12	–1	I	Mr	52-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	144	TK	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	20	I	M	53-51	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Carbondale, Pa.	19	−3	B2	Mg	38-36	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	14	11	I	Mm	·78-65	Mgr	D4S	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	13	1	D2	D	37-44	MC	D4A	6†	0	P4‡	None	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	12	−10	E1	Mm	88-84	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	9	I	M	61-52	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX§
Casper, Wyo.	18	8	I	Rr	40-18	MC	..2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	None	Wd
Centralia, Ill.	16	30	I	Mg	43-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	8	I	M	68-57	MC	D4N	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EISW
Champaign, Ill.	23	15	I	S	48-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10	−1	I	Rr	30- 6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEGdSWX
Charleroi, Pa.	11	−4	E1	Mr	63-47	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W§
Charlottesville, Va.	*19*	27	I	Rm	44-28	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	GISW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	21	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	30	I	T	32- 7	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,700	None	PWX
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	1	E1	Mm	75-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14	L	I	Rr	43-15	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKSP	WX§
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	10	I	M	64-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	9	I	Rm	43-40	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	150	TA	W
Clairton, Pa.	16	7	E2	Mm	99-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	None
Claremont t, N. H.	12	−2	I	Mm	59-68	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	...	TAKSW	SWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	21	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	AEIWX§
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	28	I	Mr	51-36	MC	D2..	12†	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13	36	D4	D	20- 4	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	540	P	None
Clearwater, Fla.	10	33	I	X	....	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
Cleburne, Tex.	11	−9	I	T	38- 7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP2‡	None	APL	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	24	I	Mm	93-75	Com	D6..	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	11	D2	D	12-15	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12	−3	E1	Mm	71-73	TM	..3..	3	3	P3	600	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N. M.	10	25	I	X	39- 7	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Coatesville, Pa.	14	−4	I	Mm	89-68	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SWX§
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	21	I	Rr	31- 7	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	ASX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	7	I	Rm	43-33	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	−6	E1	Mm	59-77	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4	700	A*	W
Collingswood, N. J.	13	−L	D2	D	16- 1	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	18	23	I	S	34-17	MC	D4B	8†	0	P2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX§
Columbia, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	72-70	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Columbia, Tenn.	11	34	I	Mr	56-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	EdW
Columbus, Ind.	12	18	I	Mm	85-61	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	Wd
Columbus, Miss.	14	27	I	M	38-51	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2	200	None	AEdTW
Compton, Calif.	*16*	29	D1	D	30-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	TKL	W
Concord, N. C.	16	32	I	Mm	84-77	MC	D4N	6†	1	P4	100	None	EdISWX*
Connellsville, Pa.	14	2	I	T	46-19	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	X§
Connersville, Ind.	13	1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WX
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	−L	E2	Mm	55-80	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	45-63	MC	D4..	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16	3	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	200	T	SW
Corsicana, Tex.	15	L	I	Rm	45-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	AL	ISW
Cortland, N. Y.	16	6	I	Mm	77-66	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	300	TA	SWX§
Coshocton, Ohio	12	6	I	M	63-53	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	16	..	..	....	MC	C3N	5	5	P3‡	400	TK	S*
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	7	I	Mr	90-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESX
Cudahy, Wis.	11	−1	E1	Mm	108-88	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	720	TKL	Wd
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	3	D1	D	10-	MC	..2N	5	5	P2	125	TAK	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	4	D2	D	20-28	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Dalton, Ga.	10	28	I	Mm	126-82	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISW
Danbury, Conn.	22	L	I	Mm	86-68	MC	D2A	12†*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios	Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Danvers t, Mass	14	9	D1	D	28-50	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa	10	4	D1	D	32-40	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Daytona Beach, Fla	23	36	I	X	32 -9	Mgr	C2N	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABISWX§
Decatur, Ala	17	7	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdISW
Decatur, Ga	17	25	D2	D	16- 3	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW§
Dedham t, Mass	16	3	D2	D	18-16	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex	13	14	I	D	22- 2	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX
Denison, Tex	16	13	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex	11	17	I	S	36- 9	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	AESW
Derby, Conn	10	−5	B1	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	None
Dickson City, Pa	12	−7	B2	Mg	21-46	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15	34	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13	28	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12	44	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dixon, Ill	11	8	I	Mr	61-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SX§
Donora, Pa	13	−5	E1	Mm	101-82	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	I
Dormont, Pa	13	−2	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala	17	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	AESWX
Dover, N. H	15	10	I	Mm	78-71	MC	D2A	15†	0	P2	None	S	None
Dover, N. J	10	5	I	M	65-54	MC	D2..	9‡	0	P2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa	12	4	I	Rm	47-27	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX§
Dunkirk, N. Y	18	−1	I	Mm	72-71	MC	D2A	5	5	P2	500	TAEL	ESWX
Dunmore, Pa	23	2	D2	D	25-55	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa	21	−3	E2	Mm	88-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla	10	34	I	Rr	33-11	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX§
Dyersburg, Tenn	10	15	I	Rm	58-40	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	240	None	EWX
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	9	..	....	....	MC	D2N	17†	0	P2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	1	I	Rm	43-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill	12	22	E2	Mm	124-85	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga	12	30	B1	Mm	43-60	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIWS*
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	−9	E1	Mm	70-83	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3	550	TAK	ASW
Ecorse, Mich	13	4	E1	Mm	182-93	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	1,200	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif	10	19	I	W	51-10	MC	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark	16	−3	I	Rr	42-18	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKL	X§
El Dorado, Kan	10	−3	I	Rr	34- 6	Mgr	H2N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla	10	7	I	Rr	36-11	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SWX§
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	15	I	Rm	36-20	MC	D4A	8†	8	NP4	120	None	EdWX
Ellwood City, Pa	12	L	I	Mm	108-79	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill	15	10	D3	D	16- 4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill	14	22	D2	D	12-..	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Elwood, Ind	11	2	I	Mr	63-44	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	SW
Emporia, Kan	13	−6	I	S	41- 6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Endicott, N. Y	18	9	E2	Mm	147-86	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	EdX*
Englewood, N. J	19	7	D3	D	25- 8	MC	D2N	5	1	P3‡	300	None	IS
Escanaba, Mich	15	2	I	Rr	40-19	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGSWX
Euclid, Ohio	18	40	E2	Mm	62-87	MC	D2A	7†	3	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore	21	10	I	S	47-24	Mgr	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Eureka, Calif	17	8	I	Rm	51-35	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWP§
Fairfield, Ala	12	6	D2	D	16-29	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	180	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass	11	−L	D1	D	31-70	RTM	..3..	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Fairmont, W. Va	23	−L	I	Rm	50-40	Com	C4N	4	4	P4	3,125	None	IWdX
Faribault, Minn	15	14	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IWX
Farrell, Pa	14	−3	E1	Mm	179-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	450	CT	None
Fayetteville, N. C	17	34	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	200	None	EdWT§X§
Fergus Falls, Minn	11	16	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D1A	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdSWdX
Ferndale, Mich	23	8	D2	D	18-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio	20	5	I	Mr	54-48	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	29	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala	15	28	I	Rm	42-41	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdWX*
Florence, S. C	16	9	I	Rm	39-14	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	ISWX§
Forest Park, Ill	15	2	D2	D	28-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	720	None	EdIW
Fort Collins, Colo	12	7	I	S	38- 6	Mgr	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	600	None	AREW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	5	I	Rr	46-20	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	108	I	X	29- 8	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	1,200	None	ISW
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	2	I	Mr	42-47	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	50	TA	W
Fort Myers, Fla	11	17	I	X	31- 8	MC	D2A	5	0	NP2	300	None	AGW
Fort Scott, Kan	11	−2	I	Rr	44-19	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX
Fort Thomas, Ky	11	10	D3	D	14-	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP2	75	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	13	5	I	M	59-55	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass.	23	5	E2	M	60-61	TM	. . .	3	3	P3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
Frankfort, Ind	14	12	I	Rm	44-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ES
Frankfort, Ky	11	−1	I	G	53-50	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	EW
Frederick, Md	16	10	I	Mr	63-45	MC	D3A	5†	5	P3	600	K	ISW
Fredericksburg, Va	*10*	48	I	Mr	62-41	Mgr	D4S	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	GIW
Freeport, Ill	22	2	I	Mr	55-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	SW
Freeport, N. Y	20	32	D2	D	30-13	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb	12	4	I	Rr	42-13	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX
Fremont, Ohio	15	10	I	M	69-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Fullerton, Calif	10	−4	E	W	62-23	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX§S*
Fulton, N. Y	13	7	I	Mm	87-79	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	500	None	AWX
Gainesville, Fla	14	32	I	S	37-14	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EWX§
Gainesville, Ga	10	19	I	M	70-53	Mgr	C2N	3	0	NP3‡	None	None	WX§
Garden City, N. Y	11	56	D4	D	36-44	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardner, Mass	20	4	I	Mm	80-78	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	300	None	AWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	9	I	D	15-60	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C	21	25	I	Mm	71-67	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y	16	−3	I	M	63-54	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	144	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	9	D2	D	38-34	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	2	I	Mr	62-47	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2	600	TA	SWX§
Gloucester, Mass	24	−1	B2	M	41-52	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	−1	B1	Mm	41-57	MC	D2N	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y	23	1	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	375	TW	SW
Goldsboro, N. C	17	15	I	Mr	62-39	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	P2	200	None	IWdX§
Goshen, Ind	11	9	I	Mm	70-67	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX§
Grand Forks, N. D	20	18	I	Rr	39 -8	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	120	None	AIPSWX
Grand Island, Neb.	19	6	I	Rr	44- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	22	I	Rr	50- 6	Mgr	C2N	7	2	NP4‡	180	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill	23	−9	E1	Mm	88-79	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	360	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo	16	31	I	S	44- 8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	520	TK	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	1	I	Rm	51-43	RTM	D1..	3	3	P3	. . .	TAKW	ASWB*
Greensburg, Pa	17	1	E2	Rm	70-40	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, Miss	21	41	I	Mr	39-41	MC	D2N	6†	2	NP4‡	600	None	PWX§
Greenville, N. C	13	38	I	W	83-11	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGWP*X*
Greenville, Tex	14	13	I	Rm	50-24	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss	15	33	I	Rr	36- 9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	750	None	EX
Greenwood, S. C	13	18	I	M	53-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2	120	None	EdGISWX*
Gretna, La	11	14	D1	D	18-30	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	120	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga	13	28	I	Mm	61-57	Mgr	..1A	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWT*X*
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	13	D4	D	9- 4	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	Wd
Gulfport, Miss	15	21	I	Rm	49-30	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla	10	5	I	Rr	38-10	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	1	None	W
Hannibal, Mo	21	−8	I	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	12†	0	P4‡	150	PL	EdSW
Hanover, Pa	13	11	I	Mm	100-72	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hanover tp, Pa	16	−8	..	..	....	MC	H2N	7	0	P4‡	600	DT	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Harlingen, Tex	13	10	I	Rr	46- 8	Com	D2..	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AISX
Harrisburg, Ill	11	−2	I	Mg	43-10	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J	14	−9	E1	Mm	204-90	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa	13	6	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	0	P4‡	400	DTK	None
Harvey, Ill	18	9	E1	Mm	62-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb	15	−2	I	Rr	46-20	MC	D2B	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX§
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	13	I	Rm	43-37	Com	D4N	2†	2	P4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J	13	6	D1	D	22-59	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont	15	28	I	G	33-11	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y	21	65	B2	Rr	49- 3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Henderson, Ky	13	13	B1	Mr	52-39	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn	16	5	I	Mg	33- 4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP3‡*	1,800	T	EGISTWX
Hickory, N. C	13	83	I	Mm	98-76	Mgr	D1N	6†	0	NP2‡	260	None	ASWX§
Highland Park, Ill	14	19	D4	D	21- 6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	810	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex	10	22	D4	D	6	MC	D2..	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J	19	5	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M	11	1676	I	Mg	28- 5	MC	D2S	8†	8	NP4‡*	None	None	ISX§
Holland, Mich	15	2	I	Mm	79-63	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	50	TAKL	ESW
Homestead, Pa	19	−6	D2	D	31- 9	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	9	I	Rm	39-23	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P2‡	1,800	None	EdSW
Hoquiam, Wash	11	−15	I	Mm	61-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	WX§
Hornell, N. Y	16	−4	I	T	43-29	MC	D2A	12†	12	P2	200	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark	21	6	I	X	39- 5	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2‡	105	TKL	SWXA§
Hudson, N. Y	12	−7	I	Rm	44-32	MC	D2A	11	1	P2	None	TA	W
Huntington, Ind	14	4	I	M	62-54	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ISW
Huntsville, Ala	13	13	I	Rr	50- 6	MC	D4A	9	1	NP4	540	None	EdIWX§
Huron, S. D	11	−1	I	Rr	34- 8	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	59	I	Rr	42- 8	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	AEWX§
Independence, Kan	12	−10	I	Rr	38- 5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASW
Independence, Mo	16	5	D2	D	37-19	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa	10	5	I	Rr	51-18	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17	12	I	S	34- 7	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	120	TA	ASX§
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	−5	I	Rr	45-17	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	60	TK	IW
Irondequoit t, N. Y	23	30	..	..	....	MC	C2N	5	5	P5‡	1,000	None	SWd
Ironton, Ohio	16	−5	I	Mr	53-49	Mgr	C2A	7	7	P4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich	13	−7	I	Mg	38-17	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	AGW
Ithaca, N. Y	20	−5	I	S	47-30	MC	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX§
Jackson, Tenn	24	10	I	Rm	40-26	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX§
Jacksonville, Ill	20	12	I	Rm	48-32	MC	D4A	9‡	1	P4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis	23	6	I	M	60-57	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Jeannette, Pa	16	7	E2	Mm	87-77	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	AS
Jefferson City, Mo	24	12	I	G	41-41	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	None
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	−4	D1	D	34-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y	18	33	E2	Mm	137-91	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	None
Johnston t, R. I	11	14	D2	D	9-	MC	..2N	6†	6	P2	100	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y	11	−1	I	Mm	84-78	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark	12	14	I	Rm	47-24	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	EWX
Kankakee, Ill	22	8	I	Mr	56-43	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H	14	L	I	M	60-58	MC	D2A	20*	0	P2	None	None	AISWX§
Kenmore, N. Y	19	13	D3	D	16-2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	T	EdWdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15	−L	I	M	56-50	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	W
Kewanee, Ill	17	−1	I	Mm	63-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Key West, Fla	13	1	I	G	22 -6	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	ES
Kingsport, Tenn	14	21	I	Mm	77-71	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX*
Kingston, Pa	21	−4	E3	Mg	73-71	MC	D4A	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C	15	35	I	Rm	44-38	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2	400	None	EWX§
Kirksville, Mo	10	22	I	S	47-34	Com	D4A	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	32	D3	D	13- 2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	3	I	Rm	51-32	MC	D4A	5†	0	NP4‡	280	T	X§
La Grange, Ga.	22	9	I	Mm	65-77	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX*
La Grange, Ill.	10	4	D3	D	34- 8	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
La Porte, Ind.	16	3	I	Mm	74-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	13	-3	I	Rm	42-34	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	1	E1	Mm	127-89	MC	D2..	4†	0	NP2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	13	8	I	M	58-58	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	100	None	I§X§
Lafayette, La.	19	31	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	ESWX§
Lake Charles, La.	21	34	I	Rr	44-15	MC	D4A	2†	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla.	22	19	I	Rr	39-13	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	550	None	ABEISWX§
Lancaster, Ohio	22	17	I	Mm	81-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	20	D3	D	21-24	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Laramie, Wyo.	11	23	I	S	11- 6	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	ISWX
Latrobe, Pa.	11	4	E2	Mm	70-65	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	I
Laurel, Miss.	21	14	I	Mm	71-68	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	2,700	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan.	14	5	I	S	44-19	MC	D2N	12†	0	P2‡	144	T	AW
Lawton, Okla.	18	49	I	G	34- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	10	I	G	37-21	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	22	2	I	Mm	67-77	MC	D2N	9	4	NP2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	11	12	I	Rr	43- 8	Com	D2S	6†	6	NP2	104	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa.	13	-3	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13	39	D3	D	16- 4	RTM	....	5	5	NP3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	73-68	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	13	-1	I	Rm	46-22	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	72	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	2	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	24	D1	D	13- 3	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	24	14	E1	Mm	98-79	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	-9	I	Mm	81-79	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	240	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	12	I	Mm	71-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX§
Lockport, N. Y.	24	5	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	10†	2	P2	750	TW	ISW
Lodi, Calif.	11	63	I	Rm	54-25	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Lodi, N. J.	12	L	B1	Mm	46-85	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah	12	19	I	S	45-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	1,500	D	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind.	20	9	I	Mr	51-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	17	-5	B2	Mr	46-50	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex.	14	173	I	Rr	37-15	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash.	12	16	I	Rr	24- 7	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	21	D2	D	26- 9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	1	..	....	....	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
Lynwood, Calif.	11	50	D1	D	20-38	Mgr	CA	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla.	12	5	I	Rr	64- 9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	P2	120	None	SWX
McAllen, Tex.	12	31	I	Rr	41-13	Mgr	D2..	4†	4	NP2	120	None	GdSWX§
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	-6	E1	Mm	71-75	MC	D4B	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	I
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	-9	I	Mg	43-38	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	11	D3	D	28-14	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	None	None	IW*
Manhattan, Kan.	12	15	I	S	35- 5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	IWX§
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	6	I	M	61-56	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn.	16	12	I	Rr	56-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Maplewood, Mo.	13	2	D2	D	33-25	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Maplewood, tp, N. J.	23	9	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	A	S*
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	25	D3	D	19-23	TM	C1N	5	5	NP1	100	TAKSW	ESW
Marietta, Ohio	15	2	I	Rm	51-23	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Marinette, Wis.	14	3	I	Mr	55-42	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass.	15	-3	B2	Mm	53-70	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	16	8	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	156	None	EW
Marshall, Tex.	18	14	I	Rm	31-29	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX§

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	11	I	Rm	51-40	MC	D2A	8†	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	10	18	I	Mr	60-49	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	75	TAK	ESW
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	1	E2	Mm	68-70	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	1	I	Mm	73-65	MC	D2N	7†	0	P2	100	None	SWX§
Martinsville, Va.	*10*	31	I	Mm	108-76	MC	D4N	8†	8	NP4‡	260	TA	EIWX
Massena, N. Y.	11	7	I	M	51-58	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Mattoon, Ill.	16	8	I	Rm	47-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISW
Maywood, Calif.	11	58	D1	D	15- 8	MC	CN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa.	19	13	I	M	58-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore.	11	3	I	Rr	50- 9	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	SWX§
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	2	D1	D	38-66	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Menasha, Wis.	10	16	I	Mm	93-84	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	170	TA	EWS*
Menominee, Mich.	10	–1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	ASWX
Merced, Calif.	10	43	I	X	44- 8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	X§
Methuen t, Mass.	22	4	D3	D	26-71	RTM	D3N	3	3	NP3‡	550	TAKSW	Wd
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	14	I	Mg	45-45	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P2‡	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y.	22	3	I	Mr	54-44	MC	D2A	9	1	P2	300	None	ISW
Midland, Mich.	10	29	I	Mm	92-72	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	200	....	SWX*
Milford t, Mass.	15	4	I	Mm	46-64	RTM	D1B	3‡	3	NP1	265	TAKS	AS
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	36	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P2‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J.	15	1	I	Mm	58-74	Com	H4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§
Milton t, Mass.	19	14	D3	D	9- 6	RTM	D1..	3	3	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	10	23	D2	D	31- 7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Minot, N. D.	17	3	I	Rr	42- 9	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	90	None	ISW
Missoula, Mont.	18	26	I	Rr	38-14	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	11	–3	I	Rr	46-12	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	None	AW
Moberly, Mo.	13	–6	I	Mr	45-42	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif.	16	18	I	Rm	70-24	MC	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	SWX§
Monessen, Pa.	20	–L	E1	Mm	92-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Monroe, Mich.	18	2	I	Mm	89-70	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	400	TK	PSW
Monrovia, Calif.	13	18	D1	D	28-13	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif.	*10*	10	I	G	59-51	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	D	PX§
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	3	I	S	51-32	Mgr	C1N	10	0	NP2‡	260	None	IX
Morristown, N. J.	15	1	B2	Rr	45- 7	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	SWX§
Moultrie, Ga.	10	26	I	Rm	34-30	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX§
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	–2	B2	Mm	54-65	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	90	TKPL	I
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	–1	I	Mg	27-33	MC	D4B	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	7	E1	Mr	56-43	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	W
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	46	..	..	....	Mgr	..2N	5	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	19	I	M	71-55	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	SX§
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	8	I	Rm	42-27	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	14	7	E2	Mm	170-97	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18	9	I	M	64-56	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	300	TAKSL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	*16*	3	I	Mm	86-86	Mgr	D2..	7‡	4	NP2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	12	48	I	Rm	48-25	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX§
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	–6	B2	Mg	39-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss.	15	14	I	Mr	49-41	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AIWX*
Natick t, Mass.	14	2	D2	D	39-64	TM	..1..	3	3	P1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif.	*10*	42	D1	D	18-32	MC	....	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	S
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	8	E2	Mm	96-88	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass.	12	15	D3	D	18-21	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	150	TAKW	W
Neenah, Wis.	11	16	I	M	43-60	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	240	TA	AWS*
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	–4	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C.	12	–1	I	Rm	52-41	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2	80	P	EW
New Castle, Ind.	17	19	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX
New Iberia, La.	14	72	I	Rr	32-17	MC	D4A	10†	2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Kensington, Pa.	24	44	E2	Mm	81-70	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	I

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
New Philadelphia, O.	12	–L	I	Rm	41-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX
Newburyport, Mass.	14	–8	E2	Mm	74-60	MC	D2..	11	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10	–10	I	M	65-62	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11	L	I	Rr	36-14	Mgr	H1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	ASWX
Niles, Mich.	11	L	I	Mm	65-59	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TAK	WX§
Niles, Ohio	16	–L	E2	Mm	57-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10	–2	I	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX§
Norman, Okla.	11	19	I	S	32- 5	Mgr	C..N	7	7	NP2	300	T	SW
North Adams, Mass.	22	3	I	Mm	81-73	MC	D2B	21	21	P3‡	None	A	SW
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10	2	E2	M	60-74	TM	C1N	3	3	P1	200	TAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	16	–7	E2	Mm	78-95	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	9	D1	D	31-21	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	9	D2	D	12-37	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12	3	I	T	37- 4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	10	D2	D	16-45	MC	..2N	7	7	P2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	7	E2	Mm	71-77	MC	D2..	7	0	P2	600	TL	W
Northampton, Mass.	25	2	D2	D	36-39	MC	D2..	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5	D1	D	28-66	TM	....	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	24	3	I	Mm	65-55	MC	D2N	13‡	1	P2	None	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15	2	E2	Mm	66-73	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	T	AEdWX§
Nutley, N. J.	22	7	D2	D	19-47	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	–3	I	Rm	41-30	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	250	None	AWX
Oil City, Pa.	20	–8	I	Rm	46-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	IWX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	–6	I	Rr	37-11	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,400	None	SWX§
Old Forge, Pa.	12	–6	B1	Mg	29-57	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4†	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	–1	I	Mr	56-46	MC	D2A	11†	0	P2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13	13	I	G	65-46	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WSX§
Oneida, N. Y.	10	–3	I	Rm	40-42	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	300	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	–6	I	Rr	45-24	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	TA	ASW
Ontario, Calif.	14	5	D1	D	39-34	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX§
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	20	I	Rm	50-29	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9	I	Rm	49-22	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	5	D2	D	33-29	MC	D2A	5‡	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22	–3	I	M	50-55	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16	6	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7	I	Rr	34-13	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESWX
Owosso, Mich.	14	–1	I	Mr	57-45	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SW
Painesville, Ohio	12	12	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C4A	7†	7	NP4‡	300	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	23	D3	S	32-14	MC	C1N	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	13	23	I	Mg	36- 7	Mgr	D3N	2†	2	NP3‡	520	None	ISW
Panama City, Fla.	12	115	I	D	21-21	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	60	None	WX§
Paris, Tex.	19	19	I	Rm	46-28	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	360	KPL	AISTWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	16	D3	D	14- 2	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16	18	D2	D	8-19	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14	–4	I	T	35-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX
Peabody, Mass.	22	2	E1	Mm	94-81	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	250	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	1	B1	Rm	43-38	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	C	IW
Pekin, Ill.	19	20	D2	D	37-44	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	5	..	..	..	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12	–2	I	Rm	45-33	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	EISW
Phenix City, Ala.	15	11	D1	D	11-10	Com	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	–5	E2	Mm	64-78	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	61-73	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ISW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	3	I	Rm	49-25	MC	D2A	8†	8	P2‡	360	TKL	SX§
Piqua, Ohio	16	L	I	M	61-59	Mgr	C2N	5	1	NP2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	–3	I	Rm	48-20	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pittston, Pa	18	–2	B2	Rr	44-12	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa	16	3	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200*	C	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y	16	23	I	G	42-39	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2	500	None	AESWX
Pleasantville, N. J	11	–5	D1	D	31- 5	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass	13	L	I	M	58-54	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	363	TAKW	AIPW
Plymouth, Pa	16	–6	B2	Mg	25-27	MC	D4S	13†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	10	I	T	40- 6	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	WX
Pomona, Calif	24	13	B1	Rm	44-20	MC	D4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla	17	4	I	Rr	27- 8	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	48	I	Rr	37-11	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX
Port Chester, N. Y	23	2	B2	Mr	47-48	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP3‡	600	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H	15	2	I	Rm	45-30	MC	D2A	9†	4	P2	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa	20	4	I	Mm	91-71	Mgr	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	None	S
Pottsville, Pa	25	1	I	Rm	71-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18	22	I	Rr	39-10	Com	H2N	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX§
Rahway, N. J	17	9	B1	Mm	43-64	MC	D2S	11	1	P2‡	None	None	IWS*
Rapid City, S. D	14	33	I	Rr	49-19	Mgr	C1N	8†	8	NP3‡	150	None	ASWX§
Reading t, Mass	11	11	D2	D	29-31	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J	11	–6	E1	Rm	66-35	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	ISW
Redlands, Calif	14	1	I	W	42- 4	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	ASW
Redondo Beach, Calif	*13*	40	D1	D	19- 3	MC	D2A	5	0	NP2	120	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif	*12*	39	D2	D	28-19	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C	10	52	I	Mm	82-53	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	ASWX§
Reno, Nev	21	15	I	Rr	52- 8	MC	D4A	6†	0	NP4	1,200	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y	11	–4	E1	Mm	58-78	MC	D2A	10	0	P2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif	*24*	18	E1	Mm	65-73	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hgts., Mo	13	40	D3	D	8-	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J	11	5	D2	D	25-56	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J	15	23	D3	D	17- 7	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich	17	–2	B1	Mm	53-61	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	250	TAK	None
Rochester, N. H	12	18	I	Mm	49-67	MC	D1A	18†	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C	15	33	I	Mm	67-67	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	400	None	EdTW
Rockville Cen. N. Y	19	36	D3	D	26- 6	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	EISW
Roselle, N. J	14	4	D2	D	18-64	MC	D2..	6†	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M	13	21	I	Rr	40- 8	Mgr	D2A	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Rutherford, N. J	15	4	D2	D	19-29	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt	17	–1	I	Rm	52-26	MC	D2A	11	11	NP2‡	None	TA	IWX
St. Augustine, Fla	12	–L	I	X	28- 8	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AWP§X§
St. Charles, Mo	11	3	B1	M	52-61	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich	10	54	D1	D	7-	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn	24	15	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	4	4	NP4	None	TS	IWX§
Salem, Ohio	12	16	I	Mm	90-68	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salina, Kan	21	5	I	Rr	50-16	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX
Salinas, Calif	12	13	I	W	78-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX§
Salisbury, Md	13	21	I	Mr	76-49	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4‡	300	TK	WX§
Salisbury, N. C	19	12	I	Mr	61-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	P2	600	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal	*13*	14	I	Mg	40- 5	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Gabriel, Calif	12	64	D2	D	14- 6	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif	*15*	28	D2	D	26-52	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	S
San Mateo, Calif	*19*	44	D3	D	20- 3	Mgr	CN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Sandusky, Ohio	25	1	I	M	59-56	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Sanford, Fla	10	1	I	D	26- 3	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP3‡	240	None	AWX
Santa Cruz, Calif	*17*	17	I	X	40- 9	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M	20	82	C	G	33- 7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif	13	19	I	Rr	58-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Sapulpa, Okla	12	16	D1	D	36-31	Mgr	C2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla	11	33	I	X	32- 6	Mgr	C3N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AIWX§

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	14	4	I	Rm	53-38	Com	D2N	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	15	1	D1	D	12-22	RTM	..1N	3	3	NP1	350	TAKW	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	15	I	G	53-49	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	34	D4	D	10- 2	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	42	I	Rr	38- 5	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	W
Sedalia, Mo.	20	−2	I	Rr	37-14	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	IS
Selma, Ala.	20	10	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	240	None	WX§
Seminole, Okla.	12	1	I	Mg	36- 6	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	32	D4	D	8- ..	MC	D4N	7	7	NP4	330	None	R
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	17	..	..	....	MC	H2..	7	0	P4‡	400	CDTKE	W
Shamokin, Pa.	19	−7	I	Mg	66-53	MC	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	−5	I	Rr	42-15	Mgr	C2N	7	1	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Shelby, N. C.	14	30	I	Mm	68-67	MC	D4..	4†	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	64-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	9	E1	Mm	74-90	MC	D2..	6†	0	P2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	−9	I	Mg	43-30	MC	D4A	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	23	I	Rr	44- 9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	17	9	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	D2N	15†	15	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13	D3	D	8- 5	Mgr	D3N	7‡	7	NP3‡	300	TAK	IWd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	76	E2	Mm	68-84	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4	70	K	A
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4	E1	Mm	64-80	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	600	CTKL	ISW
South Orange, N. J.	14	1	D4	D	16- 8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	5	D2	D	14-14	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	16	14	D2	D	21-29	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	−L	E1	Mm	67-81	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	18	E2	Mm	136-69	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWd
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	18	I	Mm	83-84	TM	D1..	3	3	P1	450	TAKW	ASX
Statesville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	75-60	MC	D4N	8†	0	P4‡	120	None	EdSWT§
Staunton, Va.	*13*	11	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TA	SWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13	−1	E1	Mm	93-88	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11	14	I	Mm	84-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SX
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	16	I	Rm	45-38	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2‡	200	CTKSEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	10	44	I	S	37-11	MC	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	7	D2	D	25-55	TM	D1	3‡	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	−6	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	23	18	..	..	....	Mgr	H2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	15	1	I	Mr	55-49	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	12	4	B2	Mm	42-77	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	*11*	10	I	W	86-39	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	X§
Summit, N. J.	16	11	D3	D	22-18	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	K	IS*
Sumter, S. C.	16	35	I	Rm	50-39	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15	−1	I	M	66-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	4	D3	D	10-14	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	500	TAKSW	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	−4	I	Rr	32-12	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	−1	D2	D	31-73	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	52	I	G	31-26	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGISWX§
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	−4	I	Mg	30-22	MC	D4..	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15	−L	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	180	None	ASTWX§
Terrell, Tex.	10	19	I	Rr	38-14	Mgr	D2..	5‡	2	NP2‡	130	AKSPL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	12	10	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ASX§
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3	I	Rm	46-32	MC	D2A	5†	1	P2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	13	8	I	Rm	34-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2	100	None	AESW
Thomasville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	106-89	Mgr	D2N	6‡	6	NP2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16	−2	I	M	62-52	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3	E2	Mm	55-66	MC	D2A	7	1	P2	500	TL	WS*
Traverse City, Mich.	14	15	I	Rm	53-37	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13	I	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2N	10†	0	P2	180	TK	SWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	35	I	Rr	57- 5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis	10	2	I	Mm	70-77	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J	25	50	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa	22	12	E2	Rr	61-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	AIS
University Park, Tex	14	244	D3	D	6- ..	MC	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	AIWd
Urbana, Ill	14	8	I	S	23-11	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga	16	16	I	Rm	38-21	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	WX§
Vallejo, Calif	20	25	D2	D	24-11	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	DA	BPW
Valley Stream, N. Y	17	42	D2	D	11-7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash	19	19	B2	Mr	42-44	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	W
Vandergrift, Pa	11	−7	I	Mm	110-82	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Vicksburg, Miss	24	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,600	T	GdWX
Victoria, Tex	12	56	I	Rr	37- 7	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind	18	4	I	Rm	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn	12	3	I	Rr	37- 8	MC	D2A	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	AEGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass	16	−L	D2	D	34-56	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEdGdw
Walla Walla, Wash	18	13	I	Rr	45-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	SWX§
Wallingford, Conn	11	2	I	Mm	72-80	TM	D2N	6†	0	P4‡	100	ATK	AEdSTWX§
Warren, Pa	15	L	I	Rm	64-44	MC	D4S	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	PX§
Watertown, S. D	11	4	I	Rr	50-19	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGSWX§
Watertown, Wis	11	7	I	Mr	58-46	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me	17	8	I	M	63-53	MC	D1A	21*	0	P1	None	None	X§
Watervliet, N. Y	16	L	D1	D	26-47	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
Waukesha, Wis	19	12	E2	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga	17	8	I	Rm	34-23	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AWX§
Waynesboro, Pa	10	1	I	Mm	87-78	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWX§
Webster t, Mass	13	2	I	Mm	77-82	TM	....	3	3	P1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo	18	12	D4	D	15-6	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J	14	−3	..	..	....	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	1,500	None	None
Wellesley t, Mass	15	32	D3	D	23-10	RTM	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash	12	−L	I	W	68-12	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
West Chester, Pa	13	8	I	Rm	49-37	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill	12	−16	I	Mg	25- 5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
W. Springfield t, Mass	17	3	B2	Mm	46-66	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I	18	3	E1	Mm	63-75	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	150	TAKW	S
Westbrook, Me	11	3	E1	Mm	74-82	MC	D1A	13†	3	P1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I	11	−2	I	M	58-51	MC	C2N	6†	6	P2	300	TAKSW	SW
Westfield, Mass	19	−5	B1	M	45-59	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	150	None	EdGdWX
Westfield, N. J	18	17	D3	D	16-12	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	S*
Wewoka, Okla	10	−1	I	Rr	24- 4	Com	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	12	None	ASWX§
Weymouth t, Mass	24	14	D2	D	14- 5	RTM	..1..	5	5	NP1	520	TAK	W
Whiting, Ind	10	−5	E1	Mm	126-88	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif	16	9	D2	D	38-11	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	BSW
Willimantic, Conn	12	−L	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill	17	13	D4	D	18-10	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	IW
Wilson, N. C	19	53	I	W	70-11	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EGSWX§
Winchester t, Mass	15	19	D3	D	33-57	RTM	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va	12	11	I	Mr	78-48	Mgr	D4N	13‡	1	NP4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill	12	2	D4	D	14-..	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn	22	8	I	Rm	48-36	MC	D2S	9	1	NP4‡	200	TA	PSWX
Winthrop t, Mass	17	−1	D2	D	12- 6	RTM	D1N	3‡	3	P1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	11	31	I	M	54-63	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	75	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass	20	2	D1	D	33-47	MC	D2A	15	8	P2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	12	8	I	Rm	52-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	11	1	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	20	I	S	71-63	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	250	A	GSW

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 965 URBAN PLACES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION: 1946

This table includes the following information that is not shown for cities over 10,000 in Table IV: per cent increase in population 1920 to 1930, and land area in square miles. The following information included in Table IV is not shown here: classification of city by metropolitan status, rent level, economic base, employment to residence ratio, veto power of mayor, airports, and incinerators. For explanation of column headings and code see note at beginning of Table IV. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 estimates in Table III.

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Abbeville, La........	6.7	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	$625	P	SWEd
Abilene, Kan.........	5.7	0.2	15.6	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASW
Abington t, Mass.....	5.7	−2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAKW	W
Aiken, S.C...........	6.2	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASTW
Alamo Heights, Tex...	5.7	47.1	U	1.8	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	1	None	AW
Alamosa, Colo.......	5.6	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TK	W
Albany, Ore.........	5.7	6.2	10.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKP	None
Albia, Iowa..........	5.2	16.5	−12.7	3.7	MC	D2	6†	2	P2	50	TA	SW
Albion, Mich........	8.3	0.3	−0.4	3.4	MC	D2	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.........	5.1	−2.4	56.5	5.4	Mgr	C2	3‡	3	NP6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala...	6.6	46.9	97.1	3.9	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Minn.....	5.1	30.3	14.4	5.7	MC	D1	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESW
Alice, Tex...........	7.8	83.8	125.5	1.3	Com	H2	3	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.........	6.3	−6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEW
Alma, Mich..........	7.2	6.9	−10.7	4.7	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Altus, Okla..........	8.6	1.8	86.6	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AESW
Alva, Okla...........	5.1	−1.3	30.9	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TKSP	W
Americus, Ga........	9.3	5.9	−2.8	4.9	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t, Mass.....	6.4	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	C1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Amityville, N.Y......	5.1	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.....	5.9	10.5	24.2	8.5	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4*	120	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla......	5.6	10.8	61.6	0.6	MC	D2	10†	0	P2‡	180	TKSP	AEW
Andalusia, Ala.......	6.9	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	D4	6‡	6	P4	120	None	EdGW
Anoka, Minn........	6.4	32.5	13.2	3.2	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis..........	9.5	10.3	1.9	3.9	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	2,400	None	SW
Antioch, Calif........	*5.1*	43.3	84.0	1.5	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif........	9.1	74.9	133.0	10.6	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa........	8.3	−13.5	11.4	16.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.....	5.1	50.2	2.1	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill...	5.7	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N.C.......	7.0	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	D2	5†	5	P2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa.........	7.0	−1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa...........	6.4	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ohio.........	7.7	6.1	13.0	3.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Athens, Tenn........	6.9	28.7	108.7	4.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	300	KPL	EdW
Atlantic, Iowa.......	5.8	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	AEdSWd
Auburn, Ind.........	5.4	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Auburn t, Mass.	6.6	7.8	58.0	...	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	400	TAKW	None
Audubon, N.J........	8.9	L	87.8	0.4	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa..........	6.2	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.........	5.2	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	AEdSW
Bainbridge, Ga.......	6.4	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASW
Baker, Ore..........	9.3	18.9	1.7	7.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ESW
Bangor, Pa..........	5.7	−2.4	7.8	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis........	6.4	15.7	0.1	3.6	MC	D2	9†	0	NP3‡	78	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio.....	5.0	8.7	−5.4	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2	24	TK	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Barnstable t, Mass...	8.3	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	DTAKS	AS
Barrington, t, R.I....	6.2	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	C2	5	5	P2	250	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla.........	6.2	16.9	25.4	5.3	Mgr	D3	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	ABESW
Bastrop, La..........	6.6	29.4	321.1	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	300	None	None
Batavia, Ill..........	5.1	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.......	5.3	17.5	4.3	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	36	TKPL	None
Bay City, Tex.......	6.6	62.0	17.8	2.7	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	120	TAKEPL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill......	6.5	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa..........	5.6	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio........	7.4	8.5	154.5	4.7	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4‡	60	None	SWd
Beeville, Tex.........	6.8	41.3	56.9	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	...	None	AS
Belfast, Me..........	5.5	11.0	−L	25.0	Mgr	D2	5†	0	NP2	None	None	PW
Bellefontaine, Ohio...	9.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2‡	200	DTL	EGSW
Bellefonte, Pa........	5.3	10.4	20.2	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWd
Bellevue, Ky.........	8.7	2.9	15.2	0.9	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	78	TAKPL	B
Bellevue, Ohio.......	6.1	−2.1	8.3	2.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill.........	5.2	4.6	165.3	2.3	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Belvidere, Ill........	8.1	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn.......	9.4	30.9	1.6	10.8	MC	D1	11	1	NP2‡	None	TAK	SW
Bennington, Vt......	7.6	3.2	2.2	4.0	Mgr	D1	7	7	NP3‡	50	DTAKL	W
Benton, Ill..........	7.4	−10.3	14.1	3.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Berea, Ohio..........	6.0	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich.......	6.4	15.0	U	2.4	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	None	None	W
Bexley, Ohio.........	8.7	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind....	5.1	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz.........	5.9	−27.0	−12.8	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	120	None	None
Blackwell, Okla......	8.5	−10.3	32.7	3.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESW
Blairsville, Pa........	5.0	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	D4	3†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa..........	8.1	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa......	9.8	7.8	16.3	4.6	MC	D4	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind........	5.4	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	AS
Bogota, N.J..........	7.3	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S
Bonham, Tex........	6.3	12.3	−5.9	1.8	MC	D2	5	1	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Boonton, N.J.........	6.7	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo........	6.1	−5.4	37.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La......	5.8	44.5	265.9	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N.J....	7.6	3.3	24.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio..	7.2	7.5	15.5	3.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont......	8.7	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	H2	3	3	NP4‡	260	None	SW
Brackenridge, Pa.....	6.4	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.......	7.4	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	300	None	AW
Brady, Tex..........	5.0	25.6	89.9	2.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	ESW
Brattleboro, Vt......	9.6	10.5	18.9	30.1	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Brazil, Ind..........	8.1	−7.1	−5.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.....	5.8	−23.0	310.0	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	AS
Brenham, Tex.......	6.4	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	120	None	AEdSW
Brentwood, Pa.......	7.6	40.3	217.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me..........	6.5	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	A
Bridgeport, Pa.......	5.9	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t, Mass..	8.9	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	250	TAKW	SW
Brigham, Utah.......	5.6	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	300	TK	ESW
Bristol, Va..........	*9.8*	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	EdW
Bristow, Okla........	6.1	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N.Y......	6.9	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.......	6.2	−4.0	2.0	3.1	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss....	6.2	17.9	12.4	2.2	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	420	KP	SW
Brookings, S.D.......	5.3	22.2	11.5	4.1	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	750	None	AEW
Brownsville, Pa......	8.0	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Brunswick, Me.	7.0	14.0	6.2	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Bryan, Ohio	5.4	15.3	10.3	1.7	MC	D2	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Burley, Idaho	5.3	39.3	−29.3	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡*	180	TK	EdSW
Burrillville t, R.I.	8.2	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	C2	7	7	P2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich	9.9	3.0	−1.8	5.4	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	S
Calais, Me.	5.2	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7.3	46.2	−2.6	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Calexico, Calif.	5.4	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	C..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	W
Camden, Ark	9.0	23.4	124.6	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	ASW
Camden, S.C.	5.7	10.9	31.9	2.3	MC	D2	7‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEdTW
Cameron, Tex	5.0	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	S
Canandaigua, N.Y.	8.3	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6.7	12.7	30.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass	6.4	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	WS
Canton, Miss	6.0	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	720	K	EGdW
Canton, N.C.	5.0	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	D2	3†	3	NP2	300	None	AW
Carbondale, Ill.	8.6	13.6	20.1	1.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N.M.	7.1	91.9	68.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Carlstadt, N.J.	5.6	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5.4	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga.	6.2	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	6.1	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	None	None	EdW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6.6	38.3	0.7	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N.Y.	5.4	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	C1	5	5	P3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9.3	27.0	16.6	4.3	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N.Y.	5.5	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9.0	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Centerville, Iowa	8.4	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	None
Centerville, Pa.	6.3	−2.3	34.9	12.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash	7.4	−8.0	6.7	2.5	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	EW
Chariton, Iowa	5.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8.7	8.0	9.4	4.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	W
Charleston, Ill.	8.2	2.2	21.1	3.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5.2	54.4	−1.6	1.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	SW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5.7	15.2	−12.7	1.9	MC	D1	10†	0	P2‡	None	T	W
Cherokee, Iowa	7.5	15.9	10.6	5.8	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Chester, Ill.	5.1	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Chester, S.C.	6.4	15.6	−0.5	3.1	Mgr	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Cheviot, Ohio	9.0	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	9.3	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	None
Childress, Tex.	6.5	−9.8	43.2	3.3	MC	D2	6‡	6	NP2‡	90	None	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo.	8.0	−2.0	20.6	2.0	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	144	DTAKPL	AEW
Chisholm, Minn.	7.5	−9.8	−8.1	3.5	MC	D2	11‡	1	NP2	300	None	AW
Chula Vista, Calif.	*5.1*	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	8.0	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	108	DTL	S
Clearfield, Pa.	9.4	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	*6.5*	−5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	W
Clinton, Ill.	6.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Clinton, Ind.	7.1	−10.6	−27.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla.	6.7	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Clinton, S.C.	5.7	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSTW
Cloquet, Minn.	7.3	7.7	32.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	300	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6.2	−11.0	9.2	2.1	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5.0	76.3	−4.3	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	GdW
Coldwater, Mich.	7.3	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Coleman, Tex........	6.1	−0.4	111.9	3.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.....	8.2	24.4	82.3	2.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.......	8.2	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Collinsville, Ill.......	9.8	5.7	−5.3	9.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Colorado, Tex........	5.2	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	60	TAK	ASW
Colton, Calif.........	9.7	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Miss......	6.1	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6.0	7.5	89.1	2.6	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb......	7.6	10.6	27.5	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	ASW
Concord t, Mass.	8.0	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	*	TAKW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan......	6.3	8.0	23.1	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	72	T	W
Conneaut, Ohio......	9.4	−3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Conway, Ark........	5.8	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S.C.........	5.1	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
Coos Bay, Ore.*	5.3	−0.5	31.1	1.3	Mgr	D2	7†	7	NP2	120	None	None
Coral Gables, Fla.....	8.3	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	B
Corbin, Ky..........	7.9	−1.8	135.9	2.3	Com	D4	3	3	P2	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga..........	7.9	15.2	5.2	2.7	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	EdTW
Corinth, Miss........	7.8	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	250	P	S
Corona, Calif........	8.8	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	156	TK	S
Coronado, Calif......	6.9	27.8	64.9	2.2	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corry, Pa...........	6.9	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore........	8.4	10.6	31.9	2.2	MC	D2	9†	0	P6‡	None	TK	W
Covington, Va.......	6.3	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Crafton, Pa..........	7.2	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa........	8.0	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	D2	7	2	NP2	56	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn.....	7.2	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	D4	9	1	NP4‡*	48	T	None
Crowley, La.........	9.5	24.4	25.3	2.0	MC	D4	9†	1	P4	120	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.....	6.5	−1.2	....	1.5	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex..........	5.5	17.2	27.3	2.3	MC	D4	4†	4	NP2‡	420	None	AEdSW
Cullman, Ala........	5.1	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif....	9.0	58.3	1027.0	3.5	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Cushing, Okla........	7.7	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	180	None	ESW
Daly City, Calif......	9.6	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	W
Danville, Ky.........	6.7	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.........	7.1	−0.9	3.4	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S.C......	6.2	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	ASW
Dartmouth t, Mass...	9.0	2.7	35.2	60.9	RTM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	None
Dayton, Ky.........	8.4	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.........	5.9	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa.......	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.1	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Defiance, Ohio.......	9.7	10.5	−0.7	3.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.........	9.1	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	W
De Land, Fla........	7.0	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	400	None	SW
Delaware, Ohio......	8.9	3.1	−0.9	4.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio........	5.7	1.3	−1.3	3.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis........	6.4	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N.Y.........	6.1	−6.9	11.7	4.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	S
Derry t, N.H........	5.4	5.2	−4.7	35.0	TM	D1	3	3	P3‡	500	DTKS	.....
De Soto, Mo.........	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TAPL	W
Des Plaines, Ill.......	9.5	8.2	154.9	5.2	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn..	5.0	36.5	7.3	1.9	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESW
Devils Lake, N.D....	6.2	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	AST
Dickinson, N.D......	5.8	16.2	21.9	2.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y....	5.9	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.....	8.5	−15.6	98.8	1.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz........	8.6	−12.3	−0.9	1.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.........	5.2	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWd

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Dover, Del	5.5	14.9	18.8	2.0	Mgr	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Dover, Ohio	9.7	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich	5.0	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill	9.5	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Dracut t, Mass	7.3	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	D3	3	3	P3‡	400	TAKSW	W
Dublin, Ga	7.8	17.0	−13.3	5.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2‡	180	None	W
Dumont, N.J	7.6	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W.Va	5.3	25.7	U	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Duncan, Okla	9.2	10.1	141.5	1.8	Mgr	C2	4†*	0	P2	300	None	ESW
Dunn, N.C	5.3	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	240	None	AW
Dunnellen, N.J	5.4	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	A	S*
Dupont, Pa	5.3	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill	7.5	−0.1	4.2	2.0	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
Durango, Colo	5.9	9.0	31.2	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	SW
Duryea, Pa	8.3	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex	6.5	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	375	None	S
Easley, S.C	5.2	6.1	36.9	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N.Y	5.3	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
East Detroit, Mich	8.6	44.1	U	4.6	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich	5.8	33.0	132.3	0.9	Mgr	C2	5‡	5	NP4‡	60	None	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5.1	−1.8	−9.3	1.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill	6.8	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa	6.1	−2.2	−4.8	0.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N.Y	6.7	1.0	69.5	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N.Y	5.6	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N.J	7.3	2.7	29.6	6.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa	6.4	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn	5.9	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex	8.7	80.8	242.9	1.6	Mgr	D2	3	3	P2	*	None	SW
Edwardsville, Ill	8.0	28.4	16.8	4.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa	8.0	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill	6.2	24.1	23.7	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	None
Elberton, Ga	6.2	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEW
El Cerrito, Calif	6.1	58.2	157.1	3.3	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	312	DTAK	None
Electra, Tex	5.6	−16.7	41.5	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn	8.5	5.2	194.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	600	None	EW
Elk City, Okla	5.0	11.4	201.4	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Elkins, W.Va	8.1	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	D2	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash	5.9	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	D4	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	ESW
Ely, Minn	6.0	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa	6.7	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo	9.7	21.3	83.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
Ennis, Tex	7.1	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa	6.2	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5.7	14.4	5.1	4.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	AESW
Etna, Pa	7.2	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala	6.3	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	D4	8	0	NP4	120	None	TW
Eunice, La	5.2	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn	6.9	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASTW
Exeter t, N.H	5.4	10.8	5.8	...	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	400	TKS	None
Exeter, Pa	5.8	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb	6.3	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	EW
Fairfield, Iowa	6.8	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N.J	9.0	50.5	U	5.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	W
Fairmont, Minn	7.0	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	120	None	ESW
Fairview, N.J	8.8	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb	6.1	6.2	17.4	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWd
Fayetteville, Ark	8.2	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	78	TKL	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Ferguson, Mo.	5.7	50.7	102.7	4.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7.4	15.2	−6.7	2.0	MC	D2	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5.1	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	C2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	W
Flat River, Mo.	5.4	U	U	1.2	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	240	None	None
Flora, Ill.	5.5	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5.8	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N.C.	5.0	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5.2	15.4	U	1.5	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5.7	24.1	36.0	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	AEW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6.2	6.2	17.9	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N.J.	9.5	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	A	S
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8.0	67.4	127.1	17.1	Mgr	D1	4†	0	NP2‡	560	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6.3	1.1	83.7	1.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	8.0	L	43.7	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Franklin, Ind.	6.3	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Franklin t, Mass.	7.3	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	H1	3	3	NP1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N.H.	6.7	2.6	4.1	14.4	MC	D1	9†	0	P3‡	None	None	AS
Franklin, Pa.	9.9	−3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5.1	11.8	19.5	1.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TKSP	SW
Fredonia, N.Y.	5.7	−1.3	−3.9	6.0	MC	D1	5†	5	P2‡	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N.J.	7.0	0.8	44.6	1.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6.6	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7.7	37.1	−7.1	1.8	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8.3	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSW
Gaffney, S.C.	7.6	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	150	None	EdSW
Gainesville, Tex.	9.7	8.3	3.1	3.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	L	ESW
Galion, Ohio	8.7	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	138	DTL	STW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7.8	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	C. .	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N.M.	7.0	17.5	52.9	1.5	MC	C4	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.	5.9	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	H4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6.3	2.7	59.1	2.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdW
Gardiner, Me.	6.0	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S.C.	5.6	9.4	11.0	1.0	MC	D2	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5.9	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9.8	—L	50.4	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5.8	15.3	97.0	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	NP2	24	None	W
Glassport, Pa.	8.7	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6.8	8.4	86.2	4.7	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8.1	4.9	169.4	5.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N.J.	7.3	−0.4	59.4	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	WdS*
Glen Rock, N.J.	5.2	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	AT	S
Globe, Ariz.	6.1	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6.9	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	204	None	SW
Grafton, W.Va.	7.4	−4.0	−9.2	2.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5.2	3.9	95.8	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Grand Haven, Mich.	8.8	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESW
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7.0	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6.0	29.2	48.1	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5.7	49.4	−4.7	1.5	MC	C4	3	3	NP4	120	FT	SW
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	5.8	−1.9	−6.0	45.7	TM	C1	3	3	P1	500	DTAKW	W*
Great Bend, Kan.	9.0	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	T	A
Great Neck, N.Y.	6.2	53.5	U	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6.8	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind.	6.1	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5.1	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	SWT
Greenville, Mich.	5.3	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	50	TAK	W
Greenville, Ohio	7.7	10.1	0.3	2.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	132	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8.1	−5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	S

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Grenada, Miss.	5.8	34.1	27.2	2.1	MC	D4	6†	2	P4	300	KP	Wd
Grinnell, Iowa	5.2	5.3	−7.7	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6.2	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7.2	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa.	6.3	2.3	24.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N.J.	6.2	−5.1	−2.8	2.2	MC	D2	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N.J.	9.7	10.0	56.9	2.7	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N.J.	5.6	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N.J.	5.3	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Hamburg, N.Y.	5.5	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Hamlet, N.C.	5.1	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	60	None	A
Hammond, La.	6.0	−0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	ASW
Hammonton, N.J.	7.7	0.2	19.3	42.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hampton, Va.	5.9	−7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich.	5.6	−4.2	−23.0	1.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif.	8.2	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	C4	4†*	4	NP4‡	200	TK	AS
Hapeville, Ga.	5.1	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	300	None	W
Harlan, Ky.	5.1	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	P2	90	None	W
Harriman, Tenn.	5.6	22.5	14.2	2.0	MC	D2	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va.	*8.8*	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	D4	9	0	NP4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6.9	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S.C.	5.4	6.6	39.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	..	NP2	None	None	ASWd
Hasbrouck Hgts., N.J.	6.7	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich.	5.2	−1.0	1.7	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	W
Hastings, Minn.	5.7	11.3	11.3	8.5	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud, N.Y.	7.1	−0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N.Y.	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.9	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6.4	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	72	T	W
Hawthorne, Calif.	*8.3*	25.3	U	2.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Hays, Kan.	6.4	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SW
Hayward, Calif.	6.7	21.8	58.6	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7.4	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	NP4	500	None	AW
Helena, Ark.	8.5	2.8	−8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SW
Henderson, N.C.	7.6	20.5	21.5	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex.	6.4	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Hendersonville, N.C.	5.4	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡	120	None	W
Henryetta, Okla.	6.9	−10.3	30.7	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	ASW
Herkimer, N.Y.	9.6	−7.9	−0.1	2.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	*7.2*	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill.	9.3	−3.7	−11.6	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	144	TK	WS
Highland Park, N.J.	9.0	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex.	7.8	−0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	72	A	SW
Hillsdale, Mich.	6.4	8.2	7.7	2.3	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Hingham t, Mass.	8.0	20.2	18.8	18.7	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	7.3	6.0	71.3	3.1	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W.Va.	5.8	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	D2	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	7.2	23.8	67.3	8.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Hobart, Okla.	5.2	3.9	69.7	1.3	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	180	TKSP	SW
Holdenville, Okla.	6.6	−8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKSP	ASW
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5.9	−1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hollidays Cove, W.Va.	6.1	37.0	269.3	0.4	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Hollywood, Fla.	6.2	117.5	U	24.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Homewood, Ala.	7.4	21.1	U	3.7	MC	D4	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5.7	3.6	99.2	4.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5.4	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	7.5	24.4	25.4	2.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKL	AESW
Hopewell, Va.	*8.7*	−23.8	710.8	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	A
Houma, La.	9.1	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	450	P	EGdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Hudson t, Mass.	8.0	−5.0	11.3	12.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Hudson Falls, N.Y.	6.7	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	S
Hugo, Okla.	5.9	12.1	−17.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKSP	W
Humboldt, Tenn.	5.2	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	50	None	EdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7.2	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5.1	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SW
Hyattsville, Md.	6.6	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	T	None
Ilion, N.Y.	8.9	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	D1	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Inkster, Mich.	7.0	58.6	U	7.5	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	5.6	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	D2	7	1	NP2‡	52	TK	Wd
Iola, Kan.	7.2	1.2	−15.9	1.4	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSW
Ionia, Mich.	6.4	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6.3	13.4	−9.7	34.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AEW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9.5	2.7	−12.0	8.7	Mgr	C3	9†	9	NP3	100	None	W
Jackson, La.	5.4	35.8	70.9	4.0	MC	D1	5†	5	NP4	None	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6.3	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7.2	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Jamestown, N.D.	8.8	7.4	23.5	9.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	120	T	ASW
Jasper, Ala.	6.8	28.7	63.7	2.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	ASW
Jasper, Ind.	5.0	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky.	9.4	11.4	79.8	11.8	MC	H2	4†	4	NP2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5.0	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7.3	81.9	5.5	2.1	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5.4	−6.0	−5.3	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5.4	−9.0	−16.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Junction City, Kan.	8.5	14.9	−1.7	1.6	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Kalispell, Mont.	8.2	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SW
Kane, Pa.	6.1	−1.6	−14.4	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7.4	12.2	10.6	3.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9.6	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	W
Kelso, Wash.	6.7	7.8	181.0	3.4	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Kendallville, Ind.	5.4	−0.1	3.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Kennett, Mo.	6.3	53.5	14.0	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8.6	2.5	18.5	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7.6	7.4	−8.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5.6	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	None	None	GSW
Keyport, N.J.	5.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W.Va.	6.2	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	D2	3	3	NP2‡	350	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	6.7	U	U	1.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Kingsford, Mich.	5.8	4.4	U	4.2	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N.C.	6.5	16.2	1.1	3.0	Mgr	C2	5	0	NP2	60	None	EdW
Kingsville, Tex.	7.8	14.2	42.9	1.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa.	7.6	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6.9	47.7	33.3	2.4	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa.	6.2	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore.	7.7	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP2	260	None	SW
La Junta, Colo.	7.0	−2.1	44.9	2.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	TK	ESW
Lake City, Fla.	5.8	32.2	32.2	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	6.9	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	W
Lake Wales, Fla.	5.0	47.7	327.3	4.6	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	7.4	24.7	437.1	4.7	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEW
Lamesa, Tex.	6.0	71.1	197.0	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, N.Y.	7.2	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	480	None	SWd
Lanett, Ala.	6.1	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9.3	11.2	77.2	2.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa.	8.7	−9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5.4	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	D1	3†	3	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N.Y.	6.0	13.0	114.0	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Larksville, Pa	8.5	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Cruces, N.M	8.4	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡*	None	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev	8.4	63.1	124.2	14.0	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	K	AS
Las Vegas City, N.M	5.9	25.9	9.6	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Las Vegas t, N.M	6.4	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S.C	6.9	26.7	17.6	4.9	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N.C	5.7	72.6	25.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lawrenceville, Ill	6.2	−1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	S
Lead, S.D	7.5	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Lebanon, Mo	5.0	41.1	25.1	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	P	ESW
Lebanon t, N.H	7.6	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	300	TKSPW	AWd
Lebanon, Tenn	6.0	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa	6.6	1.9	6.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	9	0	P4‡	None	D	AEdW
Le Mars, Iowa	5.4	11.8	2.2	3.7	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N.C	7.6	16.3	75.7	3.9	MC	D2	7†	7	NP2	None	None	SW
Leonia, N.J	5.8	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Lewistown, Mont	5.9	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SW
Lexington, Mo	5.3	16.2	−2.1	1.3	MC	H4	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	A
Linton, Ind	6.3	23.2	−13.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EGSW
Litchfield, Ill	7.0	6.6	6.4	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn	6.0	20.6	−8.8	4.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont	6.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	144	T	AW
Lockhart, Tex	5.0	14.9	17.0	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSW
Lockland, Ohio	5.6	−1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	Wd
Logan, Ohio	6.2	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W.Va	5.2	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	P2	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill	7.1	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Long Beach, N.Y	9.0	55.3	1959.6	2.0	Mgr	C	5	5	NP2	None	None	SW
Longmeadow t, Mass	5.8	30.5	69.5	69.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAKW	AWd
Longmont, Colo	7.4	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	200	TK	AESW
Loveland, Colo	6.1	11.6	8.7	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	300	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich	8.7	−2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	D2	8†	3	NP2‡*	120	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky	6.2	−4.6	41.5	0.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t, Mass	8.2	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lufkin, Tex	9.6	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lumberton, N.C	5.8	40.2	53.3	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	60	None	EdW
Luzerne, Pa	7.1	1.9	15.9	0.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa	5.1	2.1	12.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
McComb, Miss	9.9	−1.6	29.4	4.1	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	ASW
McCook, Neb	6.2	−7.1	55.4	5.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AW
McKinney, Tex	8.6	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	W
McPherson, Kan	7.2	17.0	33.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW
Macomb, Ill	8.8	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	240	TAKL	SW
Madera, Calif	6.5	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Madison, Ill	7.8	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	260	TK	None
Madison, Ind	6.9	6.0	−2.7	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison, N.J	7.9	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdSW*
Madison, S.D	5.0	17.0	3.5	2.2	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	850	None	AESW
Madisonville, Ky	8.2	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
Malone, N.Y	8.7	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	P2‡	200	None	SW
Malvern, Ark	5.3	3.4	32.4	3.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	SW
Malverne, N.Y	5.2	128.4	U	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N.D	6.7	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	6.4	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Manistee, Mich	8.7	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	C1	7	7	NP2‡	None	A	ASW
Manistique, Mich	5.4	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	H2	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass	6.5	2.6	1.7	19.9	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Manville, N.J.	6.1	11.5	U	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6.7	13.1	243.5	5.0	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	100	DT	B
Marianna, Fla	5.1	50.6	34.9	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	AST
Marietta, Ga	8.7	13.5	23.4	5.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	50	None	EdSW
Marion, Ill	9.3	2.4	−5.7	2.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marion, S.C.	5.7	16.8	26.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	65	None	W
Marion, Va	5.2	24.6	27.8	1.1	MC	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	24	AK	SW
Marlin, Tex	6.5	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich	5.3	4.7	17.5	2.5	Com	...	4	4	NP4	..	None	EW
Marshall, Mo	8.5	5.3	55.8	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	180	TAPL	SW
Marshfield, Ore	(See Coos Bay, Oregon)											
Martinez, Calif	7.4	12.4	70.3	3.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Marysville, Calif	6.6	15.3	5.5	2.2	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	None
Maryville, Mo	5.7	9.2	10.5	2.6	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn	5.6	13.1	32.6	1.4	Com	D2	3†	3	NP2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky	8.6	5.4	24.2	1.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Maynard t, Mass	6.8	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	300	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	D4	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa	5.7	1.1	20.5	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mechanicville, N.Y.	7.4	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa	5.4	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N.Y.	5.9	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	A	W
Menomonie, Wis	6.6	17.6	9.6	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	208	None	W
Mercedes, Tex	7.6	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	AS
Merrill, Wis	8.7	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	D2	16	0	NP2	60	TAKSL	None
Mesa, Ariz	7.2	94.7	22.2	1.8	MC	C2	7	7	P4‡	100	None	EdGdW
Metropolis, Ill	6.3	12.7	10.2	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EW
Metuchen, N.J.	6.6	14.1	83.4	3.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex	6.4	−2.6	88.9	3.9	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	ASW
Mexico, Mo	9.1	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla	8.3	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	D2	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5.5	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough t, Mass.	9.0	4.9	1.8	68.0	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	EdGdW
Middletown, Pa	7.0	15.8	2.8	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa	6.4	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Midland, Tex	9.4	70.5	205.5	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	ASW
Miles City, Mont	7.3	1.9	−9.6	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	72	T	W
Millbury t, Mass	7.0	0.4	23.1	15.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	DTAKSW	None
Milledgeville, Ga	6.8	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa	7.8	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa	8.3	−2.8	−1.0	3.9	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La	6.7	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex	6.3	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	2,400	AKPL	ASW
Minersville, Pa	8.7	−7.5	19.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5.2	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex	6.0	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa	7.1	52.1	20.9	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill	9.1	5.0	6.8	3.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	168	TK	SW
Monongahela City, Pa.	8.8	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N.C.	6.5	6.1	49.4	2.5	MC	D2	3†	3	P2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis	6.2	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass	7.6	−6.2	5.3	35.3	TM	C3	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	WB*
Montebello, Calif	8.0	45.8	U	7.2	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	8.5	−6.7	67.1	5.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn	5.2	20.9	−2.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	5	NP4	120	T	ISW
Montpelier, Vt	8.0	2.2	10.0	8.5	MC	D1	6†	0	NP2‡	None	DTAK	AW
Mooresville, N.C.	6.7	18.9	30.2	2.1	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	30	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930-40	1920-30				Total	At Large				
Moorhead, Minn.....	9.5	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.....	7.0	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N.C.....	7.7	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	24	None	EdSW
Morris, Ill..........	6.1	10.4	23.6	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn....	8.1	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Morrisville, Pa.......	5.5	2.3	47.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho.......	6.0	34.4	13.1	1.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Mount Airy, N.C.....	6.3	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	200	None	TW
Mount Carmel, Ill....	7.0	−2.0	−4.3	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	Wd
Mount Kisco, N.Y...	5.9	15.9	29.8	2.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Mount Oliver, Pa.....	7.0	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8.4	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	W
Mount Pleasant, Pa..	5.8	−0.8	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind...	5.6	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	GW
Murfreesboro, Tenn...	9.5	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.....	9.0	9.7	−23.6	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah.......	5.7	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP4‡	1,200	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex....	7.5	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.......	6.2	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif..........	7.7	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill........	5.3	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa........	5.2	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.....	6.8	49.8	34.2	2.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	600	None	ESW
Navasota, Tex.......	6.1	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa........	5.7	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb..	7.3	1.5	15.1	2.3	Com	C2	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdWd
Negaunee, Mich......	6.8	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	D1	11‡	11	NP2‡	None	TK	EdW
Nelsonville, Ohio.....	5.4	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.........	5.3	18.6	13.0	2.1	Mgr	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	100	None	ASW
Nevada, Mo.........	8.2	9.8	4.3	3.6	MC	D4	10	0	NP2‡	1	TAPL	None
Newark, N.Y.........	9.6	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
Newberry, S.C.......	7.5	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	D2	6	0	P2	420	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio....	6.0	1.6	23.1	0.7	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex...	7.0	11.8	73.9	4.4	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Brighton, Pa....	9.6	−3.2	6.3	1.2	Mgr	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Newman, Ga........	7.2	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	D2	8†	8	NP2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport t, N.H......	5.3	13.8	13.4	...	TM	1	3	3	P3‡	600	DTKSP	AW
Newton, N.J.........	5.5	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	C1	3	3	P3‡	400	AK	SW
Newton, N.C........	5.4	23.1	45.4	3.9	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn......	8.7	19.6	8.3	7.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	EGdSW
Noblesville, Ind......	5.6	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz........	5.1	−14.5	−29.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASW
Normal, Ill..........	7.0	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa....	9.6	−2.2	5.2	2.5	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
N. Andover t, Mass...	7.5	8.1	11.1	27.3	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N.J..	9.9	19.9	367.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
North Chicago, Ill....	8.5	L	45.0	1.8	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio..	5.2	26.4	274.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	140	DTL	None
North Pelham, N.Y...	5.1	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Tarrytown, N.Y...	8.8	18.7	25.1	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio.......	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N.Y........	8.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	None
Nyack, N.Y.........	5.2	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa........	6.3	3.9	33.6	1.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio.......	7.7	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla...........	9.0	23.4	48.2	4.1	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESW
Oconto, Wis.........	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TAKL	AW
Odessa, Tex.........	9.6	297.7	U	3.7	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	360	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930-40	1920-30				Total	At Large				
Oelwein, Iowa	7.8	L	4.5	2.6	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Old Town, Me	7.7	5.8	4.5	41.2	Mgr	C1	7	7	P3‡	None	None	None
Olney, Ill	7.8	27.5	36.7	4.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa	9.3	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala	8.5	37.9	24.1	6.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEW
Opelousas, La	8.0	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif	7.9	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS*
Orange t, Mass	5.6	4.6	−0.5	35.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	200	TAKW	AW
Orange, Tex	7.5	−3.6	−14.1	2.1	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	48	None	S
Oregon City, Ore	6.1	6.3	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C6	2†	2	NP6‡	None	None	W
Owatonna, Minn	8.7	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	D2	7	2	NP2‡*	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N.Y	5.1	6.9	14.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif	8.5	35.5	42.3	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	CTK	SWd
Pacific Grove, Calif	6.2	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	D2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla	7.1	9.8	27.4	4.7	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	W
Palisades Park, N.J	8.1	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Palmer t, Mass	9.1	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	550	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa	7.5	−2.6	7.1	2.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N.J	5.2	4.2	U	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Palmyra, Pa	5.2	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill	6.0	2.2	−4.7	1.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	ASW
Paragould, Ark	7.1	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill	9.3	11.8	10.0	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky	6.7	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn	6.4	−21.7	72.6	1.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2	100	TKPL	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss	5.9	36.0	−28.7	6.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N.Y	7.2	4.7	70.2	2.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	PS
Paulsboro, N.J	7.0	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla	5.1	20.5	14.6	1.7	MC	C2	5‡	5	NP2	None	TKEPL	AW
Pawhuska, Okla	5.4	−8.2	−7.5	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	260	None	ESW
Pelham Manor, N.Y	5.3	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AP
Pendleton, Ore	8.8	33.6	−3.2	3.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	ASW§
Penns Grove, N.J	6.5	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Penn Yan, N.Y	5.3	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	240	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	6.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla	5.0	19.9	33.4	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	125	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill	9.0	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif	*8.0*	−2.6	32.4	2.5	MC	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	150	DTAKSP	S
Petoskey, Mich	6.0	4.9	13.3	4.0	Mgr	D1	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss	5.1	9.2	89.5	3.7	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	54	KP	Gd
Picher, Okla	5.8	−24.8	−19.7	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	None	TKSP	SW
Piedmont, Calif	9.9	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	A
Pitcairn, Pa	6.3	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N.J	5.5	1.8	59.9	4.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif	*9.5*	−0.9	103.8	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex	8.3	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	240	K	W
Plant City, Fla	7.5	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	H1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La	5.0	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	None	EdW
Plymouth, Ind	5.7	8.0	21.9	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Plymouth, Mich	5.4	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	175	None	W
Pontiac, Ill	9.6	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	S
Portage, Wis	7.0	11.2	13.0	7.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N.M	5.1	104.0	118.3	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Angeles, Wash	9.4	−7.6	90.4	6.1	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EdWd
Porterville, Calif	6.3	18.2	29.4	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Jervis, N.Y	9.7	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	D2	9†	1	P2	120	T	Wd
Portland, Ind	6.4	20.6	−11.5	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan	6.6	4.3	22.0	1.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Prescott, Ariz.	6.0	9.1	10.1	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	7.9	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP3‡	135	None	SW
Price, Utah	5.2	27.7	72.8	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	420	DTK	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6.1	32.8	U	1.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	AW
Princeton, Ill.	5.2	9.7	15.4	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7.8	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5.4	13.1	29.1	1.8	MC	D4	6†	6	NP2	156	None	W
Princeton, N.J.	7.7	10.4	18.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Princeton, W.Va.	7.4	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	160	None	None
Prospect Park, N.J.	5.7	−3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5.1	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5.3	57.8	21.1	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TAK	EdW
Pulaski, Va.	8.8	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	T	W
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9.5	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	None	D	None
Putnam, Conn.	7.8	6.2	−5.1	3.4	MC	...	9†	1	P2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7.9	11.2	12.2	5.9	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5.2	5.5	11.2	1.5	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Radford, Va.	7.0	12.3	34.6	5.3	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TA	BEW
Randolph t, Mass.	7.6	16.5	37.8	10.1	TM	C1	3	3	P1	None	DTAKSW	AW
Rankin, Pa.	7.5	−6.1	9.0	0.4	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N.M.	7.6	24.9	9.8	2.9	MC	D2	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	AEW
Ravenna, Ohio	8.5	6.5	11.1	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	5.5	13.6	22.7	3.9	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2‡	120	None	W
Reading, Ohio	6.1	6.2	26.1	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	150	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif.	8.1	93.6	41.4	4.0	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	EdW
Red Oak, Iowa	5.8	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	W
Red Wing, Minn.	9.9	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	APW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8.5	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	100	None	ASW
Rice Lake, Wis.	5.7	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	65	TKL	EdW
Richfield, Minn.	6.8	1.9	38.7	10.0	MC	D2	4‡	4	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Richmond, Ky.	7.3	12.9	15.5	1.6	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	72	PL	GdSW
Richwood, W.Va.	5.1	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	50	K	None
Ridgefield, N.J.	5.3	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6.3	−1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9.5	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7.1	26.2	U	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7.9	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	D4	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	8.5	151.0	1.0	2.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6.0	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6.8	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	60	KPL	EGS
Rochester, Pa.	7.4	−3.7	11.1	0.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	C	None
Rockland, Me.	8.9	−1.9	11.9	10.8	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	None
Rockland t, Mass.	8.1	7.5	−0.3	10.2	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9.8	16.4	30.7	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	240	None	None
Rockville, Conn.	7.6	1.7	−3.6	2.7	MC	D2	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8.3	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5.1	40.1	76.7	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	90	P	S
Roselle Park, N.J.	9.7	7.7	64.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6.7	3.5	43.5	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9.0	32.0	U	6.6	Com	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me.	8.4	−3.2	24.4	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Rushville, Ind.	6.0	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	5.7	47.7	64.4	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark.	5.9	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	S
Ruston, La.	7.1	61.3	29.8	4.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rye, N.Y.	9.9	13.2	64.1	5.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	8.6	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
St. Albans, Vt.	8.0	0.2	5.7	1.9	MC	D1	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
St. Bernard, Ohio	7.4	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill	5.9	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa	6.8	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt	7.4	−6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	D3	6‡	6	P3‡	25	DTAKL	W
St. Joseph, Mich	9.0	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	W
St. Louis Park, Minn	7.7	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡*	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5.5	1.8	−4.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
St. Peter, Minn	5.9	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	D1	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	EdW
Salamanca, N.Y	9.0	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	D2	5†	0	P2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill	7.3	65.6	55.9	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N.J	8.6	7.1	8.2	2.7	MC	D3	9‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
Salem, Va	5.7	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif	5.8	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex	9.5	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	420	None	ST§
San Bruno, Calif	*6.5*	80.6	131.1	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	360	DTAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla	6.1	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	D2	3	3	P2	None	None	A
San Fernando, Calif	9.1	20.2	136.0	2.7	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif	*8.9*	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex	6.0	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif	8.2	119.2	538.7	3.7	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif	8.6	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif	6.7	5.5	20.7	3.2	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif	8.5	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif	9.0	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	None
Saranac Lake, N.Y	7.1	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Sayre, Pa	7.6	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sayreville, N.J	8.2	−5.5	20.6	18.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	6.5	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N.Y	8.0	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Scottdale, Pa	6.5	−3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N.J	9.8	9.0	65.0	6.1	MC	D2	7	1	P2‡	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex	7.0	34.1	43.9	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N.Y	6.5	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	200	None	W
Sewickley, Pa	5.6	0.3	13.0	1.1	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind	8.6	14.8	2.2	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa	8.2	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	AEW
Sharpsville, Pa	5.1	−1.3	11.3	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis	5.6	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	240	TAKL	AEdSW
Sheffield, Ala	7.9	27.5	−6.9	5.2	Com	C1	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdPWd
Shelby, Ohio	6.6	7.2	11.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	120	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn	6.5	30.5	72.0	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6.8	5.3	23.7	2.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	W
Shippensburg, Pa	5.2	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9.8	5.3	8.3	2.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Sikeston, Mo	7.9	40.0	57.1	3.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Silver City, N.M	5.0	43.3	32.2	4.1	MC	D1	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Skokie, Ill	7.2	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	Wd
Solvay, N.Y	8.2	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky	6.2	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	156	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass	5.9	8.8	53.4	7.6	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa	5.4	23.5	40.8	1.1	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Somersworth, N.H	6.1	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	D2	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
Somerville, N.J	8.7	5.6	22.9	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
South Amboy, N.J	7.8	−8.0	7.3	1.3	MC	D2	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va	5.3	8.5	11.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6.1	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t, Mass.	6.9	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400*	TAK	AEdW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Southington, Conn....	5.1	−0.7	0.8	1.4	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	None	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va....	8.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4‡	300	TA	None
S. Plainfield, N.J.....	5.4	6.6	U	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	None	A	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah....	5.7	U	U	53.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,600	D	W
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6.6	7.0	40.4	5.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa...	6.0	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev.........	5.3	18.0	39.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis..........	5.8	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa........	6.6	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	ESW
Spencer t, Mass......	6.6	5.9	5.8	32.2	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	200	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn.....	6.7	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt.......	5.2	4.8	−0.6	44.0	Mgr	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	W
Spring Valley, Ill.....	5.0	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	W
State College, Pa.....	6.2	39.9	85.0	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga.......	5.0	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	200	None	STW
Sterling, Colo........	7.4	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	160	TK	ASW
Stillwater, Minn.....	7.0	−2.2	−7.3	2.9	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa....	5.3	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	ASW
Stoughton t, Mass....	8.6	5.2	19.5	15.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Stroudsburg, Pa......	6.2	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis....	5.4	9.2	9.4	7.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich........	7.2	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	ESW
Stuttgart, Ark.......	5.6	14.2	9.0	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	200	TKL	SW
Sullivan, Ind........	5.1	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex..	6.7	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,200	AKPL	ASW
Summit, Ill..........	7.0	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Summit Hill, Pa......	5.4	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa......	9.2	1.1	32.8	1.7	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala.......	6.3	52.3	92.2	3.7	Mgr	D4	6‡	6	NP4	None	None	EdSW
Takoma Park, Md....	8.9	39.3	102.5	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.......	9.3	22.4	16.0	4.2	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tallulah, La.........	5.7	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	D4	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	ST
Tarboro, N.C........	7.1	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	60	None	AESW
Tarentum, Pa........	9.8	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala....	6.8	−6.9	900.1	2.4	MC	D4	7	1	NP4	300	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N.Y......	6.9	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa..........	9.0	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P2‡	None	D	S
Taylor, Tex..........	7.9	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2‡	48	None	STW
Taylorville, Ill.......	8.3	13.6	26.0	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind........	5.4	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	.75	TK	EdW
Tenafly, N.J.........	7.4	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex......	5.7	62.6	40.9	2.8	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	AS
The Dalles, Ore......	6.3	6.5	1.3	2.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP4‡	None	T	AW
Thibodaux, La.......	5.9	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,000	None	EGdSW
ThiefRiverFalls,Minn.	6.0	41.0	−8.9	2.1	MC	D2	6	2	NP2	100	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga......	6.4	29.9	96.7	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	EdSTW
Three Rivers, Mich...	6.7	−2.2	31.8	1.0	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	100	None	EW
Throop, Pa..........	7.4	−8.0	20.3	5.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga...........	5.3	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	W
Tipton, Ind..........	5.1	4.9	7.9	1.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa........	8.1	0.9	−4.5	2.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga..........	5.5	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	..1	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
Tooele, Utah.........	5.0	−2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡*	144	TK	SW
Toronto, Ohio........	7.4	5.4	50.4	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif.......	9.9	36.8	U	18.8	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡*	600	TK	ABW
Totowa, N.J.........	5.1	11.5	146.8	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Trenton, Mich.......	5.3	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.........	7.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Troy, Ala...........	7.1	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	D4	11	1	NP4	180	None	EdGW
Troy, Ohio..........	9.7	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N.Y......	6.6	6.9	74.9	*1.0*	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N.M.....	6.2	49.5	32.9	3.4	Mgr	C..	5	0	NP4	..	None	ESW
Tulare, Calif.........	*8.3*	33.1	75.4	2.8	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASW
Tupelo, Miss.........	8.2	29.1	25.8	3.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	600	KSP	EdW
Tupper Lake, N.Y....	5.5	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.....	9.8	−8.3	81.4	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala......	5.5	21.7	17.6	3.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	Ed
Tyrone, Pa..........	8.8	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio....	6.4	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	A
Union, S.C..........	8.5	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	360	None	EdSTW
Union City, Tenn....	7.3	23.7	32.9	1.1	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	ESW
University Hgts., Ohio	6.0	167.4	1607.6	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	150	None	None
Upland, Calif........	6.3	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	WS§
Upper Arlington, Ohio.	5.4	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio........	8.3	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	GdSW
Uvalde, Tex.........	6.7	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	24	None	AGdSTW
Uxbridge t, Mass.....	6.4	2.1	16.7	29.2	TM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N.D.....	5.9	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	AESW
Valparaiso, Ind......	8.7	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark......	5.4	4.6	−0.8	3.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill.........	5.3	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Van Wert, Ohio......	9.2	8.9	4.6	3.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Venice, Ill...........	5.5	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N.J....	7.9	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	1	P3‡	300	CK	WS*
Vernon, Tex.........	9.3	1.5	77.7	2.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	AESWd
Verona, N.J.........	9.0	25.1	135.6	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWd
Villa Park, Ill........	7.2	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	50	K	W
Vineland, N.J........	7.9	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.........	5.7	33.4	−14.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Visalia, Calif.........	8.9	22.6	26.2	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	AS
Wabash, Ind.........	9.7	9.2	−10.5	3.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio.....	6.5	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	175	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N.J......	9.0	−0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walpole t, Mass......	7.4	2.3	33.5	20.6	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo....	5.9	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio....	5.2	−2.8	1.6	2.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass........	7.6	2.3	−13.4	39.3	TM	..1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSL	AW
Warren t, R.I........	8.2	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	C2	5	5	P2	200	TAK	S
Warrensburg, Mo....	5.9	14.0	7.0	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.........	6.4	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind.....	9.3	2.7	3.7	22.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa....	5.2	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	EdSW
Washington, Mo.....	6.8	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	84	TAPL	AW
Washington, N.C.....	8.6	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	None	EW
Washington Ct.Hse.,O.	9.4	11.6	5.8	2.0	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.....	8.9	7.0	66.4	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	300	DTAK	ASW
Waupun, Wis........	6.8	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N.Y.......	5.5	−3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex.....	8.7	7.6	1.1	3.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	APL	SW
Waynesboro, Va	7.4	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	1	NP4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex....	5.9	20.6	−20.8	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo......	7.0	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	27	TAPL	A
Webster City, Iowa...	6.7	−4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	C3	3	3	NP3‡	None	TA	EGdSW
Welch, W.Va........	6.3	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.....	7.2	−2.1	5.1	4.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W.Va.....	6.3	−2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Wellston, Ohio	5.5	4.1	−20.5	6.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N.Y.	5.9	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	400	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7.7	−3.6	−10.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex.	6.9	41.1	U	1.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	SWd
West Bend, Wis.	5.5	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	450	TA	SW
West Hazleton, Pa.	7.5	2.9	24.9	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	6.3	23.1	33.0	3.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.0	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La.	8.6	30.4	93.1	2.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	W
Weston, W.Va.	8.3	−4.4	51.7	1.4	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa.	7.9	L	13.9	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss.	5.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	216	P	EdSW
West St. Paul, Minn.	5.7	28.5	50.7	4.9	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	60	None	Wd
W. University Pl., Tex.	9.2	597.5	U	2.1	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West View, Pa.	7.2	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
Westwood, N.J.	5.4	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	CTA	S
West York, Pa.	5.6	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7.4	1.8	75.4	4.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	9.7	80.0	507.9	2.1	Mgr	D3	7‡	7	NP3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	7.8	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	D1	5‡	5	NP1	225	TAKSW	None
Wildwood, N.J.	5.2	−3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	SW
Williamson, W.Va.	8.4	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	D3	5‡	1	P3	300	None	W
Williston, N.D.	5.8	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	AW
Williston Park, N.Y.	5.8	29.9	U	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7.6	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESW
Wilmerding, Pa.	5.7	−10.0	−2.3	0.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	6.0	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	180	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8.2	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Winchendon t, Mass.	6.6	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5.3	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8.6	4.4	−1.2	1.8	Com	D4	3‡	3	NP2	1,000	None	W
Windber, Pa.	9.1	−1.6	−2.7	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9.5	1.1	18.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdSW
Winooski, Vt.	6.0	13.7	7.6	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Winsted, Conn.	7.7	−2.6	−4.4	2.4	TM	D2	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6.2	−13.1	346.5	2.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	S
Winton, Pa.	8.0	−6.1	12.2	6.3	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N.J.	8.3	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	D2	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6.6	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	H4	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N.J.	5.7	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8.2	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	6.1	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5.4	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	25	T	AW
Worthington, Minn.	5.9	52.6	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESW
Yankton, S.D.	6.8	12.0	20.9	2.6	Com	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AW
Yazoo City, Miss.	7.3	30.1	6.4	2.3	MC	D2	4†	0	NP4‡	300	KPL	AEW
Yeadon, Pa.	8.5	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5.4	−5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AS
Yuma, Ariz.	5.3	8.9	15.5	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	6.6	9.4	7.4	1.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL DATA TABLES IV AND V

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS: First year member of board of selectmen receives $336, second year member $421, and third year member $531.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

ATCHISON, KANSAS: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

AUBURN, MAINE: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: This city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

BATH, MAINE: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Midland and Saginaw, Michigan.

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

BEND, OREGON: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

BERGENFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY: The electric distribution plant and the airport are owned jointly with the county.

BRIGHAM, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

BURLEY, IDAHO: In the future all councilmen will have four-year terms.

CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; those elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA: Airport is owned and operated jointly with the county.

COOS BAY, OREGON: Name changed from Marshfield by popular vote in 1944.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

DUMONT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

DURANGO, COLORADO: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

EAST POINT, GEORGIA: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

EAST RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

EDINA, MINNESOTA: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

EDINBURG, TEXAS: The salary for commissioners has been waived.

EL DORADO, KANSAS: One council member serves two years as mayor and two years as member of the council.

ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

EL PASO, TEXAS: The auditorium is owned and operated jointly with the county.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

Florence, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners receive $5,000, and the two legislative commissioners receive $1,200.

Fullerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greensboro, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with High Point, North Carolina.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is commercially operated.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Haverford tp, Pennsylvania: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Radnor township.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

High Point, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with Greensboro, North Carolina.

Hillside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Hobbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Independence, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four year term.

Irvington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Johnson City, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

LaGrange, Georgia: Airport is owned and operated jointly with the county.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Lansing, Michigan: The airport is operated by the state, but the city pays a share of the expenses.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mechanicville, New York: Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Menasha, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Neenah, Wisconsin.

Menominee, Michigan: Airport is owned jointly with the county.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Midland, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Saginaw, Michigan.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Natchez, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Adams.

Neenah, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Menasha, Wisconsin.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 17 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

Newark, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water

Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 4 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District.

Omaha, Nebraska: The Metropolitan Utilities District operates the gas, water and ice plants under control of an independent board of six members.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owatonna, Minnesota: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airport project begun for modern 900-acre airport under operation of Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County. Raleigh sold one-half interest in municipally owned airport to Wake County.

Redlands, California: Two councilmen have two-year terms; three have four-year terms.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, consisting of 20 common councilmen having two-year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight aldermen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

Saginaw, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Midland, Michigan.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, clerk and three trustees. The mayor and clerk have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

Santa Ana, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

South Hadley, Massachusetts: The clerk of the board receives $600, the chairman receives $500, and the third member receives $400.

South Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

South Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

Springfield, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

Summit, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting. The councilman at large has a two-year term.

Syracuse, New York: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

Tonawanda, New York: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Kenmore, New York.

Tooele, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

Torrance, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Union tp, New Jersey: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

Ventnor, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

Washington, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

Waterville, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and seven councilmen.

West Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Westfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Wichita, Kansas: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

Winfield, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Woodbridge, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

Worcester, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

Federal-City Relations in 1945

By I. M. Labovitz and John W. Field

Fiscal Division, United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

Federal-city relations throughout the war were marked by an unusual degree of cooperation. The clear-cut objective of winning the war provided a strong incentive for concerted action by all units of government, and other aims were largely subordinated to it. Although national agreement on the exact nature of the peacetime goal and on methods of attaining it is not so easily reached, a full-production, full-employment economy is generally accepted as the desirable aim of our domestic policy. This objective will require nationwide unity of effort, in which federal-municipal cooperation is an essential part.

War production declined at an accelerating rate after the middle of the year and practically ceased after V-J Day. The need for the programs especially designed for wartime conditions decreased proportionately but was simultaneously supplanted by the need for production of civilian goods in large quantities, provision of housing for veterans and new families, elimination of spreading urban slums and blighted areas, and control of a threatening increase in crime and juvenile delinquency. By the end of 1945 a number of wartime federal agencies had disappeared or were winding up their activities, and at the same time new organizational arrangements were evolving. Congress was considering legislation especially relevant to future relations between the federal government and the cities. Among these items were payments in lieu of taxation on certain types of federal property; and federal aid for housing and urban redevelopment, water pollution control facilities, expanded health services, general education, and airport construction.

REVIEW OF WARTIME PROBLEMS

Community Facilities and Services. The dislocation of large segments of population created one of the major national wartime problems. Movements of workers and military personnel resulted in the expansion of old and the creation of new communities. Federal, state, and local governments acted jointly to supplement private endeavor in providing the necessary additional housing and attendant community facilities and services—schools, medical care, water, sewers, recreation. The principal federal agencies involved included the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Federal Security Agency, and the Federal Works Agency. A more detailed account of this phase of federal-city wartime cooperation is given in "Federal-City Relations in 1944" in the 1945 Municipal Year Book.

Termination of War Programs. During 1945 several wartime federal agencies terminated their activities and transferred their residual functions to others. The War Production Board and the Office of Civilian Defense were among the agencies liquidated. The Federal Works Agency curtailed its program for child care centers with a view to termination early in 1946, and the programs of the Office of Community War Services of the Federal Security Agency and the Office of Defense Transportation were also curtailed.

Liquidation of the Office of Civilian Defense was completed early in the year. At the same time the Office of Civilian Defense Property was set up in the Department of Commerce to administer the disposal of OCD property. OCD fire equipment and other property in the custody of cities on a loan basis was made available for sale at reduced prices by the OCDP. The city where the property was located was to have first choice and any property it did not purchase was then to be made available on the same terms to other cities.

The assistance provided by the Federal Works Agency under the Lanham Act for child-care centers was to be terminated March 1, 1946. The states had been warned in January, 1945, that federal aid for the centers would be withdrawn, but little provision had been made for nonfederal support of these much-needed centers by the fall of the year, so that Congress authorized the continuance of this type of assistance through the first two months of 1946.

The Office of Community War Services was obliged to curtail its activities after June, 1945, as its appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 was reduced to about one-third of the 1945 appropriation. Both the social protection and the recreation programs were continued. A bill (H. R. 5234) was introduced in Congress in January, 1946, to continue the social protection program on a permanent basis.

PROBLEMS OF RECONVERSION

Housing. The alleviation of the critical housing shortage was probably the most acute single problem facing the nation as veterans returned to civilian life. President Truman in December, 1945, appointed Wilson W. Wyatt, former mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, as national housing expediter, and announced that building materials would be returned to priority controls with 50 per cent reserved for houses selling for $10,000 or less. Veterans were to have preference in buying or renting these new buildings.

The housing problem could only be finally solved by the building of new permanent dwellings. Steps taken toward temporary alleviation of the situation in 1945 included the continuation of rent controls in shortage areas and provision for the maximum utilization for veterans of surplus temporary war housing. Congress appropriated $191,900,000 in December for conversion and transportation of these units. Another measure under discussion at the end of the year was the establishment of price ceilings for old and new houses.

The construction of low-rent housing and the elimination of slum areas were halted during the war; resumption of deferred low-rent projects after hostilities had ceased was delayed further by the scarcity of materials and manpower, and by the high cost of construction. During the war some projects which had been planned and built for low-rent use were turned over to war workers. Steps were being taken at the end of the year to return them to their intended use, but this return was hindered by the difficulty of providing housing for the wartime tenants of these projects.

When it authorized the building of temporary war housing units, Congress directed that such housing be disposed of within two years after the end of the war emergency. Congress subsequently provided, however, that the statutory time limit might be exceeded where the housing administrator, after consultation with local communities, found that such housing was still needed in the interest of orderly demobilization. All such exceptions were to be reported to Congress and re-examined annually by the administrator.

The permanent-type war housing built by the Defense Homes Corporation was placed on the market in January, 1944, and bids were again requested late in 1945. At the end of December, 17 per cent of the units built by the Corporation had been disposed of, including one large project sold in its entirety.

As a further step toward solution of the housing problem the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill (S. 1592) was introduced in Congress. (See article on Housing Developments in 1945 in this YEAR BOOK.)

Veterans. The cities participated extensively in the formation of "community information centers" to aid veterans in learning precisely where to go to get answers to their numerous questions. These centers acted principally as central referral points where all resources of each community were known and could be enlisted in the interest of the returning serviceman. In the fall of 1945 there were more than 140 such centers in the 397 cities of over 25,000 population. Many cities financed these centers entirely from municipal funds. Others have been supported in large measure by the city community chest organizations.

The Veterans Administration undertook to decentralize its services. It placed emphasis upon handling veterans' problems through regional, sub-regional, and local contact offices so as to assure personalized service as near to the homes of the veterans as possible. About 375 contact offices were in operation at the end of 1945, of a proposed eventual total of 1,500.

Responsibility for the organization of educational programs for veterans began to be widely exercised by city school systems. Some school boards established veterans' departments in their school organizations to provide classes and courses to meet the specific needs of veterans mature in years and experience but lacking in certain essentials of education. The city colleges tackled the problems of adapting curricula, counseling students, and expanding facilities to meet an unprecedented demand for higher education, financed in the case of veterans through the so-called "GI Bill of Rights."

Federal Real Estate. State and local officials, taxpayers groups, and at least one committee of Congress devoted attention during the year to the problems connected with tax exemption of real estate acquired by the federal government. Twenty-eight bills were introduced in the 79th Congress: none had been made law by the end of the year. The House Committee on Public Lands, in connection with its study of the problem, released in January, 1945, a report (House Report No. 2094, 78th Cong., 2d sess.) listing state statutes and constitutional provisions dealing with taxation or exemption from taxation of federal properties, and federal statutes authorizing taxation, payments in lieu of taxation, and sharing of revenue from federal real estate.

With demobilization under way, there was increased public concern over the exemption from ad valorem taxes of real property leased from the federal government or sold on long-term contract, with title retained in the federal government until completion of the contract. This exemption promoted inequities between purchasers or lessees of government-owned property and their competitors who did not use tax-free property. Because the act establishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation includes a waiver of immunity from taxation with respect to real property, the problem did not exist in the case of realty owned by RFC. No action had been taken at the end of the year to correct the inequities resulting from the tax-exempt status of the property of other agencies, although a bill (S. 1518) had been introduced in October, 1945, to make taxable to the purchaser all federal government real estate sold on long-term contract.

Disposal of Federal Surplus Property. Of particular interest to cities was the large amount of surplus real estate which was to be disposed of by the federal government. RFC reported that up to November 30, 1945, it had already sold 84 plants with an original cost of approximately $152,000,000, while 203 plants costing approximately $827,000,000 had been leased. Negotiations in varying stages were under way for the sale or lease of 327 other plants representing a total government investment of nearly $3,000,000,000.

A number of important steps were taken during the year in efforts to give state and local government the priority in obtaining surplus materials which was provided for them in section 13 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Surplus Property Administration Regulation 2, issued in February and revised in September, 1945, established the procedures for priority sales of surplus property to these governments. Every disposal agency was required to have a government requirements officer in its central office to expedite sales of surplus items to state and local governments. The Surplus Property Administration issued SPA Regulation 14 in November, 1945, governing the disposal of surplus medical and educational properties to educational and health institutions operated by a state or local government unit or by a nonprofit organization. This regulation authorized the Federal Security Agency to issue certificates of eligibility to institutions qualifying under the regulation. A discount of 40 per cent was provided for state and local government purchasers in addition to the priority already available to them under SPA Regulation 2.

Public Works Planning. In some states the expenditure of money for surveying, engineering, and other planning is not authorized until the property has been acquired and construction actually approved. To assure an adequate backlog of projects ready to be undertaken at the end of the war emergency, federal assistance was given to bridge this gap. Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 authorized loans or advances to state and local governments for advance planning of public works. An appropriation of $17,500,000 was made available in May, 1945, and as further need developed, an additional $12,500,000 was appropriated. Of this total of $30,000,000, advances amounting to $13,248,000 had been approved at the end of the year. Over 60 per cent of these advances was for projects in two categories of particular interest to cities—sewer, water, and sanitation facilities, and schools and other educational facilities.

The Federal Works Agency undertook, late in 1945, and completed in January 1946, a survey of state and local government public works planning, intended to supplement and in part replace a similar study made in 1944.

Federal Aid for Public Works. Provision had already been made for federal grants for highways, and legislation was before Congress at the end of the year to expand federal grants and loans for other programs of national importance. The President, in a message to Congress on September 6, 1945, recommended that the federal government make such grants to state and local governments as would insure that each level of government could make its proper contribution to a balanced public construction program. In his message to Congress on the state of the union and transmitting the budget, on January 14, 1946, the President specified that with respect to public works of strictly local importance federal assistance should be extended only for planning, "subject to review [of this rule] when and if the prospect of highly adverse general economic developments warrants it."

Streets and Roads. The federal-aid highway program under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 was set in motion October 2, 1945, by the passage of a concurrent resolution of Congress defining the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, as the first year of the program. The act authorized appropriations of $1,500,000,000, to become available at the rate of $500,000,000 a year. In December Congress appropriated $25,000,000 for the first fiscal year; it was not expected that the full amount of the authorization would be appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 because of the continuing critical shortages of materials and manpower. Only $175,000,000 was recommended for appropriation in the 1947 budget. Of this amount $43,750,000 would be for projects on highways in urban areas. Determination of the boundaries of "urban areas" by the state highway departments proceeded in accordance with the provisions of the act. Of some 2,042 cities of 5,000 or more population, the boundaries had been defined and approved for 1,500 by the end of 1945, and the Public Roads Administration had authorized construction of projects in these areas.

LONG-RANGE PROBLEMS NEEDING FEDERAL-CITY ACTION

Airports. Federal aid for airport construction was a certainty by the end of 1945, although the extent and character of the aid were still to be determined. Of the various federal-aid airport bills introduced in the 79th Congress, only one (S. 2, 79th Cong., 1st sess.) remained at the end of the year. Both House and Senate versions of the bill provided for a National Airport Plan to be prepared and revised annually by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and to which all projects were to conform. The Senate measure provided for the channeling of all funds through the states. The House amendment voiced the feeling of many municipal officials that the funds should be distributed at least in part directly to cities sponsoring the larger airports.

Education. While state and local governments are primarily responsible for the financing of education, the problem of obtaining at least minimum standards without imposing undue local tax burdens involves a national interest. Both the House and Senate studied proposals for federal grants for elementary and secondary education during 1945. H. R. 4929 was rejected by the House Education Committee by a vote of 10 to 9; at the end of the year a subcommittee of the Senate Education-Labor Committee was still considering two federal-aid education bills.

Two major bills were introduced in the House and Senate during the year to provide federal aid for vocational training, including training for public service occupations. A ruling of the Federal Security Agency restricted George-Deen Act funds used for public service training to vocational training of a trade or industrial character.

Legislation pending at the end of 1945 sought to authorize grants totaling $1,545,000,000 for educational facilities to enable the rehabilitation and expansion of the state and local educational plant to make up for the wartime halt in such work.

Health. The President, in his message to Congress of November 19, 1945, recommended the establishment of a comprehensive national health program consisting of five major interdependent parts: (1) financial and other assistance to states and localities for the construction of hospitals and other health facilities; (2) the expansion of public health and maternal and child health services through more generous grants to states; (3) federal aid to public and nonprofit private institutions for medical education and research; (4) a federal system of prepaid medical care; and (5) expansion of the social insurance system to include benefits to cover temporary sickness and permanent disability.

Joint Councils. Tangible progress was made during 1945 in the development of formal channels for interrelating the programs of separate units of government including the municipal and federal governments. The Pacific Coast Board of Intergovernmental Relations represented a regional effort; the Council on Intergovernmental Relations engaged in localized experiments.

The Pacific Coast Board was an outgrowth of the activities of the regional Civilian Defense Board. It had membership from all levels of government, and its conclusions and recommendations, though purely advisory, were expected to carry considerable weight with the governments concerned. At the close of 1945 the Board was grappling with the West Coast problems of reconversion and employment.

The Council on Intergovernmental Relations was operating three demonstration programs in Colquitt County, Georgia; Henry County, Indiana; and Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Through local councils of citizens and public officials, assisted by state and federal participation, the Council sought means for "blending more harmoniously the powers and interests of federal, state, and local governments in the execution of their common purposes."

The Blue Earth County Council issued a progress report in November recommending establishment of a joint committee on intergovernmental relations within the county. The committee would initially be composed of representatives of the county government, the largest city, and the largest school district. Should this committee prove successful in improving community understanding and support, other units of government, including the state and the federal government, would be invited to join.

Another medium for the exchange of views was contemplated in the full employment legislation which was pending at the end of the year. Both the House and the Senate made provision for advisory committees through which representatives of state and local governments would present their views to the federal government.

Tax Coordination. Selected aspects of federal, state, and local tax coordination were considered in an intensive report on *Multiple Taxation of Air Commerce,* completed early in 1945 by the Civil Aeronautics Board (House Document 141, 79th Cong., 1st sess.). The report recommended that a federal agency be set up to interpret and administer an allocation formula to be prescribed by federal statute; state and local governments could then tax domestic air carriers in accordance with their own laws but on the basis of these allocations. Multiple and discriminatory taxation of airlines would thus be avoided. A bill (H. R. 3446) was introduced in Congress in June, 1945, to carry out the CAB recommendations but hearings were deferred until spring of 1946.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census published in 1945 a number of reports of special interest to cities. *Government Finances in the U. S.: 1942, U. S. Summary,* the last report of the 1942 decennial Census of Governments, is of particular value as it is the first comprehensive report on the receipts, expenditure, and debt of all state and local units of government in the United States since 1932. Two earlier reports in the same series were *Finances of Cities Having Populations Less than 25,000: 1942,* and *Finances of Townships and New England Towns: 1942.* Reports virtually completed at the end of the year included the topical report on city expenditure in the series *City Finances: 1943, City Capital Outlays from 1937 through 1943,* and *City Employment in 1945.*

The Federal Advisory Committee on State and Local Government Data submitted a report to the Bureau of the Budget in September, 1945. The committee recommended changes in the form and content of state and local statistics gathered by the Governments Division, to assure maximum utility to federal users. While the needs of nonfederal users were not specifically considered, the committee felt these users would receive substantial benefits from the recommendations made. The report also recommended a canvas of the needs of state and local officials, taxpayers' associations, business interests, and professional and research groups.

SUMMARY

Measured against the dramatic events of 1945, developments in federal-city relations seemed slow and small. Actually, substantial progress was made in this field. Steps were taken to handle cooperatively some of the immediate problems of the reconversion period, and policies for the solution of longer-range problems were further crystallized. Moreover, new intergovernmental councils were proposed, and the Pacific Coast Board was established, to link together all the governmental units—local, state, and federal—in a given area.

City governments are directly concerned with all such programs and policies, and necessarily play an important part in the mutual effort which is indispensable to achievement of national objectives. Consequently it is essential to develop adequate channels of intergovernmental communication, not only in the local and regional spheres but also on a nationwide basis, to help assure consistent treatment of common governmental problems.

State Municipal Leagues in 1945

By Earl D. Mallery

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

Throughout the war, demands upon local officials were increasingly heavy because of the necessity for coordination of local governmental activities with those of the federal government in the prosecution of the war, and because of the continuing need for new and expanded municipal services, the necessity of short cuts to goals, and the shortage of tools and personnel. The leagues were relied upon by municipal officials to provide advice and assistance in meeting these needs.

No such agency as a federated group of leagues existed in the days of the first World War. A common reservoir of information, emergency service and counsel, and the development of machinery for unified and effective action then would have been a great service both to cities and the nation. In 1924 the directing officers of the state municipal leagues then in existence established a federation of the leagues known as the American Municipal Association through which information and services of each league could be channeled to every other league and by which device the services of each league to each of its member municipalities were strengthened and multiplied. When World War II came, leagues had been organized in more than 40 states, and through their common efforts municipal activities in support of the war were more readily planned and more rapidly activated.

The war activities program of the leagues was very important, but was simply an additional service which was made available to the people of their member municipalities by the effort and enthusiasm of municipal officers who had directed and supported the leagues of their states. And during the war years even more widespread and active participation by municipal officials in the objectives and programs of the leagues was evidenced. The leagues succeeded in increasing and expanding their activities, in spite of the difficulties faced because of war conditions, and the number of member municipalities in the leagues in 1945 exceeded 9,000, an all-time high.

In maintaining the many services to municipalities, the leagues devoted particular attention, beginning in 1943 and continuing even beyond the ending of hostilities, to assistance in planning to meet the inevitable problems of peace; as during the "defense planning" period prior to the war they had endeavored to assist municipalities to prepare for war conditions. They have so successfully served municipal governments and are now so well equipped to carry on and to cope with new problems, that they are the logical and effective instruments through which to increase capacity for service and improve administration of municipal government.

All of the regular activities of the leagues were carried forward during 1945, except that until the war's end the usual annual conferences were usually dispensed with or postponed in deference to the Office of Defense Transportation ban on conventions. Necessary business conferences were held, and regional and committee conferences were continued. Beginning in September, 21 leagues held state-wide annual meetings. All leagues maintained their inquiry and information services, and issued bulletins reporting municipal developments and channeling information to municipal officials. The league staff service was primarily devoted to aid to officials on administrative matters. The publication of the league journals was continued by all leagues which had previously established them.

The legislatures of 44 states were in session at some time during 1945, and the legislative committees of the leagues in these states were actively engaged in presenting municipal legislative needs to state legislators, and to special or regular state legislative committees or commissions. Foremost among the problems of cities upon which the leagues devoted attention in 1945 and about which state legislative action was required for solution were those of municipal revenue. Legislation bearing upon state-municipal fiscal relationships, including the establishment of rights of municipalities to new or independent sources of revenues, extension of tax sharing, and establishment of municipal reserves was sought in 1945 by many of the leagues with a degree of success.

Most of this legislation was the result of league interest and activity, as was that adopted by the states which acted on many other municipal problems such as retirement systems, planning and public works, urban redevelopment and housing, streets and highways, miscellaneous municipal powers, personnel questions, and the definition or extension of home rule. The accomplishments of the year may be said to be notable primarily because of the definite progress made toward more satisfactory state-municipal relationships. Even in states where few legislative steps were taken in 1945, consideration was being given by members of state legislative bodies to the needs of municipalities for powers adequate to meet their responsibilities in some cases through formally authorized commissions.

Table VI lists the names of the state leagues, their headquarters addresses, the names of the managing directors or secretaries, year of organization and the number of member cities in each. The office of the American Municipal Association is located at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, and a branch service office is maintained in Washington in the Transportation Building.

TABLE VI

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

An asterisk (*) indicates league employing part-time staff only.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-7-8 Tyson Bldg., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	205
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, City Hall, Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	32
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, Twin City Bank Bldg., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	149
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Senator, Sacramento	Richard Graves	1898	1898	267
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, University of Colorado, Boulder	D. Mack Easton	1917§	1923	128
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. & S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	173
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal League, Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918§	1941	24
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	751
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	280
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	817
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	518
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	126
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	72
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Ernest H. Johnson	1936	1936	378
Maryland	*Maryland League of Municipalities, Cumberland	Thomas F. Conlon, Pres.	1937	....	31
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	281
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	425
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, 610 First Federal Savings and Loan Bldg., Jackson	C. D. Ross	1918§	1936	93
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	161
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	77
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 310 Continental Bldg, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	266
Nevada	*League of Nevada Cities, P.O. Box 884, Reno	Emerson J. Wilson	....	1944	14
New Hampshire	*New Hampshire Municipal Association, University of New Hampshire, Durham	Lashley G. Harvey	1939	....	...
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	381
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	201

TABLE VI.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	254
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	153
Ohio	*League of Ohio Municipalities, City Hall, Akron	Chas. E. Slusser, Pres.	1912	....	...
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 915 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	88
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	177
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	425
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	46
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	166
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities, Union Building, Vermillion	A. E. Mead	1925	1935	243
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Bennie Dillon Bldg., Nashville	Stanley Johnson	1913	1940	58
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	396
Utah	Utah Municipal League, 318 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City.	Tom McCoy	1907	....	147
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	147
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, University of Wash., Seattle	Joshua H. Vogel	1910	1910	223
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, 406 Security Bldg., Charleston	Pat. E. Maloney	1917	1935	144
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	404

†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

NOTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1945

State-Administered Retirement Systems

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Education for Public Administration

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1945

By James M. Mitchell

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada

Public personnel administration during 1945 moved through two significantly different and eventful periods: the last months of wartime operation preceding V-J Day and the preliminary months of the reconversion period which followed. The beginning of 1945 found the cities, counties, states, and the federal government all bending every effort toward maintaining essential services in the face of continuing manpower and material shortages brought about by the war. Emergency measures for making the most of the resources at hand were proving highly effective.

Then came swift victory in Europe and the Pacific, and government at all levels suddenly was faced with an entirely new set of problems. Veterans who had been dribbling back into government service in twos and threes now began coming back by the hundreds and thousands. Provisions had to be made for the orderly separation of temporary employees whose jobs were being taken over by returning veterans. Examination programs for the filling of positions on a permanent basis had to be resumed. By the end of the year these problems involving the reconversion to peace-time operation were finding solution, and the transition from war to peace in the public service was well under way.

The Federal Service. Although the repercussions of world events in 1945 were reflected in personnel programs at all levels of government, their action upon the federal service was particularly marked. Civil service employment figures for the federal service throughout the year illustrate the magnitude of their effect. At the beginning of the year, civilian employees of the federal government numbered 2,859,737. The number increased each month until in March it reached the high point for the year—2,920,410 employees. The trend reversed itself in succeeding months and by August had dropped back below the January total. By the end of December it had dropped still further and stood at 2,400,000—a net decrease of over one-half million employees in nine months.

In order to accomplish this large-scale reduction with a minimum of confusion and friction, the United States Civil Service Commission initiated several far-reaching personnel policies. The Commission announced on August 17 that until further notice applications for appointment to the federal service would be accepted only from veterans and federal employees who were affected by reductions in force caused by the end of the war. Only in instances where eligible lists are not adequate to meet the demands of the service may applications be accepted from the general public. A new reduction-in-force plan, which became effective November 1, provides for the orderly and fair separation of war-duration employees on the basis of efficiency ratings and length of service.

Additional changes in the federal picture included a cut in the work week of federal employees from 48 to 40 hours, which brought a substantial reduction in pay because of the loss of overtime above 40 hours. To offset this decrease in income, a new pay schedule affecting base rates for annual salaried employees was adopted in July. This legislation raised the base pay rates by amounts ranging from 20 per cent in the lower levels to 10 per cent and less in the highest brackets. At the same time, the majority of federal employees were placed on a five-day work week.

State and Local Personnel. In contrast to the condition in the federal government at the end of the war, state and local agencies were not forced to effect a wholesale lay-off of civilian personnel. Since the beginning of the war, they had accepted a gradual decline in number of employees. Returning veterans in most cases, therefore, merely replenished the depleted personnel supply and made possible the expansion of state and local government services to a point more nearly equal to that existing before the war.

Major activity in state and local personnel agencies as in the federal government seemed to center around the return of veterans from military service and the separation of war-duration personnel. Veterans' preference and reinstatement provisions were liberalized in many cities and states. Veterans' service agencies were established by law in numerous municipalities. Veterans' counseling and placement services were provided in the majority of state and local civil service agencies. A testing service which was opened in the Detroit Civil Service Commission provides veterans with the opportunity to have their proficiencies or aptitudes for specific jobs measured by specialized examinations. Lay-off procedures for war-duration employees which would allow the retention of especially well-qualified individuals were developed and placed in operation before the end of the year in several state and local personnel programs.

Following the lead of the federal government, some cities reverted to shorter work hours and a shorter work week, among them Berkeley, California, and Baltimore, Maryland. Examination activities, which had been suspended in many state and local agencies during the war were just beginning to be resumed as the year ended. Agreements between local governments and employee unions were adopted in some cities, among them Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Willmar, Minnesota. No major strikes or work stoppages in the public service were reported during the year.

Classification; Pay. Position-classification plans were installed in a number of jurisdictions during the year, and existing plans in a number of other agencies were brought up to date. Among the jurisdictions in which position-classification projects were completed or in progress were the following: Berkeley, Riverside, and Stockton, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; Cicero, Illinois; Alpena, Birmingham, Dearborn, Ferndale, and Ironwood, Michigan; Framingham, Massachusetts; and the states of Illinois, Minnesota, and Oregon. Pay plans were adopted or revised in Berkeley, California; Dearborn, Michigan; St.

Petersburg, Florida; Framingham, Massachusetts; and the states of California, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Oregon. The city of Portland, Oregon, completed a comprehensive reclassification survey to determine the proper civil service status of each permanent municipal employee.

Twenty-three states reported that wartime pay increases had been granted to some or all of their employees during 1945. Since in most cases these pay adjustments did not exceed 15 per cent of salaries existing on January 1, 1940, however, state salaries may continue to rise to meet increased living costs. Increases for some employees in the states of Alabama, California, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and West Virginia have been indicated to be part of long-range pay adjustment programs and may be expected to remain at or near their present levels.

The situation in the cities is somewhat different. Municipal salaries and wages which have tended to lag behind those in private industry and the federal government during the war years are beginning to show increases, but in relatively few instances are base pay rates being changed on a permanent basis. Among the local jurisdictions which granted wartime salary increases to their employees during 1945 were Des Moines, Iowa; St. Louis, Missouri; Duluth and Minneapolis, Minnesota; Boston, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; New York City and Nassau County, New York; and Dallas, Texas (police and fire only).

Training; In-Service Activities. The growth of employee training programs noted in the public service during the preceding year was, if anything, even more marked during 1945. Training schools were organized and conducted for policemen in Austin, Texas; Miami, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; San Diego, California; and Wilmington, Delaware. Many types of special objective training programs were established. Among them were training programs in telephone technique in Seattle, Washington, and Flint, Michigan; a program for the handling and prevention of juvenile delinquency in the Chicago Park District; another for the handling of war-shocked veterans in Birmingham, Alabama; and training for recreation and playground directors in Dearborn, Michigan. The city of San Diego, California, launched a comprehensive training program for municipal employees under the administration of a full-time training officer. State employees were given an opportunity to participate in expanded in-service training activities in the states of California, Michigan, and Illinois.

During 1945 the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration conducted by the International City Managers' Association had a tremendous increase in enrollments in their eight correspondence courses in municipal administration. The number of individuals who took the courses during the year totalled 765, an increase of nearly 300 per cent over the enrollment of the previous year. The biggest share of this increase came from enrollments of persons in the armed forces who had had administrative posts in municipal management in civilian life and were given access to the Training Institute's courses through the United States Armed Forces Institute. Six-hundred and fifty-eight enrollees came from this source.

Retirement Plans. The year marked the passage of numerous state laws providing retirement systems for municipal employees. Nine states, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, and South Carolina, established such systems for municipal employees bringing the total to 22. In addition, a number of other states amended their municipal employee retirement laws to increase both coverage and benefits of their retirement programs. With the exception of the Iowa system, all the new plans are optional in that employees may join if they wish, and all are "contributory," financed by employer and employee contributions. Among the cities adopting retirement plans during the year were Tucson, Arizona; Glendale, Redlands, and Riverside, California; Holland, Muskegon (police and fire only), Pontiac (police and fire only), Port Huron, Traverse City, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; and Bremerton, Washington.

Legislation. New civil service laws were passed during 1945 in two states, Oregon and Nebraska, the latter covering only certain categories of clerical employees. State constitutions in Georgia and Missouri were revised to provide for the future enactment of civil service laws for state employees. Local legislation providing for civil service adoption or extension was passed in the cities of Rockford and Quincy, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; Saco, Maine; Alpena, Ecorse and River Rouge, Michigan; Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; and in the counties of Wayne, Michigan; Montgomery, Maryland; Wood and Outagamie, Wisconsin.

Legislation providing for municipal retirement systems was described in the preceding section. Other legislation affecting the public service was concerned primarily with the rights and benefits to be accorded to war veterans. Laws expanding existing preference to veterans in public employment were passed in Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, New York (by constitutional amendment), North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Among the states enacting legislation permitting municipalities to establish and operate veterans' service centers were Florida, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The cities of Detroit and St. Louis were among those adopting new veterans' preference policies.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (a professional organization of public personnel agencies and officials) ordinarily holds three regional conferences and one general conference during each year. In 1945, however, transportation restrictions and limited hotel facilities made it impossible to conduct these meetings, and they were all cancelled. An opportunity was provided in December, however, for single representatives from each agency to attend a meeting sponsored by the Assembly's executive council in Chicago to exchange ideas and discuss solutions to the particular problems presented by the reconversion period.

In August the Assembly published in the monthly *Newsletter* the results of a survey among member agencies on "Military Leave Reinstatement Practice." During the year a number of publications, in addition to the monthly *Newsletter* and quarterly *Public Personnel Review,* were made available to the membership through the facilities of the Assembly's Headquarters Office. Among them were booklets and pamphlets concerned with the satisfactory adjustment of the returning veteran, the employment of physically handicapped personnel, position-classification as an aid to supervision, the pay structure of the federal government, and similar materials of interest to public personnel administrators.

General Summary. The end of the war brought an end to a very important period in the history of civil service in this country. The public service had risen to the opportunity afforded by the wartime emergency to demonstrate its adaptability in devising methods of combatting new and difficult situations. Many of these methods were makeshift ones but they proved highly effective and in some cases will be incorporated into permanent programs.

Some of the trends whose beginnings became apparent in the few months from V-J Day to the end of the year may be expected to carry into either the immediate or long-term future. The trend toward shorter hours and the shorter work week which was started in industry and the federal government and is now apparent in state and city governments may be expected to grow in volume. Further increases in state and local salaries and wages to meet increased living costs may also be expected. The importance of the large group of war veterans in the employment picture will continue to be felt for many years to come. Finally, the manner in which the civil service has swung into effective action in meeting the preliminary problems of reconversion points to a speedy transition to full peacetime operation.

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees*

THIRTY-ONE state-administered retirement systems in 22 states provide for the inclusion—either on a compulsory or optional basis—of municipal employees other than school employees in their membership. In limiting this analysis to systems administered at the state level, state legislation which provides for the establishment of locally-administered systems has been excluded. Also excluded is an occasional state-administered system which covers county employees but which does not include any group of municipal employees. The 31 systems are alike in one respect—each is financed by contributions of the members as well as by governmental funds; the Washington system for firemen and the Virginia system for judges, however, represent a combination of contributory and noncontributory features as explained in footnotes (o) and (n) at the end of Table VII.

Classes of Employees Covered. Of the 31 systems, 12 cover only a special class of employment: eight of these are limited to police or fire department employees or to a combination of the two; three cover members of the judiciary and one covers public utility employees. The remaining 19 systems are of the type commonly referred to as "general" systems and have been classified as covering "all" classes of employment although they vary in the comprehensiveness of their coverage. In some, employees of school, police, and fire departments are included along with the employees of a variety of other governmental departments. General systems with such comprehensive coverage may have dual sets of provisions, one relating to the special groups and the other to the ordinary employee. General systems which make special provisions for police or fire department employees are indicated in Table VII by a dagger in the column "Classes of Employees Covered." The provisions tabulated, however, relate to the ordinary employee and are thus comparable with provisions shown for other general systems with less all-inclusive coverage.

---

*Prepared in the Division of Coordination Studies, Social Security Board, from codes and session laws which were available as of January 1, 1946. The analysis is based on the laws under which these systems were established and does not reflect interpretations or rulings of the administrative bodies. The staff of the Division of Coordination Studies would be glad to have any omissions or misinterpretations of provisions called to their attention. This represents a staff compilation and is not an official statement of the Social Security Board.

The 31 systems are located in 22 states. Twelve states administer only general systems covering municipal employees; in seven states there are one or two special systems in addition to the general system; the remaining three states have only special systems. The extent to which municipalities in these 22 states are participating in their state-administered systems is indicated in Table X and in the summary article preceding that table.

Date of Enactment. Legislation enacted in 1945 almost doubled the number of general systems which provide for participation of municipal employees. During that year of unprecedented legislative activity, general systems were established in nine states. Of the other 10 general systems, six covered municipal employees prior to 1940 and four were enacted or extended to local employees during 1942–44. In contrast, eight of the 12 special systems existed prior to 1940 and only one was enacted during 1945. One of the 12 special systems, the Virginia system for judges was, however, radically changed by a 1942 law.

Conditions for Coverage of the Municipality. Participation is optional with the municipality in 17 of the 19 general systems and is compulsory in the majority of the special systems. This difference may be partly the result of the relatively recent enactment of general systems; by the date of their establishment, a number of municipalities had already provided protection for their own employees. Many state laws contain an additional optional feature not shown in Table VII: employees already in service or already covered by a system at the time a municipality elects to join the state system may choose individually whether or not they wish to become members.

Prior-service Credit. All but one of the 31 systems credit service performed for the same employing unit prior to participation in the state system. Some laws have relatively broad provisions crediting service performed anywhere in the state. Prior service credit is commonly forfeited and cannot be redeemed if the individual is away from the service longer than a specified period for reasons other than disability. The system which does not credit prior service (the Iowa system modeled on the federal old-age and survivors insurance system) permits older employees to qualify for retirement with as little as two and a half years of coverage and uses a benefit formula which gives relatively little weight to length of service.

Retirement Annuities. The variety of the provisions relating to age and service or to combinations of the two, which determine eligibility for a retirement annuity, makes generalization practically impossible. It is not uncommon for a law to provide that if a member is separated after a specified period of service but before qualifying for a regular retirement annuity, he may receive, in lieu of a refun of his contributions, an annuity—sometimes deferred—which may include a portion financed by the government. The provisions which govern the receipt of such annuities are not shown in Table VII. In 10 of the 19 general systems the earliest age specified for retirement is 60; in some of these systems retirement at this age is permitted only after a certain period of service. Retirement at higher ages may be possible with shorter periods of service; when such a period is specified, it appears in the column "Minimum Years of Service." In most systems the formula used in computing the annuity reflects the length of service; apparently, therefore, it has not always been considered necessary to include a specific provision relating to the minimum period of service. Postponement of retirement beyond the compulsory age is permitted in a number of these systems if requested by the employing unit or, less frequently, if the employee has not yet qualified for an annuity of a specified size.

Disability Annuities. Only three of the laws contain no special provisions for disability benefits. Four systems for policemen and firemen provide annuities only in case of service-connected disability. Many of the general systems make no distinction between ordinary disability and disability in line of duty but, as a condition for receipt of a disability annuity, require a specified length of service—most commonly, 10 years.

Survivors' Benefits. Annuities for the survivors of an employee whose death was not service-connected are rare in these systems. Only two systems provide such annuities automatically: the Iowa system which follows the pattern of federal old-age and survivors insurance, and the Illinois public utilities system to which male members contribute at a higher rate in order to provide widows' annuities. Survivors' annuities in the case of the service-connected death of an employee are more frequently provided, especially by systems covering policemen and firemen. Most of the general systems provide that an annuitant may elect to reduce his own retirement allowance in order to provide his survivors with an annuity or with a lump-sum payment of the unused portion of his contributions. For several of the systems covering policemen and firemen, it has been impossible to determine from the law whether or not monthly benefits are payable to the survivors of an annuitant; these systems provide annuities to survivors of employees who die as a result of service and may include under this definition, the survivors of a former employee who had been receiving a service-connected disability annuity before his death. In most systems, the lump-sum benefit represents a refund of the deceased member's contributions when no survivor's annuity is payable; it occasionally includes a portion financed by the government and related to salary and length of service.

TABLE VII

STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COVERING MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: 1945

This table shows selected provisions of all state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, for which codes and session laws were available in the Social Security Board library as of January 1, 1946. Under **Classes of Employees Covered, F** stands for firemen; **P** for policemen; **J** for judges; **Ut** for utility employees; **All** for employees of various departments. A dagger (†) after "All" indicates that the system includes police or fire department employees for whom special provisions are made; the provisions shown relate to the ordinary employee. For systems which were originally limited to state employees, the date of extension of coverage to municipal employees appears in parentheses. Under **Conditions for Coverage of Municipality, C** indicates that option is exercised through action of the city council; **R** through referendum or popular vote; **E** through employee vote; and **Comp** compulsory. Under **Earliest Age Specified,** if a minimum number of years of service is necessary for retirement at the lowest age specified, the number of years is shown after dash. Under **Disability Annuities, Yes,** unless accompanied by footnote (j), indicates that annuities are payable in the event of ordinary as well as service-connected disability; a requirement of a minimum period of service commonly determines eligibility for a disability annuity. Under **Annuitant** (next to last column) **O** means that a member has the option of reducing his own annuity or (less commonly) of increasing his contributions to provide a survivor's annuity at his death after retirement, **A** that a survivor's annuity is automatic. **U** in any column indicates unknown. Footnotes, indicated by a small letter in parentheses, appear at the end of the table. For additional explanation see preceding article.

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Coverage of Municipality	Prior Service Credit	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
									Annuities for Survivors of			Lump-sum
									Employee Whose Death Was:		Annuitant	
					Earliest Age Specified	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected		
Alabama..........	All†	1945	C	Yes	60		70	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
California.........	All†	(1943)	E&C	Yes	60–20		None	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1937	Comp	Yes	65–20	10	None	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Illinois............	All	1939	R	Yes	65		None	Yes	(a)	(a)	O	Yes
	Ut	1937	C	Yes	55–10		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
	J	1941	(b)	Yes	60–12	12	None	Yes	No	No	No	U
Indiana...........	All	1945	C	Yes	55–30	15	70(c)	No	(a)	(a)	O	Yes
Iowa..............	All	1945	Comp	No(d)	65	(d)	None	No	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Maine............	All	1942	CorR	Yes	None		70	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
Michigan..........	All	1945	CorR	Yes	60(e)	10	70(e)	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
Minnesota.........	All	1931	C	Yes	60–35	20(f)	(g)	No	No	No	No	Yes
Montana..........	All	1945	E&R	Yes	65–30		70(h)	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
Nebraska..........	All	1945	R	Yes	55–15		70	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire....	All	1945	C	Yes	65		70	Yes	Yes	No	O	Yes
	P	1941	Comp	Yes	65–30	30	70(i)	Yes	Yes	No	U	Yes
	F	1939	Comp	Yes	65–20	20	70	Yes(j)	Yes	No	U	Yes
New Jersey........	All	(1924)	R	Yes	60		70	Yes	Yes	No	O	Yes
	P,F	1944	(k)	Yes	55–25		65	Yes	Yes	Yes	O	Yes
New York.........	All†	(1922)	C	Yes	60(l)		70	Yes	Yes	(m)	O	Yes
North Carolina.....	All	1939	C	Yes	60		70	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	(b)	Yes	None	20	None	Yes(j)	U	No	No	Yes
Ohio..............	All	(1938)	Comp	Yes	60		70	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
Oregon...........	All†	1945	CorE	Yes	60(h)		65	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
South Carolina.....	All	1945	C	Yes	60		65	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	Comp	Yes	55–20	20	None	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Table VII—State Administered Retirement Systems—Continued

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Coverage of Municipality	Prior Service Credit	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Annuities Disability	Survivors' Benefits			
					Earliest Age Specified	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Annuities for Survivors of Employees Whose Death Was:		Annuitant	Lump-Sum
									Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected		
Utah	F	1919	Comp	Yes	55–20	20	None	Yes	Yes	No	A	No
Virginia	All	(1944)	C	Yes	65		70	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1942(n)	(b)	Yes	70–15		None	Yes	No	No	No	No
Washington	F	1945	(o)	Yes	65–25	25	None	Yes(j)	Yes	No	U	Yes
Wisconsin	All	1943	R	Yes	55		65	Yes	(a)	(a)	O	Yes
Wyoming	F	1935	Comp	Yes	55–30	30	None	Yes(j)	Yes	No	(j)	No

(a) Under special conditions the death benefit, if large enough to provide a life annuity of not less than $10 a month, may be paid as an annuity instead of a lump sum.

(b) Optional for employee; city not involved except in North Carolina where it must collect certain state assessments.

(c) Age 70 after 15 years' service; otherwise, age 75.

(d) The Iowa system, because it was designed with a view to integration with the federal system of old-age and survivors insurance, adopts two definitions of insured status, one of which the employee must meet to qualify for retirement benefits: 40 calendar quarters of coverage (equivalent to 10 years) or coverage during half the quarters elapsing between enactment and age 65, with a minimum of 6 calendar quarters of coverage. The system includes an additional requirement of a minimum of 10 quarters of coverage for employees over age 60 on January 1, 1946. These provisions, and the fact that the benefit formula gives relatively little weight to length of service, account for the absence of a provision crediting prior service.

(e) Under Plan A, 60 is earliest age but under Plan B employee must have 10 years' service to retire at age 60. Age 70 is compulsory age but at request of a municipality which has participated in the system for at least 5 years, an employee may be compulsorily retired at age 65 under either Plan A or B.

(f) Member over age 65 may retire on reduced annuity with less than 20 years' service; no employee may retire until he has been a member of the system for 4 years.

(g) Compulsory retirement ages are set by the municipalities.

(h) Effective in 1951.

(i) After 30 years' service.

(j) Service-connected only.

(k) Compulsory that cities already having locally-administered police and fire systems cover by new system persons who become employed after enactment of this law. Cities may affiliate by referendum in which case coverage is optional for employees in service and compulsory for new entrants.

(l) Any employee may elect to make extra contributions and retire at 55.

(m) Death benefit may be converted actuarially to an annuity.

(n) Provisions shown represent a combination of the 1942 contributory law and the 1938 noncontributory law, now obsolete except in relation to employees electing the coverage of the contributory law.

(o) Cities with organized fire departments must cover for noncontributory service-connected disability and death provisions all part-time and volunteer firemen as well as full-paid firemen, unless the latter are covered by the permissive, locally-operated firemen's relief and pension act of 1935. Coverage of any fireman under the retirement provisions is optional with the locality and with the individual employee who, if he joins, must pay contributions.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VIII-A are based on information supplied early in 1946 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XXVIII, personnel officers in Table XXX, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXIX. Salary data are reported for the officials holding the positions of health officer, park superintendent, recreation director, and city attorney. Salaries for these positions were not obtained for the 1944 YEAR BOOK but were shown in the 1942 YEAR BOOK.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table VIII-A part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who received a nominal sum such as $1 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of the information reported. In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VIII-A; for example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." War bonuses were included where known.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions except in the population group over 500,000 where mayors replace city managers since there are no council-manager cities over 500,000. In the largest city group, the mayor, school superintendent, attorney, and director of public works are the top four in that order. In each of the other population groups the city manager has the highest average salary, the superintendent of schools comes second, the attorney third in cities from 250,000 to 500,000, the mayor third in cities 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000, and the engineer third in the two smallest city groups. The director of public works holds fourth position in the three smaller population groups, and is sixth and ninth respectively in the 250,000 to 500,000 and 100,000 to 250,000 population groups. Other officials among the six highest paid positions are controller, auditor, health officer, personnel officer, and police chief. Fire and police chiefs rank between sixth and twelfth in all groups. In the population groups which contain some council-manager cities, the average salary for managers is higher than the average salary of the mayor in nonmanager cities.

Table VIII-B presents trends in average salaries from 1942 to 1946 for the mayor (in nonmanager cities), city manager, city clerk, director of public works, engineer, fire chief, and police chief. To permit valid year-to-year comparisons, only the cities reporting salaries for each of the three years were included. But for a few minor exceptions, the salaries of all positions in every population group rose consistently from 1942 through 1944 to 1946. Except in the case of city managers and engineers, the greatest average salary increases were experienced by officials in the two smallest population groups, with the percentage of increase declining as the city-size group becomes larger. For example, the salaries of the 447 fire chiefs in the 10,000 to 25,000 population groups were 26 per cent higher in 1946 than in 1942 while the salaries of the 14 fire chiefs in cities above 500,000 were only 9 per cent higher. Police chiefs' salaries, although generally greater than the fire chiefs', were not raised quite to the same extent with the result that the difference in their salaries apparent in 1942 was narrowed somewhat by 1946. Mayors' and clerks' salaries rose the least from 1942 to 1946, probably because the mayor, and in many cities the city clerk as well, is elected by the people and also because the salaries of elected officials so often are fixed in the city charter or statute.

Table VIII-A

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1946

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1946, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1946. Only salaries of $1,500 or more have been included. Where salaries of less than $1,500 were reported, it was assumed the official was part-time and the amount is excluded from the average and the distribution. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 11.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1946	Distribution of 1946 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
		CITIES OVER 500,000					
Mayor	14	$15,007	$9,800	$11,500	$15,000	$18,000	$25,000
City Clerk	13	6,675	3,732	4,850	6,860	7,900	10,840
Director of Finance	4	7,878	5,000	5,625	8,257	9,753	10,000
Controller	11	9,375	5,000	6,300	8,000	12,000	16,050
Auditor	7	9,114	5,350	6,000	7,000	10,000	20,000
Treasurer	14	7,759	5,500	6,225	7,900	10,000	10,000
Engineer	11	8,803	6,350	6,840	9,800	10,245	10,750
Director of Public Works	13	9,430	7,500	8,000	8,400	11,375	12,840
Superintendent of Streets	11	7,508	4,500	5,000	7,750	9,013	12,840
Fire Chief	14	8,139	6,000	6,894	7,425	9,472	12,500
Police Chief	14	8,609	6,500	6,959	7,950	10,197	12,500
Purchasing Agent	14	7,391	4,800	5,588	6,565	9,000	11,750
Chief Personnel Officer	10	6,183	3,426	4,800	6,220	7,625	8,750
Attorney	14	10,907	7,300	8,375	9,750	14,813	17,500
Health Officer	14	8,867	6,000	7,643	8,340	10,050	13,500
Superintendent of Parks	10	7,882	5,000	6,380	7,100	8,563	13,500
Recreation Director	10	6,090	4,350	4,755	6,245	7,035	8,700
Librarian	13	8,561	6,360	7,300	8,400	10,000	11,000
Superintendent of Schools	10	13,085	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,125	25,000

Table VIII-A—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1946	Distribution of 1946 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	14	$6,700	$5,000	$6,000	$6,750	$8,250	$10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	5	4,518	2,250	2,445	4,200	6,750	7,500
City Manager	6	15,363	9,100	9,775	15,000	19,750	25,000
City Clerk	19	4,539	2,400	3,600	5,000	5,268	6,000
Director of Finance	10	5,572	4,000	4,875	5,140	6,360	7,500
Controller	10	5,775	4,200	4,950	5,892	6,578	7,500
Auditor	10	5,328	4,000	4,575	5,390	6,000	6,900
Treasurer	14	4,563	1,500	3,885	4,650	5,519	6,000
Engineer	19	6,269	3,600	5,000	6,230	7,500	8,400
Director of Public Works	14	6,313	4,000	5,000	5,190	7,500	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	13	4,935	2,820	4,086	4,800	6,000	7,050
Fire Chief	22	5,640	4,500	4,958	5,524	6,125	7,050
Police Chief	22	5,545	4,140	4,995	5,416	6,000	7,050
Purchasing Agent	19	4,610	3,000	3,600	4,620	5,200	6,518
Chief Personnel Officer	14	4,845	2,040	3,620	4,750	6,130	7,200
Attorney	20	7,017	4,800	5,412	7,025	7,500	11,860
Health Officer	19	6,695	4,000	6,000	6,600	7,500	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	19	4,948	2,760	3,600	5,000	6,480	6,680
Recreation Director	16	3,922	2,700	3,185	3,480	4,200	6,518
Librarian	13	5,270	3,600	4,325	5,000	6,000	7,000
Superintendent of Schools	18	9,982	5,000	8,497	10,370	11,125	15,000
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	36	6,312	4,000	5,000	6,250	7,425	10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	9	2,922	1,500	1,800	1,800	5,000	5,000
City Manager	16	11,249	7,000	8,250	10,458	12,375	15,750
City Clerk	47	4,136	2,400	3,096	4,050	5,000	6,344
Director of Finance	20	5,215	3,600	4,275	4,900	5,875	9,000
Controller	25	5,108	3,000	4,200	5,000	6,000	7,500
Auditor	30	4,511	2,583	3,815	4,470	5,275	6,344
Treasurer	39	4,451	2,100	3,600	4,200	5,000	8,500
Engineer	42	5,276	3,168	4,500	5,000	6,000	10,000
Director of Public Works	35	5,038	2,400	4,500	5,000	5,500	7,500
Superintendent of Streets	37	3,915	2,620	3,300	4,000	4,372	5,720
Fire Chief	55	4,614	2,743	4,125	4,500	5,100	6,000
Police Chief	54	4,632	2,743	4,092	4,500	5,148	6,000
Purchasing Agent	32	3,979	2,320	3,325	3,840	4,475	6,000
Chief Personnel Officer	17	4,086	2,940	3,555	3,960	4,800	5,148
Attorney	50	5,597	2,000	4,500	5,450	6,660	10,000
Health Officer	46	5,470	2,394	4,000	5,350	6,600	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	43	4,098	2,100	3,600	3,960	4,500	6,300
Recreation Director	31	3,748	2,400	3,096	3,720	4,320	5,350
Librarian	42	4,590	2,712	3,600	4,404	5,280	7,312
Superintendent of Schools	36	8,055	3,000	7,158	7,906	9,180	12,000
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	68	5,039	2,000	4,050	5,000	6,000	10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	4	3,100	1,800	1,850	3,300	3,900	4,000
City Manager	29	8,802	4,100	7,500	9,000	10,000	12,000
City Clerk	94	3,677	1,800	2,993	3,552	4,352	6,000
Director of Finance	34	4,212	2,400	3,440	4,000	5,000	6,600
Controller	46	4,276	1,500	3,600	4,200	5,000	7,500
Auditor	38	3,996	2,400	3,135	3,950	4,620	6,000
Treasurer	63	4,258	1,500	3,000	3,996	5,000	10,000
Engineer	86	4,477	1,500	3,600	4,500	5,000	8,500
Director of Public Works	46	4,599	1,800	3,500	4,626	5,735	7,200
Superintendent of Streets	59	3,419	1,920	2,880	3,300	3,850	5,400

TABLE VIII-A—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1946	Distribution of 1946 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION—Continued							
Fire Chief	103	$4,060	$2,245	$3,350	$3,900	$4,620	$6,300
Police Chief	103	4,251	2,550	3,600	4,100	4,752	6,300
Purchasing Agent	51	3,323	1,800	2,700	3,300	3,800	6,000
Chief Personnel Officer	18	3,566	2,220	2,700	3,465	4,200	6,416
Attorney	95	4,524	1,850	3,600	4,380	5,492	7,800
Health Officer	75	4,298	1,800	2,970	4,180	5,400	7,800
Superintendent of Parks	73	3,610	1,938	2,949	3,540	3,600	7,000
Recreation Director	58	3,411	1,845	2,764	3,480	4,000	6,000
Librarian	60	3,529	2,040	3,000	3,490	4,006	5,000
Superintendent of Schools	49	7,623	4,000	6,825	7,500	8,375	11,800
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	121	3,452	1,500	2,500	3,500	4,200	6,300
Mayor (manager cities)	8	1,800	1,500	1,500	1,650	1,800	3,000
City Manager	49	7,084	3,300	5,480	7,100	8,375	12,732
City Clerk	175	3,381	1,800	2,750	3,300	3,770	10,780
Director of Finance	33	3,402	1,500	2,800	3,250	3,950	6,000
Controller	44	3,407	1,500	2,723	3,500	4,065	6,500
Auditor	71	3,249	1,560	2,700	3,100	3,720	6,000
Treasurer	126	3,354	1,500	2,655	3,225	3,816	10,000
Engineer	155	3,823	1,800	3,087	3,600	4,500	7,200
Director of Public Works	58	3,743	1,500	3,000	3,675	4,328	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	118	3,041	1,920	2,580	3,000	3,375	7,000
Fire Chief	198	3,479	1,800	3,000	3,313	3,898	5,280
Police Chief	209	3,588	2,061	3,000	3,420	4,080	6,480
Purchasing Agent	51	2,903	1,740	2,400	2,950	3,300	4,500
Chief Personnel Officer	7	3,634	2,860	3,000	3,420	4,312	4,875
Attorney	181	3,332	1,500	2,500	3,000	3,735	8,500
Health Officer	138	3,288	1,500	2,295	3,000	4,000	7,500
Superintendent of Parks	109	2,908	1,860	2,400	2,820	3,300	5,000
Recreation Director	73	3,136	1,680	2,420	3,000	3,760	5,000
Librarian	113	2,821	1,500	2,377	2,750	3,270	5,550
Superintendent of Schools	99	6,160	2,500	5,365	6,050	7,000	12,000
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	203	2,505	1,500	1,800	2,400	3,000	7,200
Mayor (manager cities)	3	2,255	1,800	1,800	1,965	3,000	3,000
City Manager	125	5,452	2,400	4,500	5,250	6,000	13,000
City Clerk	480	2,889	1,500	2,400	2,700	3,360	7,500
Director of Finance	41	2,398	1,500	1,800	2,000	3,000	4,950
Controller	25	2,862	1,500	1,960	2,600	3,750	4,620
Auditor	83	2,754	1,500	2,200	2,740	3,180	5,400
Treasurer	225	2,797	1,500	2,100	2,700	3,300	6,930
Engineer	312	3,520	1,500	2,880	3,365	4,000	9,000
Director of Public Works	133	3,350	1,500	2,500	3,276	4,000	6,400
Superintendent of Streets	304	2,648	1,500	2,200	2,568	3,000	6,000
Fire Chief	502	2,827	1,500	2,400	2,700	3,199	5,625
Police Chief	614	2,921	1,600	2,455	2,860	3,300	5,400
Purchasing Agent	28	2,712	1,500	2,040	2,700	3,000	4,160
Chief Personnel Officer	7	3,080	1,560	1,560	3,000	3,640	5,500
Attorney	303	2,399	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,800	8,000
Health Officer	191	2,439	1,500	1,800	2,200	2,880	6,300
Superintendent of Parks	177	2,403	1,500	1,965	2,363	2,700	4,800
Recreation Director	83	2,821	1,500	2,400	2,820	3,282	5,400
Librarian	227	2,260	1,500	1,800	2,112	2,640	4,022
Superintendent of Schools	215	5,153	2,000	4,500	5,000	5,625	10,000

TABLE VIII-B

TRENDS IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
MAYORS (NONMANAGER CITIES)						
No. of Cities Reporting	11	8	25	47	86	140
1942	$15,045	$6,375	$6,163	$4,657	$3,124	$2,316
1944	15,243	6,375	6,155	4,734	3,327	2,407
1946	15,209	6,375	6,337	5,131	3,570	2,607
CITY MANAGERS						
No. of Cities Reporting	....	5	8	18	46	101
1942	....	13,400	8,063	7,015	5,831	4,470
1944	....	14,096	9,083	7,587	6,379	4,862
1946	......	16,436	10,598	8,739	7,084	5,487
CITY CLERKS						
No. of Cities Reporting	9	10	34	62	133	334
1942	6,749	3,778	3,600	3,430	2,772	2,456
1944	6,870	3,805	3,912	3,637	3,016	2,709
1946	6,891	4,028	4,107	3,803	3,368	2,927
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS						
No. of Cities Reporting	11	6	14	19	.....	.....
1942	9,027	5,283	4,907	4,420	.....	.....
1944	9,165	5,443	4,893	4,620	.....	.....
1946	9,622	5,563	5,181	5,038	.....	.....
CITY ENGINEERS						
No. of Cities Reporting	7	9	28	48	.....	.....
1942	7,391	4,798	4,454	4,014	.....	.....
1944	8,188	5,465	4,649	4,235	.....	.....
1946	8,541	5,730	4,909	4,542	.....	.....
FIRE CHIEFS						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	53	98	190	447
1942	7,388	5,040	4,073	3,508	2,868	2,319
1944	7,664	5,241	4,293	3,842	3,177	2,633
1946	8,139	5,640	4,611	4,086	3,479	2,855
POLICE CHIEFS						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	52	95	204	569
1942	7,986	5,000	4,109	3,623	2,996	2,433
1944	8,319	5,136	4,407	3,947	3,291	2,717
1946	8,609	5,545	4,644	4,227	3,575	2,937

Educational Preparation for Public Administration

By WILLIAM C. ROGERS

Personnel Secretary, Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago

THIS section was last published in the 1941 edition of the YEAR BOOK after appearing for five consecutive years. During the war the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council, which had sponsored the collection of these data, was forced to abandon the project. This year Public Administration Clearing House revived the project with the blessing of the PA Committee. Table IX lists 92 institutions which profess to offer a major, a curriculum, or a special program in public administration. The programs at 16 of these colleges are described by George A. Graham in *Education for Public Administration* (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1941).

The universities have trained thousands of students in the field of general public administration who have helped to furnish the basis for a career service in government. The universities also have participated in in-service training courses for public employees. Short courses and institutes for public administrators have become regular activities at some institutions. Students working for degrees in many schools spend part of their time actually working in city halls. City officials frequently are members of the faculties where they bring to students first-hand information about municipal administration.

Universities have increasingly turned their attention to problems concerning the working public official. Many theses and other research projects have been concerned with practical administrative problems and have been of great value to working officials. Professors of public administration, many of whom have served as public officials, spend much of their time away from the campus serving as consultants to government agencies or hold part-time positions with state and local agencies as members of civil service commissions, planning boards, or in other capacities. This university-government cooperation may be expected to grow enormously as the universities increase their attention to administrative problems and as governments turn more and more frequently to universities for advice on the tremendous new and complex problems to be faced in the reconversion period.

Table IX includes only courses in general administration, but there is hardly a position in the scientific, professional, and technical services of government for which some kind of educational preparation is not available. The table is based upon statements by representatives of the institutions listed. Undoubtedly the list will grow rapidly in the next few years as universities meet their own increasingly difficult reconversion problem.

Table IX

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

After the name of the institution a dagger (†) indicates that government organization (s) cooperate in public administration program, I internship program with or without compensation, F fellowships offered to public administration students, S scholarships offered to public administration students. In the column **Type of Program, B** indicates that public administration program is offered in the school of business, **L** as a major in the liberal arts or science course, I an interdepartmental arrangement in the social sciences, S in a special school or curriculum of public administration.

Institution	Type of Program	Degrees Granted	Head of Department
Alabama			
University of Alabama, University †IF	L	B.A., M.A.	Roscoe C. Martin
Arizona			
University of Arizona, Tucson	L	B.S. in P.A.	N. C. Houghton
California			
Occidental College, Los Angeles †I	L	B.A., M.A.	Raymond G. McKelvey
Pomona College, Claremont†	L	A.B.	John A. Vieg
Stanford University, Stanford Univ. †I	L	M.A., Ph.D.	Graham A. Stuart
University of California, Los Angeles †IF	S	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Frank M. Stewart
University of California, Berkeley†	L&I	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Frank M. Russell
Univ. of Southern Calif., Los Angeles †IF	S	B.S., M.S., Ph.D.	Emery E. Olson
Colorado			
University of Colorado, Boulder	L	M.S.	C. P. Malick
University of Denver, Denver †F	B	M.S. in Govt. Mgt.	Harvey D. Willson
Connecticut			
Yale University, New Haven	L	M.A.	P. E. Corbett
District of Columbia			
American University, Washington †F	S	B.S., M.A., Ph.D.	Catheryn Seckler-Hudson
Catholic Univ. of America, Washington†	L	M.A., Ph.D.	Paul J. FitzPatrick
George Washington University, Washington†	S	M.A.	William C. Johnstone
Howard University, Washington	L	A.B.	Emmett E. Dorsey, Act.
Florida			
State College for Women, Tallahassee †I	L	B.A., M.S., M.A.	Marian D. Irish
University of Florida, Gainesville†	B	B.S. in P.A.	Angus Laird
Idaho			
University of Idaho, Moscow	I&L	B.A.	T. A. Kerr
Illinois			
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria	S&I	B.S.	C. W. Schroeder
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago	L	B.S. in P.A.	John Day Larkin
Loyola University, Chicago †I	S	A.B.,2-yr. cert.	Tibor Payzs
Northwestern University, Evanston†	L	B.A., M.A. in P.A.	Kenneth Colegrove
Roosevelt College of Chicago, Chicago	I	B.A.	Wayne A. R. Leys
University of Chicago, Chicago†	I&L	M.A., Ph.D.	Leonard D. White
University of Illinois, Urbana†	L	A.B., A.M., Ph.D.	Clarence A. Berdahl
Indiana			
Indiana University, Bloomington	L	A.B., A.M., Ph.D.	Ford P. Hall
University of Notre Dame, Note Dame	I	B.A.	Paul C. Bartholomew
Iowa			
Iowa State College, Ames	L	B.S.	Clarence H. Matterson
State University of Iowa, Iowa City	I&L	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Kirk H. Porter
Kansas			
Kansas State College, Manhattan	S&L	B.S., M.S.	Robert A. Walker
University of Kansas, Lawrence †I	L	B.A., M.A.	W. E. Sandelius
Kentucky			
University of Kentucky, Lexington †I	I	A.B., M.A., Ph.D.	Amry Vandenbosch

TABLE IX—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Degrees Granted	Head of Department
Louisiana			
Louisiana State University, Univ. Station	L	B.A., B.S., M.A.	Robert J. Harris
Maine			
University of Maine, Orono †I	L	B.A.	Edward F. Dow
Maryland			
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore FS	L	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Carl B. Swisher
University of Maryland, College Park	B	B.S., M.A., Ph.D.	John Freeman Pyle
Massachusetts			
Harvard University, Cambridge †F	S&L	M.P.A., D.P.A. B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	John H. Williams
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley	L	A.B., M.A.	Victoria Schuck
Radcliffe College, Cambridge (See Harvard)			
Smith College, Northampton	L	A.B., M.A.	Alice Holden
Wellesley College, Wellesley I	L	A.B., A.M.	Louise Overacker
Williams College, Williamstown	L	B.A.	John P. Comer, Act.
Michigan			
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo †FS	L	A.B. and M.A.	R. F. Cornell
Michigan State College, East Lansing†	B	B.A. in P.A.	William H. Combs
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor †I	L	M.A.	Everett S. Brown
Wayne University, Detroit †FS	S	B.A., M.P.A.	Lent D. Upson
Minnesota			
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis FI	S	M.A. in P.A.	Lloyd M. Short
Mississippi			
University of Mississippi, University†	B	M.A., M.B.A.	H. B. Howerton
Missouri			
University of Missouri, Columbia	S	B.S. in P.A.	Martin L. Faust
Washington University, St. Louis	B	B.S. in P.A.	Isaac Lippincott
Nebraska			
University of Nebraska, Lincoln†	L&B	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Lane W. Lancaster
New Hampshire			
Dartmouth College, Hanover	L	A.B.	Robert K. Carr
University of New Hampshire, Durham I	I	B.A.	Norman Alexander
New Jersey			
Princeton University, Princeton I	LIS	A.M., Ph.D.	William S. Carpenter
New Mexico			
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque †I	L	A.B., A.M.	Thomas C. Donnelly
New York			
Colgate University, Hamilton †I	L	A.B.	(On leave)
College of the City of New York, N.Y. †I	B	B.B.A., M.B.A.	Walter R. Sharp
Columbia University, New York	I&L	M.A., Ph.D.	Schuyler C. Wallace
Hunter College, New York	L	A.B.	Madge M. McKinney
New School for Social Research, N.Y.†	L	M.A., Ph.D.	Horace M. Kallen
New York University	S	M.P.A.	Rufus Daniel Smith
Queens College, New York †I	L	B.S., B.A.	John J. Meng
Syracuse University, Syracuse †FS	S	M.P.A., Ph.D.	F. G. Crawford, Act.
University of Rochester, Rochester†	L	A.B.	Glenn G. Wiltsey, Act.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie	I&L	A.B., A.M.	C. Gordon Post
North Carolina			
Duke University, Durham†	L	B.A., M.A.	Robert S. Rankin, Act.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill†	L&I	A.B., M.A., Ph.D.	Charles B. Robson
Ohio			
Miami University, Oxford	I	A.B.	Howard White
Ohio State University, Columbus †I	L&B	B.S.,M.S. in P.A.	Henry R. Spencer
Western Reserve University, Cleveland †I	L	A.B., A.M.	Earl L. Shoup
Oklahoma			
University of Oklahoma, Norman	S	B.A.	J. H. Leek
Oregon			
University of Oregon, Eugene†	L	B.A., M.A.	Eldon L. Johnson

TABLE IX—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Degrees Granted	Head of Department
PENNSYLVANIA			
Penn. State College, State College†	L	B.A., M.A.	J. Tanger
Temple University, Philadelphia†	L&B	B.S., M.B.A.	Chairmanship vacant
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia †I	S&L	A.B., M.G.A.	Charles C. Rohlfing
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh†	L&I	A.B.	Elmer D. Graper
SOUTH CAROLINA			
University of South Carolina, Columbia	L	A.B.	George R. Sherrill
TENNESSEE			
University of Tennessee, Knoxville †I	I	B.A., M.A.	Lee S. Greene, Act.
TEXAS			
University of Texas, Austin†	L&I	B.A., M.A. in P.A.	Howard A. Calkins, Act.
UTAH			
University of Utah, Salt Lake City†	L	B.A., M.A.	Leland H. Creer
VERMONT			
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington	I	B.A.	Daniel B. Carroll
VIRGINIA			
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg	I	B.A., M.A.	Warner Moss
University of Virginia, Charlottesville †I	S	B.S.	Rowland Egger
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	B	B.S.	Theo. W. Knote
Washington & Lee University, Lexington S	B	B.S.	R. N. Latture
WASHINGTON			
State College of Washington, Pullman	S	A.B., A.M., Ph.D.	Claudius O. Johnson
University of Washington, Seattle†	S	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Charles E. Martin
Whitman College, Walla Walla †I	I	A.B.	Chester C. Maxey
WEST VIRGINIA			
West Virginia University, Morgantown	L	B.A., M.A.	Carl M. Frasure
WISCONSIN			
University of Wisconsin, Madison†	I	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Llewellyn Pfankuchen
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming, Laramie	L&I	B.A., M.A.	Henry J. Peterson

Municipal Personnel Data

DATA on employment and payrolls, hours of work per week, methods of compensating for overtime work, percentage of laborers on an annual wage basis, vacations and sick leave, veterans preference, retirement systems, employee organizations, and civil service organization are shown in Table X for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Employees of local school systems are excluded from these data and it is probable that some municipal officials omitted from their reports the employees of other local agencies that are independent of the general city government.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Table X were obtained from local officials in October, 1945, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. For those few cities which did not report in October the data shown are from earlier surveys going back as far as October, 1944. Some of these data were published by the Bureau in the *Government Employment* report for October,

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAY ROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1945 (Preliminary)

	Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Payrolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	3,495	52.53	$ 557.1	54.48
Public education	1,260	18.93	198.7	19.43
State	479	7.20	76.4	7.48
City	861	12.94	129.1	12.62
County and other	588	8.39	61.3	5.99
Total public employment	6,654	100.00	1,022.6	100.00

1945, issued in March, 1946. The information for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 was not published by the Bureau but made available to the YEAR BOOK for use in Table X.

School employees and employees of contractors are not included in the employment figures which are shown for two major classifications, "General Government Functions" and "City Government Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines, or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." "Permanent Full-Time" employees include city paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, as well as elective and other officials paid by the city, and having terms of office of one year or longer. In Table X the difference between number of "total employees" and the number of "permanent full-time employees" for any city represents the number of "part-time" and "temporary and other" employees. "Part-time" employees are those working regularly for fewer hours per week than prescribed for full-time work in their

TABLE 2

QUARTERLY INDEXES OF MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS: JANUARY, 1941, TO OCTOBER, 1945
(Two-year average 1941–1942 = 100)

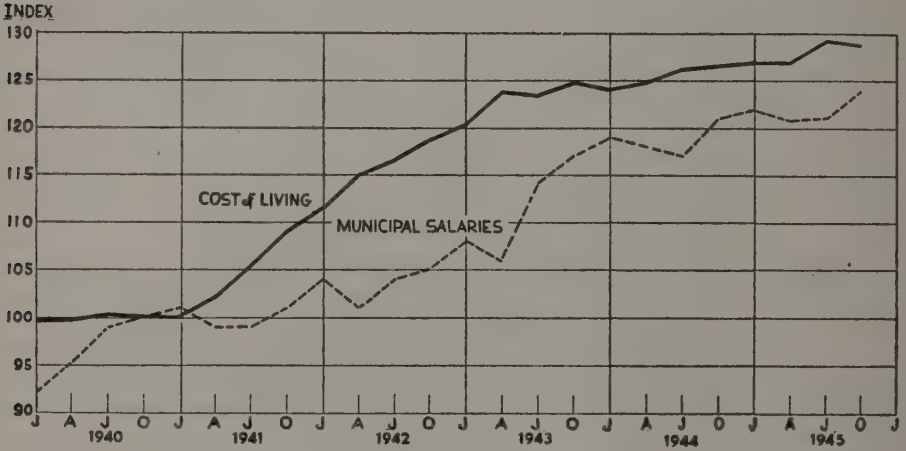
Population Group	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945			
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.[1]
					TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES							
Cities over 100,000	100	103	101	102	97	99	96	98	95	95	97	94
25,000 to 100,000	96	106	99	104	95	99	93	104	97	100	104	99
All cities over 25,000	99	105	101	103	96	99	95	99	95	96	99	95
					PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES							
Cities over 100,000	100	101	100	100	96	96	95	97	96	97	98	[2]
25,000 to 100,000	98	102	100	103	100	101	98	101	99	100	102	[2]
All cities over 25,000	100	101	100	100	97	97	96	98	96	96	98	[2]
					TOTAL PAY ROLL							
Cities over 100,000	100	105	104	106	104	111	112	114	117	116	120	118
25,000 to 100,000	98	105	101	109	104	115	111	122	120	123	132	130
All cities over 25,000	99	104	103	106	103	110	110	114	116	116	120	118

[1] Preliminary. [2] Not Available.

respective department, officials who continue to maintain some outside employment or profession, and volunteer firemen receiving pay. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure.

Table 1 shows the Bureau of Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for October, 1945. Table 2 summarizes the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000, semi-annually for 1941 through 1944 and quarterly for 1945. The data on Table 2 are for total number of employees and total payroll covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education; these data, however, are not in actual amounts but rather in the form of index numbers based on 100 as the two-year average of 1941 and 1942. These index numbers are made more meaningful by the Bureau of the Census estimates that the total number of municipal employees in October, 1945, was 861,000 and that the total payroll was $129,000,000. When data in Table 1 are compared with corresponding employment data in the 1945 YEAR BOOK, city employees show a decrease of 18,000 from January, 1944 to October, 1945, but payrolls increased $7,000,000.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular or normal work week for city hall office personnel as of January, 1946, in 933 cities was obtained from city officials in January, 1946, by the YEAR BOOK and the data are summarized in Table 3. Employees in 53 per cent of these cities, as compared with 47 per cent in January, 1945, work less than 42 hours per week. From January, 1945,



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING AND MUNICIPAL SALARY INDEX: 1940 TO 1945

The "cost-of-living" index is the index of costs of goods purchased by moderate income groups in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935–39 = 100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the United States Bureau of the Census index of municipal nonschool employment for cities over 25,000 into the Bureau's index of municipal payrolls (average of each index 1941–42 = 100); the derived index offers a rough measure of municipal wage trends. Since the bases of all the indexes are arbitrary, the chart should be used only to study Relative rates of change of the two curves.

to January, 1946, the percentage of cities reporting a work week of 46 to 59 hours decreased from 10.9 per cent to 6.8 per cent of all reporting cities while the larger cities tended to shift toward a work week of 42 hours or less. The largest cities have considerably shorter work weeks than the small cities. Seventy-six per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have a work week of less than 42 hours. In the cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 more than one-half have a work week in excess of 42 hours. The work weeks for police and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the YEAR BOOK.

Seventy-two of the 933 reporting cities indicated a reduction in the work week for either city hall administrative and clerical employees or for laborers.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities In Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: Less Than 38 Hours		38 to 41¾ Hours		42 to 45¾ Hours		46 to 49 Hours		50 or More Hours	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000	14	13	1	7.7	11	84.6	0	0	1	7.7	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	4	18.2	13	59.1	5	22.7	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	53	8	15.1	30	51.7	13	24.5	2	3.8	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	106	96	10	10.4	44	45.8	41	42.7	1	0.1	0	0
25,000 to 50,000	212	191	17	8.9	97	78.5	74	38.7	3	1.6	0	0
10,000 to 25,000	662	558	45	8.1	213	38.2	242	43.4	56	10.0	2	3.6
All cities over 10,000	1,072	933	85	9.1	408	43.7	375	40.2	63	6.8	2	0.2

Of the 72 cities, 14 reduced the work week for both groups with the pay remaining the same except for laborers in two cities where pay was reduced. In 30 cities where only the work week for laborers was reduced the pay remained the same in 22 cities, reduced in five, raised in one city, and action unknown in two cities. In 28 cities where the work week was reduced only for the administrative and clerical employees the pay remained the same in 24 cities, raised in one city, and unknown in three cities.

Saturday Working Schedule. The Saturday work schedule for city hall administrative and clerical employees is summarized in Table 4. Excluded from this summary are cities where employees are given compensatory time off for time worked on Saturday (see footnote 1 at end of Table X) and also those cities which have a special Saturday schedule during the summer months (see footnote 2 at end of Table X). For the 896 cities reporting their Saturday schedules, 83.9 per cent have a full staff half a day; 4.6 per cent a full staff all day; 7.7 per cent a skeleton staff half a day; 1.2 per cent a skeleton staff all day; and 2.6 per cent (23 cities) do not work on Saturdays. In the largest population group (over 500,000), 23.1 per cent do not work on Saturdays while in the lowest population group (10,000 to 25,000) only 1.3 per cent have Saturdays off. The skeleton staff system seems to predominate in the larger cities while the full staff for one-half a day is more popular in the smaller cities. The skeleton staff for one-half day ranges from 5.5 per cent of the cities of 25,000

TABLE 4

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. Cities In Group	No. Cities Reporting	Full Staff				Skeleton Staff				No Saturday Work	
			All Day		Half Day		All Day		Half Day			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000	14	13	1	7.7	7	53.8	0	0	2	15.4	3	23.1
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	0	0	17	77.3	0	0	3	13.6	2	9.1
100,000 to 250,000	55	52	1	1.9	43	82.7	1	1.9	6	11.6	1	1.9
50,000 to 100,000	106	95	1	1.1	80	84.2	0	0	11	11.5	3	3.2
25,000 to 50,000	212	182	0	0	164	90.1	1	0.6	10	5.5	7	3.8
10,000 to 25,000	662	532	38	7.1	441	82.9	9	1.7	37	7.0	7	1.3
All cities over 10,000	1,072	896	41	4.6	752	83.9	11	1.2	69	7.7	23	2.6

to 50,000 to 15.4 for cities over 500,000. Only three cities over 25,000 work a full day on Saturday and 38 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 work all day Saturday.

Overtime Pay. There are five methods used to compensate the majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees for the time worked in addition to the regular work week. First, employees receive compensatory time off; second, payment of straight time for the extra hours worked; third, payment of time and one-half for the extra hours worked; fourth, payment of double time; and fifth, payment of time and one-half during the week with double time for Sunday and holidays worked. In Table 5 only cities falling into one of these five methods have been included.

Information was obtained from 899 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population for city hall administrative and clerical employees. Of the 899 reporting cities, 236, or 26.2 per cent, grant some type of compensation for overtime work, while 663 cities reported they have no plan for payment of overtime. Of the 236 cities making compensation, the most popular form is compensatory time off—the policy in 130 cities. Seventy-one other cities pay straight time; 31 pay time and one-half; one pays double time; and three pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays or holidays. In addition to the 236 cities shown in Table 5, 14 other cities are listed in Table X as having a method of overtime pay. In these 14 cities the same policy does not apply to all employees, i.e., in two cities some receive straight time while other employees receive time and one-half; in three other cities some receive compensatory time off while other employees receive time and one-half; and in nine cities some employees receive time off while others receive straight time.

Only 506 of the 1,072 cities reported method of compensation for overtime for skilled workers who are on a salary basis. Of the 506 cities, 287, or 56.7 per cent, receive some type of compensation while 219 cities have no method of paying for overtime. Of these 287 cities, 125 use the straight time method; 80 pay time and one-half; 64 give compensatory time off; two pay double time; and 16 pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays. Ten cities in addition to those summarized in Table 5 have more than one method for the payment of overtime to skilled workers on a salary basis. In seven cities there is a combination of time off and straight time while in three other cities employees either receive time and one-half or time off.

A total of 566 of the 1,072 cities reported on the method of overtime payment for the unskilled laborers. Of these 566 cities, 484, or 85.5 per cent, have some form of compensation while no plan is in effect in 82 cities. Straight time is the predominating method which is used in 247 cities with time and one-half being employed in 163 cities. Forty-seven cities give compensatory time off, 4 pay double time, and 23 remaining cities pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays. In addition, 10 other cities have more than one method for payment of overtime to skilled laborers; 3 combine straight time with time and one-half; 7 pay straight time or give compensatory time off; and one pays time and one-half or gives time off.

It will be noted in Table 5 that the larger the city the greater the percentage of administrative and clerical employees receiving compensation for overtime work. Eighty per cent of the cities over 500,000 population pay administrative and clerical employees for overtime while only 19.7 of the reporting cities be-

TABLE 5

METHOD OF OVERTIME PAY IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1946

Population Group	No. of Cities In Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities with Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One-Half and Double*	No Plan for Paying Overtime
			No.	%						
				A. ADMINISTRATION AND CLERICAL						
Over 500,000	14	10	8	80.0	5	1	1	0	1	2
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	13	59.1	10	2	1	0	0	9
100,000 to 250,000	55	52	22	42.3	11	5	6	0	0	30
50,000 to 100,000	106	93	35	37.6	26	6	2	0	1	58
25,000 to 50,000	212	185	52	28.1	21	19	10	1	1	133
10,000 to 25,000	662	537	106	19.7	57	38	11	0	0	431
All over 10,000	1,072	899	236	26.2	130	71	31	1	3	663
				B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS						
Over 500,000	14	11	11	100	4	3	3	0	1	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	12	70.6	2	6	2	0	2	5
100,000 to 250,000	55	35	28	80.0	2	13	10	0	3	7
50,000 to 100,000	106	52	33	63.5	8	15	7	1	2	19
25,000 to 50,000	212	108	62	57.4	11	23	22	1	5	46
10,000 to 25,000	662	283	141	49.8	37	65	36	0	3	142
All over 10,000	1,072	506	287	56.7	64	125	80	2	16	219
				C. UNSKILLED LABORERS						
Over 500,000	14	12	11	91.7	0	5	4	0	2	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	15	88.2	2	9	3	0	1	2
100,000 to 250,000	55	36	35	97.2	2	14	14	0	5	1
50,000 to 100,000	106	60	56	93.3	4	27	21	2	2	4
25,000 to 50,000	212	119	108	90.8	6	50	43	1	8	11
10,000 to 25,000	662	322	259	80.4	33	142	78	1	5	63
All over 10,000	1,072	566	484	85.5	47	247	163	4	23	82

*Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time only on Sundays and holidays.

tween 10,000 and 25,000 compensate for overtime work. The variation is not so great for the skilled workers on a salary basis, ranging from 100 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 49.8 per cent for cities of 10,000 to 25,000. For unskilled laborers the range is from 91.7 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 80.4 per cent for cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Unskilled Laborers on Monthly Wage Basis. Of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 833 reported on the extent to which unskilled municipal laborers are paid on a monthly or annual wage basis. Of these 833 cities, only 200, or 24 per cent, pay unskilled laborers on a monthly or annual wage basis, and in 633 cities unskilled laborers are paid at an hourly or daily wage rate. Of the 200 cities paying a monthly or annual wage, 75 cities pay all of these workers on this basis, 69 pay more than 40 per cent, and 56 cities pay less than 40 per cent of their unskilled laborers on such a basis (see Table X for individual city data).

Annual Paid Vacation. Of the 909 reporting cities, 882, or 97 per cent, grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. All but one of the cities over 50,000 population grant vacations with pay. In cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population, 95 per cent give vacations with pay, while in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 96 per cent give paid vacations. Table 6 indicates the range, which varies from no vacation to 26 days a year. The median in all population groups is the same—14 days a year. Only 831 cities reported definite information regarding paid vacations for unskilled laborers. A total of 616, or 74 per cent of the reporting cities, grant vacations with pay to unskilled laborers. All of the 12 reporting cities over 500,000 grant paid vacations to laborers; a little over three-fourths of the cities between 25,000 and 500,000 grant vacations with pay while 71 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 grant vacations with pay to laborers. The range for the 831 cities as reported in Table 6 is from no vacation to 26 days and the median for all cities is 12. For those cities where an employee has a choice between vacation time and sick leave the number of days so allowed has been classified under vacation time.

Annual Sick Leave. Of the 831 cities reporting their sick leave policies for

TABLE 6

VACATIONS AND SICK LEAVE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES AND UNSKILLED LABORERS

Population Group	Vacations with Pay						Sick Leave					
	Administrative and Clerical			Unskilled Laborers			Administrative and Clerical			Unskilled Laborers		
	No. Cities	Range	Median	No. Cities	Range	Median	No. Cities	Range	Median	No. Cities	Range	Median
Over 500,000	13	10–26	14	12	10–26	14	11	7–24	14	7	7–24	14
250,000 to 500,000	21	11–18	14	20	0–15	12	12	10–24	12	7	12–24	12
100,000 to 250,000	53	0–21	14	49	0–21	12	37	5–30	15	30	5–30	14
50,000 to 100,000	97	7–21	14	87	0–18	12	48	6–60	14	43	4–30	14
25,000 to 50,000	187	0–21	14	170	0–21	10	101	4–30	12	86	1–30	12
10,000 to 25,000	538	0–17	14	493	0–20	10	254	4–90	14	204	4–90	12
All over 10,000	909	0–26	14	831	0–26	12	463	4–90	14	377	1–90	12

administrative and clerical employees, 648 cities permit such personnel to take sick leave while 183 municipalities have no provision for any sick leave. Of the 648 cities permitting sick leaves, 463 cities have established definite sick leave schedules, 15 cities have schedules graduated according to the employee's length of service, and 170 cities permit sick leaves for an indefinite period which often may be limited by the discretionary action of the department head. The median sick leave allowance for the 463 cities with definite schedules is 14 days with extreme cases ranging from 4 to 90 days (see Table 6).

Of the 795 cities reporting their sick leave policies for unskilled laborers, 482 cities permit sick leave to be taken by such personnel while 313 municipalities make no provision for such benefits. Of the 482 cities permitting sick leaves, 377 cities provide definite sick leave allowance, 8 cities have leave schedules graduated according to the employee's length of service, and 97 cities permit sick leaves for indefinite periods which may be limited by the department head. The median sick leave allowance for the 377 cities with definite sick leave schedules is 12 days with individual cities ranging from 1 to 90 days.

Veterans Preference. All cities over 10,000 were requested to indicate which of several specified methods are used in giving preference to non-disabled veterans when hiring new employees. Of the 678 cities reporting, 474, or 69.9 per cent, give preference to non-disabled veterans and in 204 cities no set policy has been established. As shown in Table 7, 107 cities give points to veterans upon taking an examination; 122 cities give points for passing an examination; 4 waive age requirements; 3 waive physical standards; and 176 give "general preference" which means that all other qualifications being equal a veteran will be given preference. Some cities employ a combination of methods. For example, 18 cities give points for passing examinations and waive physical standards; 17 cities give points for taking examinations and additional points for passing; and 14 cities waive both the age and physical requirements. In 139 cities, or 20.5 per cent of the 678 reporting cities, disabled veterans are given additional preference.

Retirement Systems. Data on retirement systems for nonschool municipal employees were collected by the YEAR BOOK early in 1946. A total of 904 cities,

Table 7

Policy on Veterans Preference in Hiring New Employees

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Giving Veteran Preference		Waive Age Only	Waive Physical Standards Only	Points for Taking Exam	Points for Passing Exam	General Preference	Combinations	No Definite Plan	Extra Preference Disabled Veterans
			No.	%								
Over 500,000..........	14	13	13	100.0	0	0	2	7	3	1	0	7
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	19	17	89.5	0	0	2	8	4	3	2	7
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	43	38	88.4	0	0	9	12	13	4	5	17
50,000 to 100,000.....	106	80	58	72.5	0	0	13	17	21	7	22	21
25,000 to 50,000.....	212	146	105	71.9	1	2	21	28	40	13	41	28
10,000 to 25,000.....	662	377	243	64.5	3	1	60	50	95	34	134	59
All over 10,000........	1,072	678	474	69.9	4	3	107	122	176	62	204	139

or 85.4 per cent, of all cities over 10,000 population have retirement systems for some or all employees. These municipal pension systems are of two sorts: in 469 cities, or 51.8 per cent, all classes of employees are included, while in 435 cities only part of the employees are covered, generally fire and police employees only (see Table 8).

Ninety-four per cent of the cities with no retirement plan of any kind are in the population group between 10,000 and 25,000, and only nine cities above 100,000 population have failed to establish a retirement program for at least part of their employees. In 469 cities over 10,000 all employees are covered by a retirement system, 286 cities have plans for firemen and policemen but not other groups, 76 cities have plans for firemen only and 59 cities for police only, while 14 cities have provided retirement benefits to other groups of employees in combination but not to all.

TABLE 8

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1946

Population Group	No. of Cities In Group	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							Participation in State System
		No.	Per Cent	All* No.	All* Per Cent	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations*	None Covered	
Cities over 500,000..	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	3
250,000 to 500,000..	23	23	100.0	15	65.2	5	1	0	2	0	4
100,000 to 250,000..	55	53	98.1	40	74.1	10	0	1	2	1	13
50,000 to 100,000..	106	104	99.0	67	63.8	29	5	3	0	1	32
25,000 to 50,000..	212	204	96.7	103	48.8	78	10	8	5	7	68
Cities over 25,000..	410	398	97.8	239	58.7	122	16	12	9	9	120
10,000 to 25,000....	662	506	77.7	230	35.3	164	60	47	5	145	166
All cities over 10,000	1,072	904	85.4	469	44.3	286	76	59	14	154	286

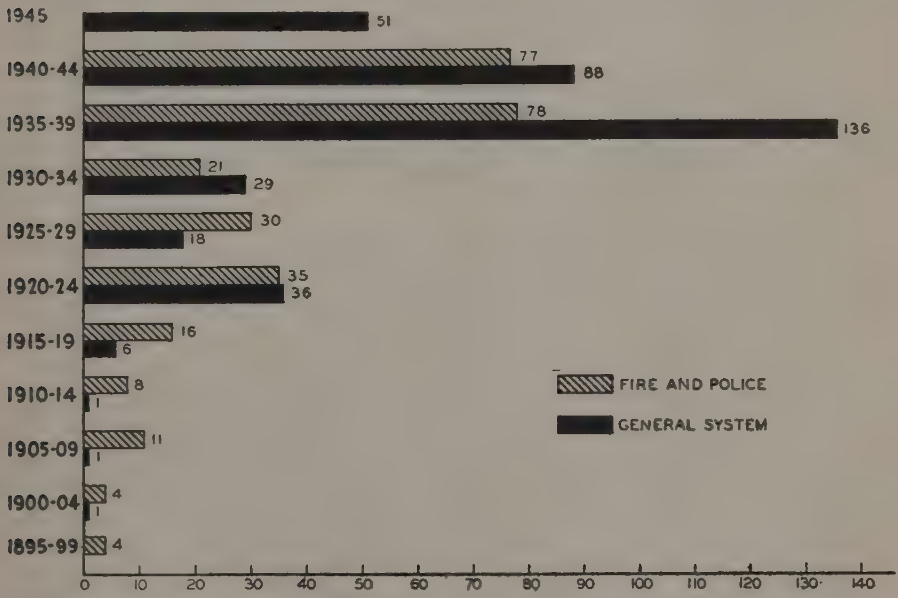
*All includes categories indicated as "All" and as "GFP, GP, GF" in Table X and usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

Nineteen states now have state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, and three other states have state systems covering fire employees only (see Table VII). A total of 286 cities over 10,000 population participate in statewide retirement systems, including those cities in which only police and fire employees are covered in a state plan (see Table 8). This represents a gain in 1945 of 51 cities coming under state plans for all or most employees.[1] Also joining statewide plans in 1945 were 84 cities of less than 10,000 in the states of California, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. The state-administered plans in 12 states had not been made effective or had no participating municipalities at the end of 1945: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa (compulsory for all except cities with their own system), Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington (firemen only). The systems in most of these states were created by legislation passed in 1945 (see Table VII in this YEAR BOOK). Officials of five other states with state-administered plans for cities report that no cities over 10,000 joined during 1945: Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, New York, and Ohio. All cities in New York and Ohio, except New York City and Cincinnati which have their own systems, already participate in their state systems.

---

[1] The 51 cities having populations of more than 10,000 which took action in 1945 to participate in state-administered retirement systems are: Bell, Burbank, Glendale, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Pasadena, Redlands, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Whittier, California; Decatur, East St. Louis, Oak Park, Peoria, Rock Island, and Waukegan, Illinois; Grosse Pointe Park, Holland, Marquette, Traverse City, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Hickory and Greenville, North Carolina; Cliffside, Kearny, Lodi, Nutley, Orange, Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood, South Orange, South River, Summit, and Westfield, New Jersey; Columbia, Florence, Greenville, Greenwood, Orangeburg, and Sumter, South Carolina; and Ashland, Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Superior, Two Rivers, Watertown, Wisconsin Rapids, and Shorewood, Wisconsin.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table 9 and are complete as of January 1, 1946. Data from the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) have been omitted inasmuch as no information was obtainable as of January 1, 1946. Data on the unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. It should again be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers



GROWTH OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN AND FOR GENERAL MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS AND 1945

This chart is based on retirement information furnished to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials early in 1945 and supplemented by data received early in 1946. The figures following each bar represent the number of cities adopting systems in each period. Cities are classified as of year of adoption of the plan for general municipal employees, if such a plan is in effect, although some cities may have separate police and fire pension plans. Thus the adoption of fire and police pension plans represent cities that have no retirement plan for other employees. No cities reported adopting separate fire or police plans in 1945.

belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 9 for all cities over 10,000 population.

One or more employee organization is found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000 and in 96 per cent of the cities of more than 25,000, while for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 nearly 41 per cent of the cities have organizations. Slightly more than one-half of the cities over 25,000 have local chapters of two or more national organizations, and in several of the largest cities there are many local chapters of the same national organization. For example, the AFSCME (AFL) has eight locals in Los Angeles—one composed of employees in various departments, two in the water and power department, one each of school, police, sewer, and inspection employees, and one of public works foremen. The SCMWA (CIO) has 12 locals in Detroit and seven in New York. The SCMWA has no locals composed entirely of policemen but the AFSCME at the end of 1945 had locals composed entirely of police officers in 49 cities over 10,000, 18 of these locals having been established during 1945. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local chapter, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table 9 therefore cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union. It should also be pointed out that at least three of the national organizations also have locals of county employees and two have locals of state employees.

TABLE 9

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1946

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]					No. of Cities with Nonaffil. Org'ns	No. of Cities with Written Agreements
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	SCMWA	IAFF	NJCSA	NYCSA		
Cities over 500,000......	14	14	100.0	11	12	14	0	2	11	3
250,000 to 500,000.......	23	20	87.0	12	6	17	1	1	10	3
100,000 to 250,000.......	55	54	98.2	36	11	43	4	1	22	9
50,000 to 100,000.......	106	93	87.7	41	15	86	5	4	21	14
25,000 to 50,000.......	212	170	80.2	71	23	135	10	4	39	25
10,000 to 25,000.......	662	267	40.3	67	21	201	16	3	40	43
All cities over 10,000.....	1,072	618	57.6	238	88	496	36	15	143	97

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; SCMWA, State, County, and Municipal Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; NYCSA, New York Civil Service Association.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the New York Civil Service Association; and the New Jersey Civil Service Association. During 1945 the employees of 28 cities over 10,000 organized chapters of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and organizations in 11 cities were discontinued. Two cities also disbanded and then reorganized within the year. Employees of six cities organized locals of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America and the chapters in one city became inactive. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 21 cities during 1945 while chapters in two cities disbanded during 1945. No change was reported for cities over 10,000 by the New Jersey Civil Service Association and the New York Civil Service Association.[2]

Municipal employee organizations which are not affiliated with any national group were established for the first time in 19 cities during 1945: New Haven, Connecticut, Aurora, Illinois; Anderson, Indiana; Cedar Rapids and Davenport, Iowa; Framingham, Malden, Wakefield, and Watertown, Massachusetts; South St. Paul, Minnesota; Kirkwood, Missouri; Nashua, New Hampshire; Bloomfield, New Jersey; Hempstead, Rockville Centre, and Valley Stream, New York; Sharon, Pennsylvania; Houston, Texas; and Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Of the 952 responding cities, 800 replied "no" to the question, "Does your city or any of its departments have a written policy covering management-employee relations established through negotiations between employee representative and management?" while 82 failed to answer the question and 70 answered "yes." In addition to the 70 cities reporting written agreements, 27 other cities were reported by the AFSCME and SCMWA to have written agreements, making a total of 97 cities which are known to have such policies covering management-employee relations. Of these 97 cities, 47 are known to have union contracts or agreements. For example, in New York City there is one union contract with only the fire department civilian employees, a second for the public library maintenance employees, and a third with the city auto mechanics. In Newark, New Jersey, there is a union contract with the park and housing employees. Philadelphia has a union contract with the park, water, mechanical equipment, street cleaning, convention hall, and highway department employees. In the 50 remaining cities the agreements are with non-union groups. An example of this type is found in Wichita, Kansas, where a comprehensive personnel manual covering management-employee relations was adopted after joint discussion between representatives of employees and the administrative officials.

---

[2] The address of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Federation Building, Madison 1, Wisconsin; State County and Municipal Workers of America, 51 Chambers Street, New York 7, New York; and International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington 1, D.C.

The cities over 10,000 where locals were first organized in 1945 together with cities where locals were disbanded during 1945 and no locals now exist are as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1945:* Fresno, California; East Hartford and Waterbury, Connecticut; Streator and West Frankfort, Illinois; Lafayette, Indiana; Clinton, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Louisville, Kentucky; New Iberia, Louisiana; Bangor and Portland, Maine; Norwood, Massachusetts; Rochester, Minnesota; Sedalia, Missouri; Nashua, New Hampshire; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Little Falls, Middletown, and Saratoga Springs, New York; Durham, North Carolina; Niles, Ohio; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Reading, Pennsylvania; Columbia and Spartanburg, South Carolina; Jackson, Tennessee; and Waco, Texas. *Disbanded during 1945:* South Gate, California; Faribault, Minnesota; Springfield, Missouri; Grand Island, Nebraska; Auburn and Binghamton, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; Alliance, Cuyahoga Falls, and Hamilton, Ohio; and Port Arthur, Texas.

STATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS OF AMERICA (SCMWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations). *Organized during 1945:* Birmingham, Alabama; San Jose, California; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Albany, New York; and Richmond, Virginia. *Disbanded during 1945:* St. Louis, Missouri.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS (IAFF, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1945:* Bridgeport, New Haven, Norwalk, and Waterbury, Connecticut; Highland Park, Illinois; Emporia, Kansas; New Bedford and Newburyport, Massachusetts; Mt. Clemens, Niles, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Sedalia, Missouri; North Platte, Nebraska; Weehawken, New Jersey; Elmira and Hornell, New York; Medford, Oregon; Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Longview, Washington; and South Charleston, West Virginia. *Disbanded during 1945:* Santa Monica, California, and Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Seventeen cities in which the written policy covers all employees are: San Mateo, California; Panama City, Florida; Frankfort, Indiana; Wichita, Kansas; Flint, Grosse Pte. Park, Marquette, and Niles, Michigan; Jamestown, New York; Aliquippa, Canonsburg, and Reading, Pennsylvania; El Paso and Waco, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Ashland and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. In 80 cities the written agreements cover one or more employee groups.[3]

Civil Service. The data on civil service presented in Table X and in summary Table 10 were gathered from city officials by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. As used here the term "civil service" refers to formal merit systems regardless of name. The classes of employees under civil service in cities of more than 10,000 are summarized in Table 10, but it should be pointed out that all employees within the classes shown are not necessarily covered. There was some gain in 1945 in the number of systems; six cities adopted civil service provisions, three cities for all employees and three other cities for only certain classes of employees; and one city changed its provisions to provide civil service for all employees whereas previously only the fire and police department employees wers covered. Fifty-six per cent of the cities over 10,000 have some classes covered under a civil service system, and in cities over 100,000 population 91.3 per cent are covered. The six cities coming within the civil service fold were under 50,000 population and no change occurred in the cities over 50,000 where 81.8 per cent are under the merit system.

More than one-half of those cities having civil service systems cover all classes of employees. Seventy-one of the 92 cities over 100,000 population have civil service systems for all classes of employees, but in the smaller cities the percentage of cities with such coverage diminishes until only 27.2 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have service-wide coverage. As in the case of retirement systems (see Table 8), employees of police and fire departments are the group of employees most commonly included in formal merit systems.

A total of 596 cities reported the legal basis of their civil service provisions.

---

[3] The 80 cities having written agreement covering one or more employee groups are: Phoenix, Arizona; San Leandro and Stockton, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut; Bloomington, Danville, Jacksonville, Joliet and Pekin, Illinois; Fort Wayne, Marion and Michigan City, Indiana; Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Mason City and Ottumwa, Iowa; Covington and Lexington, Kentucky; Alexandria, Bogalusa and New Orleans, Louisiana; Battle Creek, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Detroit, Ecorse, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Holland, Ironwood, Jackson, Lansing, Pontiac, River Rouge, Wyandotte, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Brainerd, Hibbing, Mankato, and Winona, Minnesota; Sedalia, Missouri; Gloucester City, Morristown, and Newark, New Jersey; New York, Niagara Falls, and Poughkeepsie, New York; Canton, Dayton, Lima, Massillon, Piqua, and Springfield, Ohio; McAlester, Oklahoma; Arnold, Berwick, Clairton, Duquesne, Jeannette, McKeesport, New Kensington, Philadelphia, and York, Pennsylvania; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Seattle, Washington; Beckley, Clarksburg and Fairmont, West Virginia; Beloit, Eau Claire, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, Racine, Stevens Point, and Superior, Wisconsin; and Laramie, Wyoming.

Of these 117 reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county agencies. Of the remaining 479 cities the legal basis of civil service is as follows: state constitution, 122; state statute, 232; city charter, 91; and ordinance, 34.

The mayor appoints the members of the civil service board or commission in almost one-half of the cities having such bodies. In one-third of the cities with boards the appointment is made by the city council, and in the remainder the board is appointed by the city manager, by the governor of the state, or by one or more other persons.

Many cities have more than one civil service board or commission, as indicated in Table 10, for different groups of employees. Most common are one commission for police employees and another for fire employees, or one for fire and police and a separate commission for all other employees. The data summarized in the preceding paragraphs and in Table 10 are for only one commission in each city having such a body. Data on other civil service boards or commissions for any city are found in footnotes at end of Table X.

TABLE 10

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1946

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[2]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire Police and Others	Others[3]	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Cities over 500,000...	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000....	23	22	95.7	17	73.9	3	0	0	1	1	1
100,000 to 250,000....	55	48	87.3	40	72.7	6	0	2	0	0	7
50,000 to 100,000....	106	78	73.6	49	46.2	20	1	2	5	1	28
25,000 to 50,000....	212	144	67.9	90	42.5	44	2	4	4	0	68
10,000 to 25,000....	662	294	44.3	180	27.2	83	8	15	3	5	368
All cities over 10,000..	1,072	600	56.0	390	36.4	156	11	23	13	7	472

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Civil Service Assembly on which these data are based is believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Others" includes cities in which unknown miscellaneous departments are under civil service; some of these cities would be classified in other columns if more complete data were available.

TABLE X

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000. Employment and payroll data were obtained from local officials in October, 1945, or earlier as indicated below, by the Governments Division of the Bureau of Census; other data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal and state officials early in 1946. After name of city a dagger (†) indicates employment and payroll figures are for July, 1945; a double dagger (‡) for April, 1945; a section mark (§) for January, 1945; two double daggers (‡‡) for October, 1944. A letter "s" after employment and payroll figures indicates there was no breakdown between general government and city government enterprises and figure shown is total of all employees. **Work Hours Per Week** shows regular work week for a majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees with a plus sign after the figure indicating additional fraction of an hour, i.e. ¼ thru ¾ of an hour; under **Saturdays**, shown by letters after work hours, is Saturday work schedule for administrative and clerical city hall employees (see code below). **Overtime Pay** is for time worked in addition to regular work week; first letter indicates method of overtime compensation for city hall workers, second letter for skilled workers, and third letter for unskilled workers (see code below). **Per Cent Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage** indicates per cent of unskilled municipal laborers paid on monthly or annual wage basis. Under **Days Annual Paid Vacation** first figure is number of vacation days with pay per year for administrative and clerical employees, the second figure vacation days with pay per year for unskilled laborers. **Days Annual Sick Leave** shows minimum yearly sick leave allowed administrative and clerical employees and to unskilled laborers, except in cities where amount of leave is indefinite or discretionary with department head in which case **In** is shown, or where amount of leave increases with length of service in which case **Gr** is shown. **Types of Veteran Preference** shows methods of preference when hiring new employees (see code below). **Retirement Systems** (excluding teachers) shows classes of employees covered and type of separate systems (see code below); letters following a dash (—) indicate groups covered by state-administered retirement system; other groups are covered by city pension systems. **Employee Organizations** refer to governmental employee groups reported to YEAR BOOK early in 1946 by the several national organizations and the unaffiliated groups directly by municipal officials. Data on **Civil Service** were supplied by Civil Service Assembly early in 1946 (see code below). Leaders (. . . .) indicate information not reported. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. Population in italics indicates that post-1940 figures are given in Table III.

OVERTIME PAY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time-and-one-half for extra hours worked
N—No plan for paying for overtime
S—Payment of straight time for extra hours worked
T—Compensatory time off
X—Payment of time-and-one-half for overtime on week days with double time for Sundays and holidays

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work
S—Skeleton staff full day
Sk—Skeleton staff half day

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—EMPLOYEES COVERED

All—All
F—Fire
G—All except those covered by separate systems
N—None
P—Police
U—Utilities

VETERAN PREFERENCE

A—Age standards waived
C—Points awarded to all veterans who take exam.
E—Extra points to all veterans who pass examination
G—General preference
N—No specific plan or no preference given
P—Physical standards waived
-Y—Extra preference given disabled veterans

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
N—None
S—State, County and Mun. Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—N. Y. Civil Service Ass'n.

DEPARTMENTS INCLUDED IN CIVIL SERVICE

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police
O—Others, but limited

BY WHOM APPOINTED

A—City Manager
C—Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
J—Judges
M—Mayor
P—Self-perpetuating
X—Several persons or officials

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	25,729s	21,675s	$ 5,973.9s	...	...	...	38Sh	T-..-..	...	14-11	15-..	E	All	AFSU	A-M
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	16,324	...	3,739.3	9,530	...	$2,773.6	48F	X-X-X	0	10-10	12-12	E	All	FSU	A-M
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	10,454	10,454	2,308.0	6,959	6,959	1,719.7	40N	H-S-S	100	14-14	7- 7	C	All	AFSU	A-M
New York, N. Y.	*7,455*	87,465	87,465	18,406.8	39,735	39,735	7,691.9	38..	N-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	G-Y	All	AFSUY	A-M
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	19,218	19,218	3,394.2	932	932	169.9	33Fh	N-..-X	..	12-..	12-..	E	All	AFSU	A-C
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	9,770	9,346	1,567.3	645	645	113.0	38Fh	S-H-H	0	12-12	Gr-Gr	E-Y	GP	FSU	A-M
Boston, Mass.	771	12,847	...	1,892.7	557	...	94.3	..Fh	T-T-S	..	24-14	15-..	G-Y	All	AFS	State
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	5,989	5,658	1,222.2	383	381	77.8	38+Fh	..-S-S	80	14-14	15-15	G-Y	FP-G	AFSUY	A-M
Cleveland, Ohio‡	878	8,154	7,785	1,442.7	6,670	6,670	1,612.1	41Fh	S-S-S	0	14-14	10- 0	E	FP-G	AFSU	A-M
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	5,802	4,802	1,174.2	459	422	90.4	40N	T-T-H	100	14-14	14-14	AE-Y	All	AFSU	A-M
Pittsburgh, Pa.‡	672	4,719	...	926.3	431	...	80.3	39Fh	T-T-S	0	12-12	0- 0	E-Y	GFP	AFS	A-M
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	10,129	...	1,436.3	1,119	...	197.4	38Fh	T-T-N	20	18-18	24-24	E-Y	G-P	AFU	A-M
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	...	...	1,745.0*	...	...	437.6*	40Sh	H-H-H	0	14-14	14-14	C	All	AFSU	A-M
Washington, D. C.	*663*	14,785s	...	1,538.3s	...	...	...	40N	H-H-H	..	26-26	15-15	..	All*	F	A-M
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,727	2,568	422.4	214	213	35.3	41+Fh	N-N-N	0	14-14	0- 0	E-Y	All	AF	A-M
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,684	1,632	247.7	9	9	1.9	40Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 6	12- 0	N	All	FSU	Co
Cincinnati, Ohio.	456	4,406	3,326	795.8	554	488	100.1	41+Fh	T-X-X	10	12-12	12- 0	E	GFP*	AF	A-X
Columbus, Ohio‡	306	1,424	1,424	254.0	383	383	65.6	44Fh	T-T-H	0	12-12	12- 0	E	FP-G	AFU	A-M
Dallas, Tex.	295	2,473	2,378	409.0	400	393	55.8	44Fh	T-S-S	20	12-12	12-12	E-Y	All	N	A-C
Denver, Colo.	*322*	3,456	2,802	501.6	424	424	76.7	40Fh	N-S-S	18	15- 7	In-In	G	FPU	AU	FP-J
Houston, Tex.‡‡	385	2,982	2,904	459.0	421	421	78.6	44Fh	T-T-T	0	14-14	15-15	E-Y	FG	FU	A-C
Indianapolis, Ind.†	387	2,219	2,036	350.4	782	782	148.6	33+Fh	N-N-S	0	11- 0	In- 0	..	FP	AFS	FP-X
Jersey City, N. J.	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh	S-S-S	..	14-14	0- 0	EP-Y	GFP	U	State
Kansas City, Mo.	399	3,742	3,616	499.8	386	386	62.7	41Fh	T-S-S	0	12- 0	10- 0	E-Y	F*	FS	A-M
Louisville, Ky.	319	3,011	2,931	425.7	342	342	49.2	39Fh	N-..-..	0	..- 0	..- 0	N	FP	AF	FPO-M
Memphis, Tenn.	293	2,435	2,283	335.4	1,272	1,272	226.1	41Fh	N-..-..	0	12- 0	In- 0	..	FP	N	A-C
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	...	...	658.7*	...	...	71.7*	40N	T-X-T	..	15-15	12-12	G	GFP	AFS	A-M
Newark, N. J.†	430	5,865s	...	1,134.1s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	AFJSU	State
New Orleans, La.	*495*	...	...	...	...	...	...	33Fh	T-..-..	13	18-12	24-24	AEP-Y	FPU	F	A-X
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	2,284	2,052	466.4	225	115	42.2	38Fh	H-H-H	0	15-15	In-In	E	All	FSU	A-M
Portland, Ore.	*305*	2,342	1,472	484.8	342	224	59.0	44Fh	T-H-H	100	15-15	15-15	C	FP	AFU	A-M
Providence, R. I.	254	2,856	...	375.3	99	...	24.1	37+N	N-..-..	0	14-..	0-..	..	All	F	None
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3,472	3,355	603.3	199	199	31.4	35+Fh	N-N-S	0	11- 6	In- 0	G-Y	-All	Y	A-A
St. Paul, Minn.‡	288	1,708	1,506	270.8	203	199	37.9	38+Sh	S-S-S	0	15-15	15- 0	E	FP-G	AFU	A-*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	2,168	...	257.6	965	...	174.2	44Fh	N-N-N	0	14- 0	In- 0	G	FP	N	FP-C
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	2,727	2,557	524.8	3,067	3,067	713.9	40Sh	T-S-S	100	15-..	12-12	C	GFP	AFU	A-M
Toledo, Ohio.	282	1,590	...	345.1	299	...	62.8	40Sh	T-S-S	100	12-12	12-12	CEP	FP-G	AF	A-M

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Total	Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Total	Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
100,000 to 250,000																
Akron, Ohio	245	1,324	1,185	257.7	194	194	38.5	39Fh	N-N-H	0	12- 6	12- 0	E	FP-G	FS	A-M
Albany, N.Y	131	1,454	1,236	204.6	283	283	35.2	42Sh	N-S-S	0	14- 0	0- 0	..	FP-G	AFS	A-M
Bridgeport, Conn	147	1,529	1,397	234.6	...	...	...	35+Fh	S-..-..	0	14-..	..-..	C	GFP	F	A-M
Cambridge, Mass	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	H-H-H	..	12-12	15-15	G-Y	All	AFU	State
Camden, N. J.‡	118	863	852	145.1	65	59	11.2	33Fh	T-T-T	0	14-14	15-15	C	FP-G	FJSU	State
Canton, Ohio	108	610	558	95.0	90	90	14.6	40Fh	N-N-X	0	7- 1	12- 0	..	-All	FS	FP-M
Charlotte, N. C	101	681	602	101.7	70	60	9.7	39+Fh	N-S-S	95	15-15	12-12	..	...	AF	FP-C
Chattanooga, Tenn	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	AF	None
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,486s	1,381s	274.6s	...	...	...	44Fh	T-X-X	0	12-12	16-16	E	FP-G	AF	A-C
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,031	905	179.3	9	9	1.5	41+Fh	N-X-X	..	14-14	15-15	G	FP-G	FU	A-M
Duluth, Minn	101	700	604	128.3	207	182	37.9	39Sh	H-H-H	100	14-14	30-30	G	FP-G	AF	A-M
Elizabeth, N. J	110	818	699	163.1	52	47	12.0	33Fh	H-N-T	0	15-15	15-15	EP-Y	FP	AFJSU	State
Erie, Pa	117	578	573	104.3	140	140	36.0	38+Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	..- 0	E	All	F	A-M
Fall River, Mass	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	30+Fh	N-..-..	..	14-14	0- 0	N	All	U	State
Flint, Mich	152	1,360	1,269	...	99	90	...	41Fh	H-H-H	7	12-12	12-12	E	FP	FSU	A-X
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	647	603	118.5	464	422	88.8	45Fh	N-..-..	5	12- 6	12- 6	..	FPU	AF	None
Fort Worth, Tex	178	1,518	1,510	256.3	126	126	25.7	44Fh	S-S-S	90	12-12	12-12	C	GFP	AF	A-C
Gary, Ind	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14-..	..-..	..	FP	F	P-X
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	950	903	159.8	118	118	19.8	40N	N-..-..	0	10-10	10-10	C	GFP	AFU	A-X
Hartford, Conn	166	1,991	...	360.1	10	...	1.6	38Fh	T-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	G	All	AF	None
Jacksonville, Fla	173	1,490	1,467	270.0	638	638	155.8	41Fh	H-H-H	25	15-15	In-In	C	All	A	A-C
Kansas City, Kan	121	462	443	80.0	...	...	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	30-..	..	All	F	A-M
Knoxville, Tenn	112	925	884	137.1	585	584	110.5	46Fh	T-S-S	0	13- 6	6- 0	CE-Y	FPU	AU	A-C
Long Beach, Calif	*164*	1,780	1,666	390.6	572	572	124.9	41Fh	H-H-H	100	12-12	12-12	E-Y	N	AFU	A-C
Lowell, Mass	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	31Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	12-12	G-Y	All	AU	State
Miami, Fla	172	3,058*	2,358	443.1*	224	209	39.9	41Fh	T-S-S	0	12- 0	21- 0	E-Y	All	AF	A-S
Nashville, Tenn	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	12- 0	0- 0	N	All	AFU	A-*
New Bedford, Mass	110	1,062	957	146.2	87	83	12.6	30Sh	T-S-S	0	14-14	12-12	E-Y	All	AFU	State
New Haven, Conn.‡	161	1,302	1,298	217.2	...	...	...	36+Fh	N-..-..	..	14- 0	0- 0	C-Y	All	AFU	A-M
Norfolk, Va	*144*	1,262	908	232.9	130	80	21.6	42Fh	N-H-H	0	0- 0	0- 0	N	All	AU	FP-C
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	1,143s	1,006s	192.3s	...	...	...	45Fh	N-T-S	.0	15-15	15-15	N	FP	AFU	A-A
Omaha, Neb	224	1,163	1,163	176.4	25	25	3.9	40Fh	N-..-..	80	15- 0	15- 0	..	FP	AF	A*-M
Paterson, N. J	140	977	775	177.7	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	J	State
Peoria, Ill	105	564	521	90.8	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S-S	0	14- 7	0- 0	N	FP-G	F	FP-M
Reading, Pa	111	651	591	...	184	184	...	40Fh	N-X-X	5	14-14	30-30	C	P	AF	P-*
Richmond, Va.‡	*193*	1,903	1,858	320.3	330	330	62.8	39Fh	N-N-H	10	14-14	Gr-10	G	All	S	None
Sacramento, Calif	106	1,043	906	207.5	65	65	18.2	41Fh	H-H-H	80	21-21	15-15	E	All	AFU	AC
Salt Lake City, Utah.‡	150	1,164	949	181.1	175	158	23.7	39Fh	T-S-S	50	15- 0	30- 0	G	G-FP	SU	FP-M

San Diego, Calif.	*203*	1,817	1,612	367.9	318	303	61.8	44Fh	T–S–S	100	15–15	15–15	E–Y	All	AFU	A–M
Scranton, Pa.	140	860	699	127.5	...	...	...	48F	N–..–..	100	15–..	15–15	C	All	AF	FP–M
Somerville, Mass.	102	832	745	135.4*	40	40	6.8	40Sh	N–S–S	0	21–21	25–25	G–Y	All	AU	State
South Bend, Ind.†	101	525	442	78.9	101	101	19.2	40S	S–..–..	0	14–14	30–30	G	FP	AF	None
Spokane, Wash.‡	122	797	743	149.0	83	83	16.3	39+Fh	N–H–H	0	14–14	14–14	E–Y	GFP	AFU	A–C
Springfield, Mass.	150	2,017	1,833	363.0	117	114	22.1	38Fh	N–S–H	0	14–14	In– 7	G–Y	All	F	State
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	...	...	306.6	...	...	24.1	38Fh	N–H–H	..	14–..	In– 0	CE–Y	–All	AF	A–*
Tacoma, Wash.†	*109*	795	795	166.9	805	805	206.2	44Fh	T–..–..	20	14–14	5– 5	C	GFP	AFU	A–E
Tampa, Fla.	108	1,184	1,170	184.4	112	105	19.5	41Fh	N–N–S	0	14– 0	10–..	E	GFP	F	A–X
Trenton, N. J.	125	1,127	1,016	204.9	169	161	30.2	37Sh	S–..–..	0	12–12	15–15	EP–Y	FP	AJS	State
Tulsa, Okla.	142	705	...	...	159	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	75	15–15	0– 0	..	FP	AF	None
Utica, N. Y.	101	754	686	109.2	67	64	11.3	44Fh	T–..–X	..	14–14	..–..	E–Y	–All	F	A–M
Wichita, Kan.	115	772	520	120.9	64	58	14.0	45Fh	N–N–H	0	12– 6	12–12	G	FP	AFU	A–X
Wilmington, Del.	113	890	...	117.7	275	...	15.9	38Sh	N–H–H	0	12– 6	0– 0	..	FP	A	None
Worcester, Mass.	194	2,427	2,300	413.4	155	149	31.5	40FH[1]	S–S–S	0	12–12	14–14	G	All	N	State
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	1,550s	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh	T–S–S	3	21–14	12–12	G–Y	All	FSY	A–M
Youngstown, Ohio	168	730	695	128.7	148	148	23.7	40Fh	N–..–..	0	14– 7	30–..	..–Y	–All	AFS	A–M
50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.	97	464	457	75.8	84	84	13.7	40Fh	N–N–S	0	14– 0	30– 0	C	All	AF	FP–C
Altoona, Pa.	80	331	331	64.3s	68	68	...	40Fh	S–..–T	0	12–12	12–12	C	All	F	FPO–M
Amarillo, Tex.	52	298	266	51.8	42	42	8.1	42Fh	S–S–S	38	15–15	12–12	G	F	F	FP–A
Asheville, N. C.‡	51	353	...	52.7	42	...	5.5	45Fh	N–..–..	0	..–..	In–In	N	FP	N	FP–X
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	969	956	176.2	83	83	13.6	33Fh	T–T–T	100	12–12	15–15	C–Y	FP	FJU	State
Augusta, Ga.	66	489	465	75.6	52	52	7.7	44Fh	N–..–..	0	15–10	14–14	N	GFP	AF	FP–C
Austin, Tex.	88	1,149	885	151.2	264	259	44.5	45Fh	S–..–..	1	12–12	..–..	G	GF	N	None
Bayonne, N. J.	79	969	646	190.0	63	57	12.7	33Fh	N–N–..	0	14– 0	In– 0	..	FP	F	None
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	436	410	66.2	118	112	16.5	44Fh	S–S–S	0	14– 7	In–In	N	F	AF	None
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	611	523	119.0	...	...	...	40Sh	H–H–H	100	12–12	12–12	N	FP–G	S	A–M
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	260	234	40.2	64	64	9.5	44Fh	N–..–..	0	11– 0	0– 0	C	GFP	F	FPO–C
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	1,102	955	146.8	61	61	11.3	37+Fh	T–S–S	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	–All	FY	A–M
Brockton, Mass.‡	62	712	638	112.4	...	...	...	33Fh	N–N–H	0	14–10	0–10	G–Y	FP–G	AFU	State
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	312	276	57.5	56	53	10.2	44Fh	X–..–..	15	14–14	0– 0	CE	FP–G	AFSU	FP–M
Charleston, S. C.	*71*	628	628	...	...	...	...	39Fh	N–S–S	0	14– 7	In–14	N	–GFP	F	None
Charleston, W.Va.‡	68	350	350	51.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N–S–S	0	14–14	0– 0	N	FP	F	P–X
Chester, Pa.	59	215	175	36.2	...	...	...	39+Fh	T–..–S	5	14–14	16–16	G–Y	GP	N	P–C
Cicero, Ill.†	65	324	...	60.5	24	...	4.1	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–..	0–..	..	FP	F	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	292	284	61.4	21	20	4.0	38+Fh	N–N–H	0	12– 6	0– 0	E	FP–G	F	FP–C
Columbia, S. C.‡	62	450	450	60.0	41	41	5.8	43Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	0– 0	N	FP–G	AF	FP–C
Columbus, Ga.	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	14– 0	In–In	N	All	F	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.‡	57	570	548	83.0	213	213	28.8	44Fh	N–N–S	10	14–..	In–In	..	F	F	A–C
Covington, Ky.	62	326	...	53.9	47	...	7.7	40Fh	N–S–S	100	15–15	10–10	C	GFP	AF	FP–A
Davenport, Iowa	66	285	263	52.4	...	...	...	41+Fh	N–S–S	0	14– 7	In– 0	N	FP	AFU	FP–M
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	764	671	167.8	25	25	5.7	41Fh	T–..–H	0	12–12	12–12	E–Y	GFP	FSU	A–S
Decatur, Ill.	59	203	198	35.8	76	76	12.6	44Fh	T–..–..	0	14–..	14–..	N	FP–G	F	FP–M
Durham, N. C.	60	429	368	66.6	63	62	10.5	41Fh	T–T–*	0	12– 6	12– 0	G	...	AF	None
East Chicago, Ind.‡	55	365	336	63.9	...	...	...	38Fh	N–..–..	0	12– 7	12– 0	C	FP	F	None
East Orange, N. J.	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	39Fh	T–X–X	5	14–14	15–15	EP–Y	FP–G	FJ	State
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	346	290	52.4	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	15– 0	0– 0	..	FP–G	F	None

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
El Paso, Tex.	97	536	528	79.5	121	121	17.6	44Fh	N–H–H	0	15–15	15–15	N	GFP	AF	A–M
Evanston, Ill.	65	411	352	78.4	35	30	7.1	41Fh	N–..–..	100	12–12	6–6	CE–Y	FP–G	FS	A–M
Evansville, Ind.†	97	675	614	107.0	170	167	26.8	39Fh	N–N–S	0	14–0	0–0	G	FP	F	None
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	543	485	109.2	69	61	12.4	44Fh	T–T–S	70	15–0	15–0	C	GFP	AFU	A–C
Galveston, Tex.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–H	0	14–14	In–14	..	F	F	None
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	495	416	99.6	152	151	39.0	40Sh	*–*–*	68	10–10	28–28	CP	All	AFU	A–C
Greensboro, N. C.‡	59	406	399	62.2	51	51	6.4	40Fh	N–N–S	0	12–0	20–0	N	–P	N	A–M
Hamilton, Ohio	51	287	257	43.6	118	118	26.6	40Fh	T–S–S	0	14–0	30–0	E	U–G	F	A–A
Hammond, Ind.	70	438	384	81.7	74	63	12.9	44+Fh	N–N–H	0	14–14	0–0	C	FP	F	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	601	375	98.8	64	64	11.5	40Sh	N–..–..	0	15–0	15–0	C	GP	F	FPO–M
Highland Park, Mich.‡	51	853*	648	136.5*	28	28	7.1	40N	H–D–D	0	14–14	..–..	..	GFP	AF	A–M
Hoboken, N. J.‡	50	635	635	91.0	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	J	None
Holyoke, Mass.	54	551	551	99.2	249	249	46.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	F	State
Huntington, W. Va.	79	342	323	61.4	...	...	...	44Fh	N–S–S	0	14–14	0–0	..	FP	F	FP–M
Irvington, N. J.‡	55	489	489	87.0	...	...	...	38+Sh	..–..–..	0	14–..	15–15	G–Y	GFP	AFJ	State
Jackson, Miss.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–H	0	11–0	7–0	..	FP	AF	A–C
Johnstown, Pa.	67	334	333	56.0	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	0–0	N	FP	FS	FPO–M
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	414	230	63.9	73	43	10.0	41+Fh	N–..–S	0	14–14	Gr–Gr	..	All	FSU	A–C
Lakewood, Ohio	69	488	388	95.9	22	22	4.6	41+Fh	N–..–H	0	14–14	In–21	E	FP–G	FS	A–M
Lancaster, Pa.†	61	237	211	38.0	73	70	10.3	44Fh	N–..–..	0	7–..	In–..	G	FP	F	FPO–M
Lansing, Mich.	79	619	...	141.4	414	...	105.0	40Sh	T–..–H	0	14–7	In–14	N	GFP	F	None
Lawrence, Mass.‡	84	768	692	120.4	74	74	12.0	31F[1]	T–S–S	0	14–14	14–14	G–Y	All	F	State
Lincoln, Neb.	82	935	378	61.5	94	93	17.6	42Fh	T–H–H	0	14–14	12–12	E	F	AFU	A–C
Little Rock, Ark.	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–S–S	100	15–15	15–15	..	FP	AFU	FP–P
Lynn, Mass.	98	858	...	122.1	80	...	11.4	40Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	14–14	G–Y	All	F	State
McKeesport, Pa.	55	337	326	66.1	50	50	10.0	38Fh	T–..–..	2	14–11	14–11	C	FP	FS	A–M
Macon, Ga.	58	389	370	56.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	15–0	In–0	N	FP	F	None
Madison, Wis.	67	623	522	108.8	60	57	11.6	39Fh	T–H–H	100	12–12	12–12	E–Y	FP–G	AF	A–M
Malden, Mass.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	36+Fh	T–T–H	0	14–14	In–15	E–Y	All	U	State
Manchester, N. H.	78	809	643	...	64	60	...	45Fh	S–S–H	0	12–12	15–15	..	G–FP	N	None
Medford, Mass. ‡	63	462	456	78.2	74	74	9.8	43Sh	N–..–T	0	14–14	0–..	G–Y	All	N	State
Mobile, Ala. ‡	79	821s	751s	110.7s	...	...	...	44Fh	T–..–..	..	12–0	12–0	E–Y	GFP	F	Co
Montgomery, Ala.‡	78	690	690	76.1	46	46	6.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	GFP	N	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	543	...	105.7	23	...	5.3	44Fh	N–..–S	0	21–12	In–15	G–Y	–All	FSY	A–M
New Britain, Conn.	69	666	476	99.1	57	56	10.1	44Fh	N–..–N	0	14–7	In–0	..	FP	N	A–M
New Rochelle, N. Y‡	58	539	524	124.4	...	...	...	38Fh	T–T–*	1	18–18	12–12	G–Y	–All	FSUY	A–M
Newton, Mass.§	70	730	630	96.2	77	75	10.9	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	G–FP	A	State
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	966	966	198.5	70	70	14.1	36Sh	N–..–..	0	12–6	12–10	G–Y	–All	AFY	A–C

Oak Park, Ill.	66	271	228	52.9	24	23	5.0	40Fh	H–H–H	0	14–14	..– 0	ACEP	GFP	N	FP–M
Pasadena, Calif.	82	860	810	141.7	285	285	61.6	40N	S–S–S	0	10–10	Gr–Gr	G	FP–G	AFU	A–A
Passaic, N. J.	61	491	473	98.2	...	...	...	40F	N–..–..	10	14–14	0– 0	..	FP	J	None
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	811	732	72.0	76	76	8.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Phoenix, Ariz.†	65	646	...	117.4	364	57	71.9	38Fh	T–*–*	0	15–15	15–15	E	FP	AF	A–C
Pontiac, Mich.	67	626	578	109.2	49	47	9.7	40Sh	T–S–S	0	12–12	10–10	N	All	AFS	F–X
Portland, Me.	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	..Fh²	N–N–D	0	14– 0	0– 0	E	All	AF	A–C
Portsmouth, Va.	51	564s	564s	88.8s	...	...	...	38+Fh	N–N–S	20	10–10	In–In	G	FP	AF	A–C
Pueblo, Colo.	52	399	240	47.2	7	7	1.1	48Fh	N–..–..	..	14–14	0– 0	E	FP–G	AF	A–E
Quincy, Mass.†	76	1180	...	149.7	59	...	9.8	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	AFU	State
Racine, Wis.	67	488	327	79.9	66	39	13.1	44Fh²	N–H–H	0	15– 7	0– 7	N	FP–G	AFS	A–C
Roanoke, Va.†	69	617	564	89.3	84	54	9.6	45Fh	N–N–N	0	15–..	Gr–..	N	FP	N	None
Rockford, Ill.	85	553	466	93.8	61	61	12.2	41+Fh	S–S–S	100	14–14	14–14	C	FP–G	AFU	A–M
Saginaw, Mich.	83	524	421	91.8	34	34	7.0	41Sh	T–N–H	1	10–12	10–10	E–Y	FP	FSU	A–X
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	390	380	53.4	...	...	...	44Fh	S–N–T	0	12– 0	0– 0	..	FP	F	None
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	960	...	146.1	...	...	...	40Fh	T–S–S	0	14– 7	12– 4	C–Y	GFP	FU	FP–M
San Jose, Calif.	68	346	314	63.1	...	...	...	41Fh	T–T–..	100	11–11	10–10	E–Y	GFP	SU	A–C
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	584	479	109.7	159	144	35.7	35N	T–T–H	0	14–14	Gr–..	E	–All	A	A–C
Savannah, Ga.	96	1070	1,056	186.5	66	66	10.4	44Fh	N–..–..	100	15–15	0– 0	N	All	F	None
Schenectady, N.Y.	88	933	842	173.8	38	38	7.5	38Fh	T–T–H	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	FP–G	AFU	A–*
Shreveport, La.†	98	671	604	92.5	165	165	24.8	44Fh	N–..–..	0	15–..	..–..	..	FP	AF	FP–X
Sioux City, Iowa	82	426	350	70.0	87	58	12.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Springfield, Ill.	76	500	403	78.7	208	208	43.8	44Fh	N–N–N	0	14–..	In–In	..	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Springfield, Mo.‡	61	376	362	47.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	10– 0	30– 0	C	GF	F	A–M
Springfield, Ohio‡	71	640s	600s	98.4s	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	AF	A–M
Stockton, Calif.	55	445	427	95.7	...	...	...	37+Sh	T–H–H	100	12–12	12–12	E	–All	AF	A–C
Terre Haute, Ind.‡	63	354s	331s	49.1s	...	...	...	38+Fh	N–..–..	50	14– 0	0– 0	AP	FP	FU	None
Topeka, Kan.	68	316	295	46.6	99	92	14.6	44Fh	N–..–..	100	14–14	In–In	N	GFP	AF	FP–C
Troy, N. Y.	70	721	625	104.8	65	65	7.5	..Fh	N–N–N	0	14– 0	In–In	G	–All	AF	A–M
Union City, N. J.	56	515	465	83.0	...	...	...	40Sh	N–..–..	0	14–14	..–..	..	N	N	None
Upper Darby, tp, Pa.	57	213	210	36.1	...	...	...	38Fh	..–..–H	0	14–14	30–30	G	P	N	None
Waco, Tex.	56	380	380	57.3	57	57	8.4	44Fh	T–X–X	90	15–15	12–12	N	FP	AF	A–C
Waterbury, Conn.	99	1058	985	172.3	62	62	8.0	35+Fh	N–S–S	..	14– 7	In–In	G	All	AF	None
Waterloo, Iowa ‡	52	229	189	36.7	45	32	6.1	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	14–14	N	FP	F	FP–M
Wheeling, W. Va‡	61	342	304	53.1	58	56	9.0	38Fh	N–N–S	0	15–..	30–30	E	FP	FU	A–M
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	445s	...	66.0s	...	...	...	38Fh	N–..–..	..	14–..	60–..	E	All	F	None
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	813s	...	113.1s	...	...	...	44Fh	N–S–S	0	14– 7	30– 0	..	G–FP	FS	None
York, Pa.‡	57	233	219	32.1	...	...	...	40Fh	N–N–S	0	15– 0	0– 0	CE	P	AF	FP–M
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex.	27	210s	167s	31.4s	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–..	75	7– 7	In–In	..	F	N	None
Alameda, Calif. ‡	36	318	295	62.8	56	55	13.7	38Fh	H–H–H	100	14–14	..–..	E	GFP	FU	A–M
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	164	164	25.4	60	60	9.5	44Fh	N–S–S	0	15– 0	15– 0	A	N	N	None
Alexandria, La. ‡	27	465	465	98.9	110	110	16.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	AF	A–X
Alexandria, Va.	34	409	385	60.2	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–..	10	15–15	In–In	N	N	N	None
Alhambra, Calif.	39	258	214	43.9	17	17	3.5	40N	S–S–S	25	14–14	Gr–Gr	E–Y	–All	AU	A–M
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	135	124	15.6	3	3	.5	41Fh	N–..–..	0	14– 7	In–In	N	P	FS	None
Alton, Ill.	31	112	99	13.2*	..	..	...	44Fh	..–..–..	..	10–..	..–..	..	FP	N	A–M
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	268	161	31.0	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–All	N	A–M

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Anderson, Ind.†	42	378	289	51.4	212	212	38.0	40Fh	N-..-..	75	14-0	14-14	G	FPU	ASU	None
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	227	193	40.8	32	32	7.2	40Fh	N-N-..	0	12-..	12-12	G	FP	AF	None
Anniston, Ala.	26	160	155	26.0	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-..	0	10-..	12-..	..	FP	F	FP-G
Appleton, Wis.	28	208	175	27.0	20	20	3.8	44Fh	N-N-S	50	14-7	..-5	N	-All	F	FP-M
Arlington, t, Mass.	40	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Sh	H-H-H	0	14-14	15-15	G-Y	All	U	State
Ashland, Ky.‡	30	139	105	19.2	20	20	3.2	44Fh	S-..-..	..	14-0	30-0	N	FP	F	None
Auburn, N. Y.	36	338	325	58.4	43	43	6.6	40Fh	S-..-..	0	14-7	In-In	G-Y	-All	Y	A-C
Aurora, Ill.	47	200	175	31.0	36	36	5.9	44Fh	N-N-N	100	14-14	5-5	E	FP-G	FU	A-M
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	N	F-G	U	A-C
Bangor, Me.	30	264	251	42.4	46	46	8.4	39Fh	T-T-H	0	6-6	Gr-Gr	G	All	AF	FP-C
Baton Rouge, La.	35	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-S	0	0-6	0-0	G	FP	F	FP-X
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	246	219	45.8	36	35	6.7	41Fh	N-S-H	0	6-6	7-7	G	FP	AF	None
Bay City, Mich.	48	...	...	...	..	..	...	38+Fh	*-*-*	0	11-10	10-Gr	..	FP	FS	None
Belleville, Ill.	28	126	88	15.1	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	N	FP	F	None
Belleville, N. J.‡	28	151	114	29.5	13	13	2.6	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	F	None
Bellingham, Wash.	29	163	144	26.6	34	27	7.1	40Sh	T-T-T	90	14-14	Gr-Gr	C	FP	AFU	A-M
Belmont, t, Mass.	27	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	S-..-S	0	14-14	..-..	..	All	N	State
Beloit, Wis.	25	298	257	42.8	..	..	...	41Fh	T-N-H	0	14-7	10-10	..	FP-G	FS	FP-A
Berwyn, Ill.	48	194	124	26.6	22	14	2.7	39Fh	T-T-H	0	14-7	In-0	N	FP	F	None
Beverly, Mass.†	26	368	298	46.6	28	22	2.4	38+Fh	N-..-S	0	14-14	30-14	C-Y	All	A	State
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	294	279	60.0	34	34	5.0	44Fh	H-H-H	0	5-5	5-5	C	-All	A	A-C
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	245	215	54.0s	9	7	...	43Fh	N-..-T	..	12-..	12-..	EP-Y	FP-G	JU	State
Bloomington, Ill.	33	212	149	26.5	69	52	10.6	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	AF	FP-M
Boise City, Idaho	26	180	172	24.6	7	7	1.7	38Fh	N-..-..	0	0-0	0-0	..	FP	F	P-M
Bristol, Conn.	30	...	...	...	..	..	...	37+Fh	N-N-H	0	15-15	In-In	G	All	AF	F-M
Brookline, t, Mass.	50	631	576	110.2	78	78	15.4	38Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	In-In	..	All	N	State
Burbank, Calif.	34	425	367	86.0	168	168	36.8	40N	H-H-H	100	14-14	14-14	E	-All	AFU	A-C
Burlington, Iowa	26	186	143	26.7	23*	19*	3.5*	44Fh	N-..-..	0	0-0	In-0	C	FP-G	FU	FP-M
Burlington, Vt.	28	214	185	29.9	77	73	14.1	40Fh	N-..-T	0	14-14	In-In	N	FPU	N	None
Butte, Mont.†	37	164	139	20.6	..	..	...	40Fh	N-N-T	0	14-7	..-..	..	FP	F	None
Central Falls, R. I. ‡	25	143	...	16.9	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Chelsea, Mass.	41	348	327	53.6	17	16	2.6	37Sh	N-..-..	0	21-21	10-10	G-Y	All	AU	State
Chicopee, Mass.†	42	359	313	58.8	72	70	14.2	33Fh	S-S-S	0	14-14	0-0	E-Y	All	N	State
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	154	...	22.0	53	53	10.0	48Fh	S-N-S	0	12-12	14-14	N	FP	AFS	FP-X
Clifton, N. J.	49	196	180	39.6	4	4	1.0	33Fh	N-..-..	0	14-..	15-..	EP-Y	FP	J	State
Clinton, Iowa†	26	113	100	18.3	..	..	...	44Fh	T-S-S	0	14-0	0-0	P	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	428	361	55.5	164	153	27.4	45Fh	T-T-X	..	12-7	12-12	E	-All	A	A-C
Concord, N. H.†	27	480	188	36.7	21	20	3.4	35Fh[2]	N-..-S	0	15-15	15-15	N	-FP	N	None

Council Bluffs, Iowa....	41	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N-S-S	25	15-15	10-10	G	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Cranston, R. I.‡.......	47	324	259	40.3	..	..	...	38Fh^2	N-..-..	..	14- 0	0- 0	G	FP	U	None
Cumberland, Md.......	39	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N-N-H	0	14-15	In-15	E	FP	F	FP-M
Danville, Ill...........	37	140	140	21.5	..	..	...	44Fh	H-H-H	100	7- 0	In-In	G-Y	FP	F	FP-M
Danville, Va.‡.........	33	391	327	45.6	102	102	16.2	39Fh	N-N-N	0	14-14	In-In	G	All	N	None
Dubuque, Iowa‡.......	44	226	178	34.2	32	28	5.4	44Fh	T-T-S	25	15- 7	7- 7	C	FP-G	AF	A-C
East Cleveland, Ohio...	39	160	117	30.6	..	..	...	44Fh	..-..-..	0	14-14	In-In	E	FP-G	F	A-A
Easton, Pa............	34	195	177	29.2	32	32	5.5	38+Fh^2	T-S-S	0	14- 0	10- 0	E	FP	F	FP-C
E. Providence †, R. I....	32	208	137	30.5	24	21	3.9	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	..-..	P-Y	FP	N	None
Eau Claire, Wis........	31	240	235	39.1	27	27	4.6	41+Fh	X-X-X	0	14-14	In- 5	..	-All	AF	FP-M
Elgin, Ill..............	38	147	131	26.2	35	30	5.0	44Fh	N-N-H	0	11- 0	In- 0	E	FP-G	F	A-M
Elkhart, Ind...........	33	172	163	28.4	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	In- 0	..	FPU	F	None
Elmira, N. Y..........	45	383	383	65.5	..	..	...	35+Fh	N-..-..	..	14- 9	14- 7	..	FP-G	AFY	A-C
Elyria, Ohio‡..........	25	168s	168s	28.2s	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-S	0	14- 0	30- 0	G	FP-G	F	A-M
Enid, Okla............	28	105	96	15.6	39	33	6.4	45Fh	N-..-..	85	15-15	15-15	..	FP	N	FP-M
Everett, Mass..........	47	...	...	...	..	..	...	39Fh^2	T-T-T	0	14-14	In-12	E-Y	All	N	State
Everett, Wash.........	30	210	175	39.3	67	55	12.5	39Fh	N-N-H	0	12-..	In-In	E	All	AFU	A-C
Fargo, N.D.‡..........	33	174	127	23.6	32	32	5.0	41Fh	N-..-X	0	12-12	12-12	..	FP	F	FP-C
Fitchburg, Mass........	42	585	463	74.1	32	32	5.4	40Fh^2	N-..-H	0	14-14	15-15	G-Y	All	U	State
Fond du Lac, Wis.......	27	198	...	26.7	20	..	2.9	39Fh	N-..-..	100	15- 0	15- 0	N	FP	F	FP-M
Fort Smith, Ark........	37	201s	201s	30.2s	..	..	...	44Fh	S-..-..	0	10-10	10-10	..	FP	F	FPO-P
Gadsden, Ala..........	37	291	246	35.4	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	F	FP-G
Galesburg, Ill..........	29	158	116	22.0	33	28	5.2	41+Fh	N-S-S	100	14-14	0- 0	N	FP-G	F	None
Garfield, N. J..........	28	106	69	15.2	12	11	1.9	..Fh	H-..-..	0	..-..	..-..	G	P	N	None
Great Falls, Mont......	30	213	162	36.2	42	34	7.9	40Sh	N-..-..	0	15-12	15- 0	..	FP	F	None
Green Bay, Wis........	46	363	272	52.1	22	22	4.0	39Fh	N-H-H	..	12-10	10-10	N	-All	AF	FP-M
Greenville, S. C........	35	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-GP	N	FP-C
Hackensack, N. J......	26	241	196	38.8	5	5	.6	38Fh	T-H-H	0	14- 7	14- 7	C	FP	FJS	None
Hagerstown, Md.......	32	184	167	28.2	74	73	14.4	44Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 7	0- 0	AP-Y	FP	A	None
Hamtramck, Mich......	50	406	403	93.8	17	17	3.7	40Sh	T-H-H	5	12-12	15-15	E-Y	FP	FS	A-X
Haverford, tp, Pa......	28	105	105	19.9	..	..	...	43Fh	N-N-H	..	14- 7	..-..	..	P	N	None
Haverhill, Mass........	47	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	10-10	G	-All	S	State
Hazleton, Pa...........	38	150s	...	20.8s	..	..	...	36Fh	N-N-N	0	14- 0	7- 0	N	FP	AF	A-M
High Point, N. C.......	38	336	285	44.9	37	36	5.6	41+Fh	N-S-S	46	12- 0	12-12	G	FP	F	A-C
Huntington Pk., Calif...	29	151	128	31.3	14	14	2.9	44Fh	N-..-..	90	15-..	15-15	C	-All	U	A-C
Hutchinson, Kan.......	30	138	134	20.2	2	2	.2	44Fh	N-N-S	0	14-14	0- 0	G	FP	AF	A-C
Inglewood, Calif........	30	171	121	30.9	36	32	6.3	40..	S-N-S	95	14-14	In-In	E	-All	A	A-C
Jackson, Mich.‡........	50	308	290	55.7	46	40	7.5	44Fh	N-H-H	0	14-12	12-12	C-Y	GFP	ASU	A-C
Jamestown, N. Y.‡.....	43	484	408	72.0	109	109	23.1	38+Fh	N-N-H	0	12-12	12-12	C	-All	SU	P-M
Johnson City, Tenn.....	25	97	89	11.5	14	14	1.4	44Fh	N-N-S	0	15- 0	5- 0	N	N	N	A-C
Joliet, Ill.†............	42	169	169	31.3	25	25	4.3	40Fh	N-N-N	100	..-..	In-In	..	FP	AF	FP-M
Joplin, Mo............	37	240	217	29.7	6	6	0.9	39Fh	N-S-S	0	15-15	15-15	N	F	AF	A-M
Kearny, N. J..........	39	335	292	65.5	33	30	5.9	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	J	State
Kenosha, Wis..........	49	358	274	58.2	44	35	9.3	41Fh	T-N-H	0	12- 6	12-12	C	-All	AFU	A-A
Kingston, N. Y........	29	320	256	45.7	29	29	5.2	38Fh	N-S-S	0	14- 0	In- 0	N	-All	AFY	A-M
Kokomo, Ind..........	34	159	147	23.2	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	..	14- 6	0- 0	G	FP	AF	None
La Crosse, Wis.........	43	286	243	46.6	26	26	4.5	44Fh	S-..-S	..	14-14	10-10	G	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Lafayette, Ind.........	29	170	153	25.4	25	25	4.3	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-..	In-..	G	FP	AF	None
Laredo, Tex...........	39	262	196	24.2	..	..	...	48Fh	H-..-H	90	0- 0	0- 0	AP-Y	F	N	None

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week: Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Lebanon, Pa.‡	27	98	83	12.2	11	11	1.5	44Fh	N-N-..	0	12-..	In-In	E	P	N	P-C
Lewiston, Me.‡	39	250	250	38.2	20	20	2.9	40Fh	N-..-H	0	14-0	14-0	N	FPG	FU	P-G
Lexington, Ky.‡	49	338	331	47.9	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	15-15	E	GFP	F	A-C
Lima, Ohio	45	218	199	36.5	52	52	9.4	44Fh[1]	N-N-H	1	14- 0	30- 0	E	FP-G	AFS	A-C
Lorain, Ohio	44	259	207	37.4	43	43	8.8	44Fh	N-N-X	0	14-14	30- 0	C	FP-G	FS	A-M
Lower Merion, tp, Pa.	40	267	243	52.0	..	..	...	38+Fh	H-H-H	0	12- 6	In-In	..	P	N	None
Lubbock, Tex.	32	271	235	44.0	65	63	12.9	45Fh	N-N-S	0	15-15	In-In	N	F	N	None
Lynchburg, Va.‡	45	473	466	56.0	18	18	2.2	44Fh	N-..-D	..	15-..	..-..	N	G	N	None
Mansfield, Ohio	37	...	...	...	..	..	...	39Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	0- 0	G	FP-G	AF	A-M
Marion, Ind.	27	155	143	25.4	35	34	5.9	45Fh	..-..-..	100	14-14	In-In	G	FP	AF	None
Marion, Ohio	31	251	206	31.8	..	..	...	44Fh	H-H-H	0	0- 0	0- 0	E	FP-G	FS	A-M
Mason City, Iowa	27	138	122	21.2	25	25	4.3	44Fh	N-X-X	100	12-12	Gr-Gr	G-Y	FP	FU	FP-C
Massillon, Ohio	27	138	127	22.5	..	..	...	40Fh	T-T-S	0	14-..	30- 0	C	-All	AF	A-M
Maywood, Ill.	27	123	72	16.9	18	18	2.7	44Fh	N-N-N	0	10- 5	0- 0	G	FP	F	FP-M
Melrose, Mass.‡	25	281	185	41.9	9	9	1.8	39Fh	N-N-H	0	14-14	15-15	N	All	A	State
Meriden, Conn.	39	...	...	...	..	..	...	38+Fh	N-H-H	0	14- 0	..-14	..	FP	N	None
Meridian, Miss.	35	196	...	25.2	49	33	5.6	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	AF	FP-C
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	439	231	108.3	56	22	15.4	41+Fh	D-D-S	0	15-15	10-10	N	All	U	A-C
Michigan City, Ind.	26	...	...	...	..	..	...	41Fh	N-..-..	100	14- 0	In-In	G	FP	AF	None
Middletown, Conn.	26	195	138	31.5	13	12	2.5	33Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 6	14-10	N	GP	N	A-..
Middletown, Ohio	31	160	128	25.6	18	18	3.3	44Fh	S-S-S	..	15-15	10-10	..	-All	F	A-C
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	167	155	26.8	47	47	8.5	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 7	..-..	..	FPU	F	None
Moline, Ill.	35	252	...	29.7	28	..	4.7	44Fh	N-..-..	..	..-..	0- 0	N	-All	AF	FP-M
Monroe, La.‡	28	385s	385s	53.7s	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	AF	FP-X
Montclair, N. J.‡	40	388	361	74.7	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Muncie, Ind.	50	224	215	38.4	..	..	...	42Fh	N-N-..	0	14-..	..-..	..	FP	S	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	202	202	28.9	26	26	4.3	41Fh	N-..-..	0	12-10	12-12	E	FP	AF	A-M
Muskogee, Okla.	32	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-S-S	100	15-15	In-In	N	FP	AF	None
Nashua, N. H.	33	254s	...	35.6s	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	14-..	G	-FP	AFU	None
New Albany, Ind.	25	...	...	14.5	..	..	...	45Fh	S-..-..	0	14- 6	0- 0	AP	FP	AFU	None
Newark, Ohio†	31	147	119	21.3	24	24	5.4	44Fh	N-N-N	0	12-12	In-12	CE	FP-G	F	A-M
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	270	215	50.3	42	41	8.0	38Sh	N-X-X	10	12-12	12-12	G-Y	All	FJS	None
Newburgh, N. Y.‡	32	283	253	42.8	27	27	4.5	39N	T-..-..	0	14- 7	..-..	..	-All	AF	A-C
New Castle, Pa.†	48	270	223	42.6	..	..	...	38Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	30-30	ACE	FP	FS	FPO-C
New London, Conn.‡	30	315	264	47.8	26	26	4.1	39Fh	T-T-S	0	14-14	10-10	..	FP	U	None
Newport, Ky.	31	385	168	29.7	36	35	4.2	36Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	14-14	E	GFP	AF	A-A
Newport, R. I.	31	253	238	44.1	72	60	9.9	38Fh	N-H-H	0	12- 0	12- 0	G	FP	N	None
Newport News, Va.§	37	390s	363s	58.6s	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	30- 0	N	N	F	None

Norristown, Pa.	38	106	93	16.4	5	5	.9	38+Fh	N-..-..	..	14-..	10-..	..	P	N	None
North Bergen, tp, N. J.†	40	267	247	54.6	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Norwalk, Conn.‡	40	250	242	41.1	..	..	...	38S	N-S-S	0	12- 0	In- 0	N	FP	F	FP-M
Norwood, Ohio‡	34	192	181	29.0	32	32	5.2	40Fh	N-N-N	0	14- 7	..-..	..	-All	F	FP-M
Ogden, Utah‡	44	335	270	50.6	28	28	5.7	40Fh	N-N-S	0	10-10	..-..	C	-FP	F	None
Orange, N. J. ‡	36	196	188	39.9	48	47	8.7	35+Sh	N-..-..	0	14-14	15-15	..	-GFP	FJ	State
Orlando, Fla.‡	37	406	400	56.9	3*	3*	.5*	..Fh	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	F	N	FP-X
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	346	296	46.2	21	21	3.1	41+Fh	N-N-N	0	10- 7	10- 7	N	-All	AFU	FP-M
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-H	0	14-14	14-14	CE	FP	AF	FP-M
Owensboro, Ky.	30	201	192	31.4	109	109	18.9	44Sh	N-..-..	..	12-12	10- 0	..	All	U	A-M
Paducah, Ky.	34	159	153	22.3	30	25	4.0	41Fh	N-..-..	..	14-..	14-..	..	FP	F	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.†	30	289	280	22.1	31	30	3.5	44Fh	N-..-H	0	14- 7	10- 7	..	FP	F	A-C
Pensacola, Fla.‡	37	241	212	38.9	29	24	5.0	44Fh	S-..-..	100	15-15	6- 6	E	All	FU	A-X
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	327	327	57.7	64	64	11.4	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-FP	FJ	None
Petersburg, Va.	31	292	253	38.5	20	16	2.6	44Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 0	15- 0	..	FP	N	None
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	0-15	N	All	U	State
Plainfield, N. J.	37	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh²	N-H-H	0	12-12	15-15	EP-Y	FP-G	JU	State
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	181	174	31.2	84	50	12.8	44Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	In-In	N	F	F	None
Port Huron, Mich.	33	259	202	44.8	28	24	5.3	38+Fh	S-H-H	..	14-12	12-12	G	GFP	AFS	A-C
Portsmouth, Ohio‡	40	300	253	38.0	32	29	4.9	41+Fh	N-..-..	0	14-10	12- 0	G	-All	F	A-C
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.‡	40	408s	381s	52.1s	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 7	14- 7	G-Y	-All	AF	A-M
Quincy, Ill.	40	223	196	25.6	37	32	5.0	40Fh	..-..-..	0	0- 0	0- 0	CE	All	F	A-M
Raleigh, N. C.‡	47	481s	322s	51.9s	..	..	...	43Fh	N-..-..	0	10- 6	15-15	..	-FP	F	A-X
Revere, Mass.‡	34	352s	315s	45.9s	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	State
Richmond, Ind.	35	179	158	30.7	140	120	24.0	44Fh	N-T-S	5	14-14	In- 0	G	FP	N	None
Riverside, Calif.	35	314	293	53.3	130	93	22.9	40N	S-S-S	100	10-10	10-10	..	-All	AU	None
Rochester, Minn.	26	210	164	30.3	74	71	13.6	44Fh	N-S-..	90	14-10	In-15	..	F-G	AFS	FP-M
Rock Island, Ill.‡	43	444s*	...	38.2s*	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	..	14- 7	In-In	..	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	168	155	23.2	80	80	13.1	44Fh¹	H-..-..	0	0-..	In-In	N	All	N	None
Rome, Ga.	26	140	...	18.2	29	..	3.4	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	..-..	..	All	F	None
Rome, N. Y.‡	34	395s	...	54.7s	..	..	...	35+Fh	N-..-..	0	12- 0	In-In	N	-All	F	A-M
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	226	169	37.4	13	11	3.0	44Fh	T-X-X	0	14-14	12-12	E-Y	All	AF	A-C
Salem, Mass.	41	491	325	69.6	37	37	6.1	33+Fh	*-N-N	0	14-14	4- 1	..	All	A	State
Salem, Ore.‡	31	121	121	20.1	..	..	...	44Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	..-..	G	F	AF	FP-C
San Angelo, Tex.	26	160	143	22.1	41	40	7.0	44Fh	N-..-..	90	15-15	30-30	..	F	N	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	303	278	53.7	52	52	10.7	44Fh	T-T-..	0	14-10	12-12	AE	-All	AU	A-M
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	...	...	....	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	..	12-12	12-12	..	N	FU	FP-C
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	305	268	52.3	41	41	7.5	40Fh	S-S-S	0	14-14	14-14	N	FP	A	FP-M
Sharon, Pa.	26	119	99	21.7	..	..	...	38Fh	N-..-..	0	14-10	8- 8	C	...	AFU	FPO-C
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	377	346	56.1	40	34	6.7	38+Fh	N-N-N	100	11-11	12-12	C-Y	FP-G	FU	A-M
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	237	209	35.8	60	55	9.5	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	..-..	E	All	AFU	A-C
South Gate, Calif.§	27	154	136	29.6	11	11	1.9	40N	N-..-S	50	14-14	..-..	N	N	F	A-M
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	246	234	32.3	..	..	...	45Fh	N-N-H	..	14-14	0- 0	..	FP-U	AF	A-M
Stamford, Conn.†	48	479	462	96.7	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	14-..	..-..	G	FP	F	None
Steubenville, Ohio‡	38	192	173	27.7	41	39	5.9	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	AF	A-M
Superior, Wis.	35	...	...	...	..	..	...	38+Fh	N-..-S	100	14-14	0-10	..	FP-G	F	FP-M
Taunton, Mass.‡	37	...	...	34.3	..	..	21.0	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	A	State
Teaneck, tp, N. J.	25	196	142	27.1	..	..	...	38Fh²	S-S-S	50	15-15	15-15	EP-Y	FP-G	FJ	State
Torrington, Conn.‡	27	175	162	27.4	..	..	...	36Fh	N-N-H	0	14-..	..-..	G	FP	N	None

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included by Whom Appointed
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Tucson, Ariz.	37	318	279	55.2	48	48	9.6	45Fh	N–H–H	0	15–15	15–0	E	GFP	AF	A–M
Tuscaloosa, Ala.‡	27	122	120	14.8	34	34	4.2	44Fh	N–..–..	..	15–10	10–10	E	FP	AF	FP–G
Tyler, Tex.	28	192	118	...	59	23	....	44Fh	N–N–S	0	10–0	30–30	N	F	N	None
University City, Mo.	33	...	...	...	..	..	...	49Fh	N–..–..	0	14–0	14–0	C	FP	N	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	428	365	52.2	34	34	7.3	38+Fh[2]	N–..–..	0	..–7	..–14	G–Y	All	N	State
Warren, Ohio	43	190	175	39.5	48	45	9.8	40Fh	S–..–..	..	12–12	12–12	C	–All	FSU	A–M
Warwick, R. I.	29	187	162	21.8	15	12	1.6	38Fh	N–..–..	0	11–11	30–30	N	P	U	None
Washington, Pa.	26	100	98	15.7	..	..	...	33Fh	N–N–N	0	14–0	10–..	E–Y	N	F	FP-M
Watertown, t, Mass.	35	388	344	65.3	25	25	4.9	..Fh	N–N–H	0	14–14	0–10	G–Y	All	U	State
Watertown, N. Y.	33	253	215	41.4	44	41	7.1	36Fh	N–..–..	10	12–6	12–6	E	–All	FY	A–M
Waukegan, Ill.‡	34	197	134	23.8	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	FS	A–M
Wausau, Wis.†	27	261	241	32.9	..	..	...	40Fh	T–..–..	50	14–6	12–12	..	FP	FU	FP-M
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	230	192	38.8	13	13	2.6	44Fh	T–..–..	100	14–14	12–12	CE	FP	AFS	A–M
West Allis, Wis.	36	327	248	55.8	10	10	2.1	40Sh[3]	T–H–H	100	10–10	12–12	C–Y	–All	A	A–M
West Hartford, t, Conn.	34	280	196	45.9	..	..	...	38Sh	N–S–S	0	14–7	In–0	N	All	N	None
West Haven, t, Conn.‡	30	216	148	24.3	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	FP–X
West New York, N. J.	39	319	316	56.8	..	..	...	40Fh	H–H–H	0	14–14	..–..	..	FP	F	None
West Orange, N. J.	26	171	137	35.6	..	..	...	38Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	30–30	C	GFP	FJ	State
West Palm Beach, Fla.‡	34	255	248	38.1	..	..	...	44Fh	S–H–H	0	14–..	In–In	N	FP	AF	A–X
White Plains, N. Y.‡	40	460s	460s	100.0s	..	..	...	38Fh	N–S–S	0	14–12	In–0	G–Y	FP–G	FS	A–C
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	322	215	41.7	51	47	7.8	44Fh	S–S–S	95	15–10	20–20	N	F	F	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	96	78	15.1	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	28–21	..	FP	F	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44	171	...	24.9	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	E	FP	F	FPO–C
Wilmington, N. C.†	33	422	278	58.9	48	39	7.3	39Fh	T–T–S	50	12–12	12–12	N	GFP	F	FP–X
Woodbridge, tp, N. J.‡	27	120	115	22.1	..	..	...	37+N	N–..–..	0	14–0	In–0	..	–P	F	None
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	384	338	52.3	41	41	6.2	32N	N–..–S	0	14–7	7–7	N	FP	F	None
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	505	...	78.5	70	..	16.2	38+Sh	S–X–X	0	14–12	0–10	C	All	FS	F–X
Yakima, Wash.	27	177	163	28.9	35	34	5.4	38Fh	S–..–T	..	12–0	0–0	..	FP	F	FP–C
Zanesville, Ohio	38	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	0–0	0–0	C	FP-G	F	A–M
10,000 to 25,000																
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	127	91	15.5	16	13	3.7	40Fh	S–S–S	0	14–0	..–..	..	All	F	None
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–..	0	15–12	8–8	C	FP	F	A–M
Abington, tp, Pa.	21	115	51	11.2	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–N	100	14–7	14–14	C	P	N	...
Ada, Okla.	15	55	53	8.2	13	13	2.0	44Fh	N–N–N	0	7–7	30–30	C	F	N	None
Adams, t, Mass.	13	118	77	14.3	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	State
Adrian, Mich.	*14*	82	75	11.2	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–H	0	..–..	In–In	N	N	AF	F–C
Albany, Calif.	*11*	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N–..–..	..	15–15	5–5	C	FP	N	FP–X

Albany, Ga.‡	19	143	136	17.4	43	42	7.4	44Fh	S–..–..	0	15–0	0–0	..	N	N	...
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	78	38	8.4	4	4	.7	41Fh	N–N–N	0	12–6	4–4	N	FP	N	None
Alliance, Ohio†	22	229	124	28.0	26	26	5.0	44Fh	T–..–..	..	14–14	10–0	E	–All	F	A–M
Alpena, Mich.	13	92	77	14.4	24	19	3.8	40Fh	N–..–..	0	14–10	15–0	EP–Y	All	FS	O–..
Ambridge, Pa.	19	67	54	10.8	29	20	4.7	44Fh	N–N–N	0	15–7	30–0	E	P	S	P–C
Ames, Iowa	13	139	92	16.4	49	48	8.6	44Sh	T–T–S	20	14–14	12–12	C	FP–U	FU	FP–M
Amesbury, t, Mass.	11	112	72	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	0–0	N	All	N	State
Anaconda, Mont.†	11	46	32	6.4	2	2	.2	43+Fh	N–..–..	..	14–7	0–0	..	FP	F	None
Anaheim, Calif.†	11	146	91	23.3	25	20	3.2	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	N	None
Anderson, S. C.‡	19	115s	115s	14.8s	..	..	...	44Fh	N–S–S	0	14–0	30–30	N	FP	N	None
Andover, t, Mass.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	36+Fh	N–N–S	0	14–14	21–10	..	All	N	State
Annapolis, Md.‡	13	74	74	6.6	..	..	...	33Fh	N–..–..	0	15–15	30–30	..	FP	N	None
Ansonia, Conn.‡	19	72	38	7.6	..	..	...	38Fh	N–..–..	0	14–7	0–0	N	P	N	...
Ardmore, Okla.	17	...	...	...	..	..	...	48S	N–N–N	0	15–15	15–15	G	F	U	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	67	60	9.6	12	12	2.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	None
Arnold, Pa.	11	28	16	3.7	..	..	...	40Fh	H–H–H	0	14–0	30–7	E	FP	N	FP–C
Asbury Park, N. J.†	15	314	202	61.6	9	..	1.6	38Fh[2]	T–S–S	5	12–12	15–15	C	–All	FJU	State
Ashland, Ohio	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	7–7	0–0	N	–All	N	A–M
Ashland, Wis.†	11	82	75	11.0	..	..	...	40Fh	N–H–H	..	14–14	30–30	A	–All	A	FP–M
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	108	98	19.6	28	27	6.1	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	21–21	C	–All	F	A–C
Astoria, Ore.	10	80	58	13.0	10	8	1.6	44Fh	N–H–H	..	14–14	10–10	N	N	AF	F–C
Atchison, Kan.	13	65	52	7.9	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	15–0	15–0	AP	FP	F	None
Athens, Ga.	21	152	128	18.6	..	..	...	45F	N–..–..	..	15–0	0–0	..	F	N	A–M
Athol, t, Mass.	11	96	44	11.5	14	13	2.2	48Sh[2]	N–..–S	0	12–12	..–..	N	All	N	State
Attleboro, Mass.	22	209	158	23.5	12	12	1.5	40Sh[2]	..–..–T	0	14–14	..–..	..	All	N	State
Auburn, Me.	20	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	N–N–N	0	15–15	0–0	C	FP	F	FPO–X
Augusta, Me.	19	...	...	...	..	..	...	33Fh	N–T–T	0	14–..	In–In	G	FP	F	P–M
Austin, Minn.	18	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–S–S	90	12–12	10–10	G–Y	FP	F	FP–C
Barberton, Ohio†	24	137	105	26.1	25	25	4.8	44Fh	N–..–..	0	12–12	30–30	..	FP–G	AF	A–M
Barre, Vt.‡	11	90s	66s	8.0s	..	..	...	40Fh	N–H–H	0	12–0	12–0	..	N	N	None
Bartlesville, Okla.‡	16	86s	80s	11.6s	..	..	...	44Fh	N–T–T	90	15–15	15–15	G	N	F	...
Batavia, N. Y.‡	17	122	103	17.2	17	14	2.0	40Fh	N–..–..	0	12–0	12–12	C	–All	Y	A–M
Bath, Me.	10	133	63	10.1	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Beacon, N. Y.	13	75	46	9.8	4	4	.6	38Fh	T–H–H	0	14–0	0–0	G–Y	–All	N	A–M
Beatrice, Neb.	11	101	47	7.4	26	22	3.8	48Sh	N–N–N	0	14–0	14–0	G	F	N	None
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	82	42	7.4	6	5	.8	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12–6	0–0	..	FP	AF	FP–M
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	62	52	11.0	..	..	...	38Fh	H–S–H	0	14–14	10–10	..	P	N	FPO–C
Beckley, W. Va.†	13	57	37	5.8	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	..	15–0	15–0	N	FP	F	P–X
Bedford, Ind.	13	71	40	9.1	22	16	3.1	44Fh	N–N–N	0	15–0	15–0	G	FP	F	...
Bell, Calif.	11	52	26	8.0	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–0	0–0	C	FP	N	A–*
Bellaire, Ohio	14	69	29	5.9	16	10	2.2	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–All	N	A–M
Bellevue, Pa.	10	30	24	4.1	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–S	10	14–14	10–10	E	N	N	None
Bend, Ore.	10	46	38	7.6	7	7	1.5	44Fh	N–S–S	0	11–11	0–0	G	N	N	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.‡	17	115s	109s	16.3s	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	12–12	In–9	G	FP	AF	A–M
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	63	37	8.0	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	...	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Berlin, N. H.	19	183	141	19.9	8	8	1.2	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–FP	N	None
Berwick, Pa.‡	13	43	26	5.0	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–N	40	14–14	7–7	CE	N	N	...
Bessemer, Ala.	23	105	94	15.2	28	28	5.0	48Fh	N–..–..	0	12–..	12–..	..	N	N	Co
Biddeford, Me.‡	20	125	65	12.6	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	...

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Big Spring, Tex.	13	109	82	17.1	6	6	1.3	45Fh	T–T–S	0	12– 0	In–In	G	FG	N	None
Billings, Mont.‡	*23*	108	90	17.8	49	38	6.4	43Fh	N–..–..	0	14– 0	In–..	..	FP	F	...
Biloxi, Miss.	17	118	118	13.6	15	15	1.6	38+Fh	S–S–S	0	14– 0	0– 0	E	GFP	N	...
Birmingham, Mich.	11	117	87	19.2	6	3	.5	44Fh	T–T–H	5	11–11	10–10	G	All	A	None
Bismarck, N. D.	15	63	51	8.9	17	15	2.9	44Sh	T–T–S	0	12–12	12–12	AE–Y	All	N	A–C
Bloomington, Ind.	21	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	..	14–14	14–14	N	FP	F	None
Blue Island, Ill.	17	77	30	7.0	3	1	.5	44Fh	..–..–..	0	14– 7	14–14	C	FP	N	A–M
Bluefield, W. Va.‡	21	99	93	12.2	..	..	...	41Fh	N–N–H	0	14– 0	In– 0	N	FP	F	P–X
Blytheville, Ark.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	48F	..–..–..	0	0– 0	0– 0	..	FP	N	...
Bogalusa, La.	15	80	80	10.8	9	9	.7	..Fh	N–..–..	..	14–14	..–..	..	F	AF	A–X
Boone, Iowa	12	60	53	6.1	19	16	2.6	48Fh	N–H–H	..	14–14	10–10	..	FP–G	AF	FP-M
Borger, Tex.	10	40	31	5.3	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–S	0	15– 0	In–..	G–Y	N	N	None
Boulder, Colo	13	59	48	7.8	10	10	1.3	44Fh	N–T–S	0	12– 6	In– 6	G–Y	FP	N	None
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	122	110	10.4	16	16	1.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	A–M
Braddock, Pa.	18	67	67	10.6	12	12	1.8	44Fh	N–..–T	0	14–10	14–14	C	P	FS	None
Bradford, Pa.	18	113	90	18.0	18	15	2.7	38Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	14– 0	..	GFP	AF	FP-M
Brainerd, Minn.	12	115	37	7.5	29	29	4.8	44S	S–H–H	0	12–12	12– 0	N	–All	A	FP-M
Braintree, t Mass.	16	133	119	24.5	..	..	...	40Fh	N–N–S	75	14–14	In–In	N	All	AU	State
Brawley, Calif.	12	60	41	9.8	7	7	1.4	41Fh	N–..–..	100	14–14	In–In	N	N	N	None
Bremerton, Wash.	15	260	255	54.8	51	49	11.3	39Fh	T–H–H	1	12–12	10–10	C	GFP	AF	FP–C
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	...
Bristol, Pa.	12	47	40	7.3	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	...
Bristol, t, R. I.	11	51	31	5.3	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	None
Bristol, Tenn.‡	14	65s	...	6.7s	..	..	...	40Fh	N–N–N	0	7– 0	In– 0	..	N	N	...
Brookfield, Ill.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	N–H–H	0	14–14	0– 0	..	FP	N	...
Brownsville, Tex.	22	173	133	17.9	91	91	9.7	44Fh	N–T–T	0	12–12	10–10	..	N	N	None
Brownwood, Tex.	13	107	95	12.4	21	9	2.1	48Sh	N–..–S	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	...
Brunswick, Ga.	15	183	178	24.1	..	..	...	38+Fh	N–..–..	0	14– 0	In–10	..	All	N	None
Bryan, Tex.	12	67	54	7.1	21	19	2.8	44Fh	N–..–..	0	12– 6	0– 0	G	–F	N	None
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	98	75	16.1	11	9	1.7	38Fh	N–N–N	..	14–14	30–30	C–Y	–All	U	A–C
Burlington, N. J.	11	64	42	6.6	9	8	1.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P–G	J	State
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	93	90	13.2	13	13	2.3	40Fh	N–..–..	0	12– 3	10–10	N	N	N	None
Butler, Pa.‡	24	94	94	15.3	..	..	...	44Fh	..–..–..	0	..–..	In–In	C	All	F	A–C
Cairo, Ill.‡	14	59	...	5.2	..	..	...	39Fh	..–..–..	0	14– 0	..– 0	..	N	N	None
Calumet City, Ill.	13	...	...	5.7	..	..	.9	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Cambridge, Md.	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Cambridge, Ohio	15	79	46	6.7	27	17	3.7	44Fh[1]	N–N–N	..	7–..	0–..	C	–All	A	A–M
Campbell, Ohio‡	14	72	30	5.9	8	8	.6	35+Fh	N–S–S	0	12– 0	30– 0	E	–All	N	A–M

Canonsburg, Pa........	13	33	33	6.1	..	..	...	44Fh	..–..–..	0	14– 0	0– 0	N	FP	N	None
Canton, Ill............	12	56	41	6.4	5	5	.8	44Fh	H–N–H	0	0– 0	0– 0	N	F	N	None
Cape Girardeau, Mo....	19	73	68	8.1	..	..	...	40Fh	S–..–T	0	14– 0	14–14	E	N	N	...
Carbondale, Pa........	19	76	46	7.1	..	..	...	43Fh	N–..–..	0	11– 0	0– 0	..	FP	N	FP-M
Carlisle, Pa............	14	49	41	3.0	9	3	1.0	40Fh	..–..–..	0	14–..	..–..	G	N	N	None
Carnegie, Pa...........	13	41	35	6.4	..	..	...	48F	N–..–..	0	6– 6	0– 0	CE	F	F	None
Carteret, N. J..........	12	103	83	17.2	..	..	...	38Fh	N–N–N	0	12– 0	In–In	N	F P	F	None
Carthage, Mo.‡........	11	144*	66	8.0*	42	38	6.5	44Fh	N–..–..	0	12– 0	In–..	G	N	F	...
Casper, Wyo.‡.........	18	88	85	14.5	36	36	7.2	43Fh	N–..–..	100	14–14	0– 0	C	P–F	N	FP-M
Centralia, Ill...........	16	73	62	8.8	21	21	3.8	40F	N–..–..	0	14– 0	6– 6	AP	FP	F	None
Chambersburg, Pa......	15	90	85	14.8	29	28	6.3	44Fh	H–..–..	0	11– 6	15– 0	..	N	N	None
Champaign, Ill.........	23	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	..	14–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Chanute, Kan..........	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–N	90	14– 7	14– 7	..	N	N	None
Charleroi, Pa..........	11	41	36	6.3	..	..	...	48Sh	N–T–T	0	14–14	14–14	..	P	N	None
Charlottesville, Va......	19	143	134	21.8	33	33	4.3	42Fh	N–S–S	0	12–..	30–30	..	All	N	...
Cheltenham, tp, Pa.....	19	100	89	16.4	..	..	...	33Fh	N–..–..	0	14– 0	In–In	C	P	N	None
Cheyenne, Wyo........	22	182	...	25.9	29	..	5.3	39Fh	S–..–..	0	15–..	15–15	..	P–F	F	FP-M
Chicago Heights, Ill....	22	84	...	18.0s	21	..	...	38Fh	N–N–S	0	14– 7	0–..	..	FP	F	FP–C
Chickasha, Okla.‡......	14	83	...	8.7s	10	..	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	15–15	0– 0	N	...	N	None
Chillicothe, Ohio‡......	20	96	63	11.1	20	18	2.6	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	F	A–X
Chippewa Falls, Wis....	10	90	71	11.1	6	6	.8	38+Fh	N–N–S	0	10– 6	10– 0	C	FP	N	FP-M
Clairton, Pa...........	16	124	109	22.8	..	..	...	38Fh	N–..–H	0	14–14	In–10	..	FP	FS	F–C
Claremont, t, N. H.....	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–FP	N	...
Clarksdale, Miss........	12	102	100	11.4	36	23	5.1	45Fh	..–..–..	..	15– 7	..–..	..	...	N	...
Clarksville, Tenn.......	12	74	37	5.8	31	31	5.4	44S	N–..–..	0	15– 0	30– 0	G	N	N	None
Clayton, Mo...........	13	109	59	14.1	..	..	...	40Fh	T–..–..	100	14–14	15–15	E–Y	FP	N	None
Clearwater, Fla........	10	107	...	15.8	44	..	7.3	40Fh	N–..–..	0	..–..	In–In	N	GF	N	A–X
Cleburne, Tex..........	11	24	23	3.4	..	..	...	..Sh	T–..–..	100	7– 7	In–In	N	F	N	None
Cleveland, Tenn.‡......	11	64	19	3.6	..	..	...	48Fh[1]	N–N–N	0	7–..	..–..	E	...	N	None
Cliffside Park, N. J.‡	17	95	95	14.5	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–..	..	14–..	..–..	..	FP–G	J	...
Clinton, t, Mass........	12	127	69	13.2	15	12	1.8	40Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	0–..	..	All	N	State
Clovis, N. M.†.........	10	50	45	6.8	..	..	...	48Fh	N–..–..	10	14– 0	0– 0	A	N	N	None
Coatesville, Pa.†.......	14	91	60	11.6	6	6	1.4	36Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	14–14	AP	P	N	P–C
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho...	10	60	39	7.8	..	..	...	38Fh	N–..–..	0	15–15	15–15	G	F	F	...
Coffeyville, Kan........	17	100	75	13.4	77	60	13.2	44Fh	N–H–H	0	12–12	0– 0	N	FP	AF	None
Cohoes, N. Y...........	22	181	181	25.9	30	30	4.1	36Fh	N–..–..	0	15–..	15–..	..	FP–G	N	A–M
Collingswood, N. J.....	13	85	54	9.5	17	15	2.6	32+N	N–..–..	..	14–14	0– 0	..	P	N	None
Columbia, Mo..........	18	114	84	13.6	71	51	10.2	44Fh	N–S–S	90	12–12	..–..	..	N	N	...
Columbia, Pa..........	12	17	15	1.9	..	..	...	....	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	C	P	N	A–C
Columbia, Tenn........	11	66	...	4.4	..	..	...	....	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	...
Columbus, Ind.........	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	45..	N–S–S	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Columbus, Miss........	14	65	59	9.7	32	32	4.9	44Fh	N–..–..	0	10–..	15–..	..	FPU	N	None
Compton, Calif.........	16	98	75	18.7	13	11	2.5	40Sh	T–T–T	75	12–12	12–12	E–Y	N	N	A–C
Concord, N. C.........	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–S	0	..–..	In– 0	N	–P	N	None
Connellsville, Pa.......	14	69	50	7.8	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	A–C
Connersville, Ind.‡.....	13	68	49	8.3	19	17	2.8	40F	N–..–..	0	14– 0	In–In	N	N	F	None
Conshohocken, Pa.‡....	11	13	12	2.0	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Coraopolis, Pa.........	11	51	46	8.2	..	..	...	42Fh	N–N–N	0	14–14	0– 0	G	N	N	...
Corning, N. Y.‡	16	...	...	13.6	..	..	2.2	44Fh	N–S–S	0	11– 6	In– 0	N	FP–G	N	A–M

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Corsicana, Tex.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	44Fh	N–N–S	0	15–10	0–0	. .	F	N	None
Cortland, N. Y.	16	89	64	10.8	12	11	2.0	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	–All	N	A–M
Coshocton, Ohio	12	111	111	13.1	15	15	2.4	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	FP–G	AF	A–M
Cranford, tp, N. J.†	13	74	59	11.7	. .	. .	. . .	38Fh[2]	N–N–S	0	14–14	30–10	C	FP	N	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	79	66	10.3	43	43	8.2	44Fh	N–N–N	0	14–14	7–. .	. .	FP	N	None
Cudahy, Wis.‡	11	58s	45s	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	40Sh[2]	N–N–N	. .	10–10	10–10	. .	FP–G	U	FP–M
Cumberland, t, R. I.	11	42	25	3.9	1	1	.1	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	N	N	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	105	80	18.6	57	50	11.0	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	FP–G	F	A–M
Dalton, Ga.	10	77	51	7.9	37	28	3.0	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	N	N	None
Danbury, Conn.‡	22	166s	157s	19.3	. .	. .	3.2	48Fh	N–. .–. .	0	14–. .	. .–. .	N	FP	F	None
Danvers, t, Mass.‡	14	70	5	11.0	33	33	5.2	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	All	N	State
Darby, Pa.	10	30	21	3.9	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	P	N	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	293	. . .	41.6	34	. .	5.9	31–Fh	S–N–S	0	14–0	In–In	E	F	N	FP–C
Decatur, Ala.	17	166	74	10.7	. .	. .	. . .	44Fh	N–N–S	0	15–0	0–0	N	N	N	None
Decatur, Ga.‡	17	82	78	10.5	. .	. .	. . .	41Fh	N–N–S	0	14–0	In–0	G	N	N	None
Dedham, t, Mass.‡	16	169	92	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	All	N	State
Del Rio, Tex.	13	41	36	. . .	16	9	. . .	40Fh	N–. .–. .	25	15–0	0–0	N	N	N	. . .
Denison, Tex.	16	102	97	13.3	17	17	2.6	48Fh	N–N–S	0	14–0	14–14	G	F	N	. . .
Denton, Tex.	11	138	94	18.1	. .	. .	. . .	48F[1]	N–N–N	80	10–10	In–In	. .	F	N	None
Derby, Conn.	10	63	35	7.1	. .	. .	. . .	44Fh	. .–. .–. .	0	14–14	10–0	N	N	N	. . .
Dickson City, Pa.	12	12	3	.9	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	N	N	None
Dixon, Ill.	11	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	48Fh	N–. .–. .	0	12–. .	. .–. .	C	FP	N	None
Donora, Pa.	13	51	30	6.9	. .	. .	. . .	44Sh	T–T–T	0	14–14	30–15	N	P	N	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	32	27	5.6	. .	. .	. . .	40Fh	N–. .–H	10	14–. .	0–0	C	P	N	None
Dothan, Ala.	17	118	112	15.5	28	28	3.9	44F[1]	N–N–N	0	10–10	12–12	AP	N	N	None
Dover, N. H.‡	15	235	. . .	14.2	. .	. .	. . .	40Fh	N–N–N	0	14–. .	14–. .	G–Y	–FP	N	None
Dover, N. J.‡	10	68	44	8.1	16	16	2.5	. . .	. .–. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. .–. .	. .	FP	J	State
Du Bois, Pa.	12	41	41	5.2	14	5	.9	44Fh	N–N–. .	0	14–14	. .–. .	N	P	N	P–C
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	120	102	19.0	56	50	11.3	38Fh	N–. .–. .	. .	14–14	12–12	N	–All	FS	A–M
Dunmore, Pa.	23	73	68	9.3	. .	. .	. . .	44Fh	N–. .–. .	0	14–0	14–. .	N	N	N	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21	77	72	13.9	18	13	3.0	44Fh	N–. .–H	0	14–14	14–14	C	FP	F	A–C
Durant, Okla.†	10	36	25	3.2	9	9	1.1	44Fh	N–. .–. .	0	15–. .	In–In	. .	F	N	None
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	76	76	8.1	33	33	6.3	40Fh	N–. .–. .	0	14–7	0–0	G–Y	N	N	None
East Hartford, t, Conn.	19	1240*	151	37.6*	. .	. .	. . .	37Fh	H–H–H	0	14–14	In–In	G	All	A	None
East Liverpool, Ohio†	24	108	84	15.4	26	26	4.2	40Fh	N–. .–S	0	10–5	. .–0	. .	–All	AF	A–M
East Moline, Ill.†	12	55	43	7.2	6	6	.8	44Fh	N–. .–S	0	14–0	6–0	E	FP	N	. . .
East Point, Ga.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	45Fh	N–. .–. .	0	15–15	15–15	G	N	N	. . .
Easthampton, t, Mass.	10	106	61	16.6	27	9	2.3	35+Fh	N–. .–. .	0	12–12	. .–. .	. .	All	N	State

Ecorse, Mich.‡	13	133	131	25.5	..	..	...	35+Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	6- 6	E-Y	FP	F	A-..
El Centro, Calif.	10	84	84	16.0	..	..	...	44Fh	T-S-S	50	12-12	12-12	G	N	N	A-..
El Dorado, Ark	16	72	37	8.6	1	1	.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	A-M
El Dorado, Kan.†	10	55	51	7.0	24	21	2.9	44Fh	S-S-S	100	15-15	15-15	N	N	N	None
El Reno, Okla	10	60	44	6.4	13	11	1.8	..Fh	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	83	75	13.2	34	24	4.3	40Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 6	0- 0	..	N	N	None
Ellwood City, Pa	12	51	48	7.9	10	8	1.8	44Fh	S-N-S	0	14- 6	Gr- 0	N	P	N	None
Elmhurst, Ill	15	106	63	10.8	11	11	2.8	44F[1]	N-..-..	..	14-14	..-..	..	P	N	FP-M
Elmwood Park, Ill.‡	14	62s	62s	9.6s	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Elwood, Ind	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-..	0-..	..	FP	N	None
Emporia, Kan.	13	72	61	7.8	17	16	2.3	44Sh	N-..-..	98	12-12	In-In	N	FP	F	...
Endicott, N. Y	18	234	204	28.0	18	18	3.2	40Fh	N-..-..	..	14-14	12-12	N	-All	N	A-..
Englewood, N. J.	19	204	190	34.4	..	..	...	38Fh	S-..-S	0	14-14	7- 7	..	FP	J	None
Escanaba, Mich.	15	132	113	17.5	23	23	3.9	40S[1]	T-S-S	11	14-14	10-10	N	N	AF	A-C
Euclid, Ohio	18	157	135	30.5	29	29	4.4	41Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	0- 0	..	FP-G	F	A-M
Eugene, Ore	21	96	84	16.6	126	118	25.4	44Fh	N-H-H	100	14-14	14-14	E	N	N	FP-M
Eureka, Calif.†	17	114	96	17.8	31	31	5.2	38Fh	N-N-H	100	14-14	12-12	N	FP	F	None
Fairfield, Ala	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	N-T-..	..	15-15	30-30	..	N	N	Co
Fairhaven, t, Mass.†	11	150	57	9.7	4	..	.1	35+Fh	N-N-N	0	14- 0	In- 0	N	All	N	State
Fairmont, W.Va.	23	74	...	14.3	55	..	8.7	40Fh[1]	N-..-..	50	15-15	..-15	..	FP	F	P-X
Faribault, Minn.	15	74	62	9.9	14	9	1.7	38Fh	S-S-S	0	14-14	21-21	N	FP-G	F	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	64	56	9.4	..	..	...	43Fh	N-..-..	0	15- 0	30- 0	..	FP	N	FPO-C
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	159	138	22.3	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	P-X
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	57	45	5.8	16	14	2.4	44Fh	S-..-..	0	10- 0	0-..	C	N	N	P-M
Ferndale, Mich	23	156	111	32.4	5	5	1.1	44Fh	T-T-X	0	14-14	17-..	..	GFP	AF	A-..
Findlay, Ohio	20	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	..-..	..-..	C	FP-G	F	A-M
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Sh	N-..-S	0	14-14	30-30	G	-All	N	State
Florence, Ala	15	157	147	18.6	43	33	6.5	44Fh	N-..-S	0	12- 0	In-10	G	N	F	None
Florence, S. C.	16	124	109	14.9	3	3	.6	44Fh	N-N-S	0	10- 0	0- 0	..	-GP	N	None
Forest Park, Ill	15	56	44	8.5	11	9	2.1	44Fh	N-S-S	0	14- 0	12- 0	E	FP	N	None
Fort Collins, Colo	12	68	40	6.9	50	45	7.7	49Fh	N-S-S	0	11- 0	0- 0	N	FP	U	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	121	107	19.6	34	30	4.6	48Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	Gr-Gr	G	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	152	70	23.0	30	7	3.4	41Fh	T-..-..	0	12-12	12-12	E	F	F	A-X
Fort Madison, Iowa‡	14	46	46	6.0	11	11	1.8	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	F	FP-M
Fort Myers, Fla.‡	11	116	90	14.0	24	24	3.5	38Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	..- 0	G	F	N	None
Fort Scott, Kan.‡	11	75s	...	6.9	..	..	...	48Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	0- 0	G	FP	F	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	51	31	6.2	..	..	...	40Sh	T-S-S	90	14-14	14-14	C	FP	N	None
Fostoria, Ohio‡	13	140s	126s	15.1	..	..	2.7	38Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	0- 0	E	FP-G	F	A-M
Framingham, t, Mass.‡	23	228	182	29.0	10	10	1.8	42Fh	N-..-..	..	14-..	..-..	..	All	U	State
Frankfort, Ind.†	14	76	...	...	68	..	...	45Fh	S-..-N	0	14-14	30-30	..	FP	FU	None
Frankfort, Ky	11	68	54	7.9	..	..	...	36Fh	N-N-N	0	14-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Frederick, Md	16	107	100	15.6	21	21	3.3	38Fh	N-N-..	0	7- 0	7- 0	N	FP	N	None
Fredericksburg, Va	*10*	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 0	In-In	G	N	N	None
Freeport, Ill	22	89	89	13.3	..	..	...	40Fh	T-S-S	10	10-10	12-12	C	FPU	F	...
Freeport, N. Y.	20	204	196	35.2	..	..	...	36Fh	N-N-S	75	14-14	0- 0	N	-All	N	A-..
Fremont, Neb.	12	51	41	5.4	52	48	9.7	48F	N-..-..	0	0- 0	0- 0	N	N	N	None
Fremont, Ohio	15	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	*-..-..	0	14-14	0- 0	..	FP-G	FS	A-M
Fullerton, Calif.	10	88	69	16.3	13	12	2.3	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	18-18	..	N	U	None
Fulton, N. Y	13	176	146	19.9	10	10	1.4	40Fh	..-..-..	0	12-12	..-..	..	-All	N	A-M

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Gainesville, Fla.	14	202	154	26.6	..	..	...	41+Fh	N–..–..	25	14–0	In–In	N	FP	N	None
Gainesville, Ga.	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	45Fh	N–..–S	0	15–0	In–0	N	FPU	N	...
Garden City, N. Y.	11	152	144	30.6	14	10	1.8	43Fh	T–..–..	0	14–..	In–In	G–Y	FP–G	N	A–..
Gardner, Mass.	20	153	101	19.9	22	21	3.4	44Fh	N–N–H	0	15–15	15–15	E	All	N	State
Garfield Hgts., Ohio‡	17	77	75	11.3	..	..	...	48F	N–N..	0	14–..	10–..	..	–All	F	FP–M
Gastonia, N. C.	21	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	10–0	15–0	..	–FP	N	None
Geneva, N. Y.‡	16	79	47	9.4	12	12	2.6	44Fh	N–..–..	0	12–0	0–0	..	–All	N	A–M
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	103	102	18.3	..	..	...	38Fh	N–..–..	..	12–6	12–12	..	–All	N	A–C
Glens Falls, N. Y.‡	19	193	163	24.7	..	..	...	38+Fh	N–T–..	0	14–14	In–In	N	–All	N	A–M
Gloucester, Mass.‡	24	335s	285s	55.1s	..	..	...	40Sh	T–..–T	0	14–14	14–14	G–Y	All	AF	State
Gloucester City, N. J.‡	14	65	57	9.1	12	9	1.7	36Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	10–10	EP–Y	–FP	JS	State
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	134	106	18.3	18	18	2.5	38Fh	N–S–S	0	17–7	30–7	E	–All	F	A–C
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	14–0	In–In	G	–P	N	None
Goshen, Ind.†	11	60	36	8.4	37	36	6.9	40..	..–..–H	..	14–14	7–7	..	FP	N	...
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	130	107	18.4	27	20	3.7	44Fh	N–H–H	..	14–14	14–14	..	All	AFU	A–C
Grand Island, Neb.	19	107	83	15.2	60	60	9.0	48F	N–H–N	0	14–14	12–12	A	F	F	None
Grand Junction, Colo.†	12	95	73	12.7	16	15	2.1	44Fh	N–N–N	60	12–12	12–12	..	FP	N	None
Granite City, Ill.	23	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	None
Greeley, Colo.‡	16	114	79	12.6	45	33	6.3	45Fh	N–N–S	..	14–..	In–In	N	FP	N	FP–C
Greenfield, t, Mass.	16	320	280	16.6	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–..	..	12–..	..–..	..	All	N	State
Greensburg, Pa.	17	68	66	12.1	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	15–0	0–0	..	P	N	...–C
Greenville, Miss.	21	60	53	15.4	..	..	3.0	44Fh	N–N–S	0	14–0	0–0	..	FP	N	None
Greenville, N. C.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	45F	N–..–..	..	14–7	0–..	N	–GP	N	FP–X
Greenville, Tex.‡	14	81	71	10.6	..	..	...	44Fh	N–S–..	100	10–10	In–In	N	F	N	None
Greenwood, Miss.‡	15	118	95	13.3	40	40	5.3	44..	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Greenwood, S. C.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	45F	..–..–..	..	14–..	..–..	..	–GP	N	None
Gretna, La.†	11	29	12	1.7	9	8	1.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Griffin, Ga.‡	13	82	77	10.0	33	33	4.9	44Fh	N–N–S	0	10–0	In–0	G	All	N	...
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.‡	13	78	...	17.4	6	..	1.3	40Fh	N–T–X	0	14–14	12–12	E	–All	AF	F–X
Gulfport, Miss.	15	94	88	12.2	6	6	.8	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Guthrie, Okla.	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh[1]	T–T–T	100	15–15	In–In	N	F	N	None
Hannibal, Mo.‡	21	141	110	15.2	67	61	9.9	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–7	In–In	N	U	AF	...
Hanover, Pa.	13	32	17	3.2	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–..	0	10–0	0–0	..	P	N	None
Hanover, tp, Pa.†	16	65	55	8.9	..	..	...	..Fh	N–N–N	0	10–10	0–0	..	...	N	None
Harlingen, Tex.‡	13	98s	...	6.7s	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	...
Harrisburg, Ill.†	11	34	18	3.2	8	8	1.1	44F	N–..–..	0	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	...
Harrison, N. J.	14	195	127	39.1	7	7	1.4	35Fh[2]	S–T–S	..	..–..	..–..	EP–Y	–FP	FJ	State
Harrison, tp, Pa.†	13	31	18	3.3	..	..	...	48Fh	T–N–N	0	15–7	15–0	ACP	N	N	...

Harvey, Ill.	18	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N-..-..	90	12-12	12-12	N	FP	FS	A-M
Hastings, Neb.†	15	116	80	13.1	105	105	14.8	48F	N-N-N	0	15- 0	15- 0	N	N	F	FP-M
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	137	134	18.4	27	27	3.4	44Fh	N-..-..	..	14- 0	30-..	..	FP	AF	A-..
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	49	27	5.8	9	9	1.4	36+Fh	N-N-N	0	14-14	0- 0	N	P	J	None
Helena, Mont.†	15	134	87	16.4	22	17	3.0	40Fh^1	N-N-N	100	14- 0	In-..	C	FP	F	A-C
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	161	151	32.5	26	26	5.2	33Fh^2	T-H-H	0	6- 6	6- 6	..	-All	U	A-..
Henderson, Ky.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh^1	N-..-..	0	14-14	30-30	G	N	N	FP-C
Hibbing, Minn.†	16	310	185	41.0	..	..	...	38Fh	H-H-H	0	14- 7	0- 0	..	FP	AFS	FP-C
Hickory, N. C.	13	134	85	12.0	..	..	...	42Fh	N-N-S	0	14-14	14-14	N	-GP	N	None
Highland Park, Ill.	14	68	55	11.5	12	12	2.6	44Fh	N-N-N	..	14-14	..-..	..	FP-G	F	A-C
Highland Park, Tex.	10	80	74	12.5	10	10	1.9	44Fh	N-N-H	0	15- 7	In-In	N	F	N	None
Hillside, tp, N. J.	19	99	79	19.6	..	..	...	33Fh^2	N-..-S	100	14- 0	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Hobbs, N. M.‡	11	20	20	3.5	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Holland, Mich.	15	204	122	27.6	..	..	...	40Fh	T-T-H	0	12-12	12-12	..	-All	AF	None
Homestead, Pa.	19	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	T-S-S	0	14-11	15- 0	G	P	N	None
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	39Fh	N-S-S	0	10-10	10-10	..	FP	F	FP-M
Hornell, N. Y.	16	88	59	11.1	14	11	2.3	38Fh	N-N-H	0	14- 0	In-In	E	-All	F	A-M
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	...	...	...	..	..	...	48Fh^1	T-T-T	100	10-10	30-30	N	FP	N	...
Hudson, N. Y.	12	82	49	9.3	10	2	.7	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	14-..	N	-All	N	A-M
Huntington, Ind.	14	77	68	10.4	24	19	3.2	45Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 7	In- 0	AP	FP	F	None
Huntsville, Ala.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-N	0	14-14	0- 0	..	N	N	...
Huron, S. D.‡	11	59s	...	7.3s	..	..	...	48Fh	N-..-..	100	12-12	15-15	AC	N	A	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	125	106	19.1	35	35	6.5	40Fh	N-..-..	0	10- 0	10- 0	ACEP	F	N	None
Independence, Kan.	12	72	58	8.3	21	18	2.6	39+Fh	N-..-..	0	12-12	..- 0	G	F	N	None
Independence, Mo.	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	..	..-..	In-In	N	N	F	None
Indiana, Pa.	10	26	18	2.6	..	..	...	40Fh	N-N-N	10	14- 0	14-14	E	N	N	None
Iowa City, Iowa	17	89	77	11.9	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-..	10	0- 0	0- 0	E	FP-G	F	FP-M
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	83	51	9.8	21	11	2.7	44Fh	N-H-H	100	10-10	10-10	C	FP	FS	None
Irondequoit, t, N. Y.	23	...	...	...	..	..	...	35Fh	N-S-S	0	14-14	14- 0	C	-All	N	A-..
Ironton, Ohio	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	In- 0	E	FP-G	F	FP-C
Ironwood, Mich.	13	115	102	16.8	22	21	3.4	39Fh	T-T-T	100	12-12	10-10	E	GFP	AFS	A-X
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	149	116	24.4	35*	33*	5.8*	48Fh	N-S-S	0	14- 7	14-14	E	-All	F	A-M
Jackson, Tenn.	24	76	52	10.1	35	35	5.5	38Fh	N-..-..	0	12- 0	In-..	N	All	A	None
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	10	14-..	In-In	AEP	FP	F	FP-M
Janesville, Wis.	23	112	110	20.4	7	7	1.3	40Sh	N-S-S	0	14-14	7- 7	E	FP-G	FS	FP-A
Jeannette, Pa.‡	16	47	38	7.0	..	..	...	42Fh	N-..-..	0	..-20	..-..	E	FP	S	A-C
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	84	73	10.4	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	F	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	59	49	7.0	..	..	...	48S	N-..-..	0	7- 7	0- 0	C	FP	F	None
Johnson City, N. Y.‡	18	88	88	12.9	7	7	1.4	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	..	-All	N	A-..
Johnston, t, R. I.	11	28	21	3.1	..	..	...	38Fh	N-N-H	0	14-14	0-20	N	N	N	...
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	F	A-M
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	53	34	4.0	3	3	.2	48F	N-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	N	F	N	None
Kankakee, Ill.	22	113	52	13.6	..	..	...	44Fh	S-..-..	0	15- 0	10- 0	..	FP	F	FP-M
Keene, N. H.	14	143	102	12.8	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	0-..	N	-FP	N	None
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	96	87	19.8	..	..	...	48Fh	N-N-T	100	14- 7	In-14	G-Y	-All	U	A-..
Keokuk, Iowa‡	15	73	...	9.4	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 0	0- 0	..	FP-G	AF	FP-C
Kewanee, Ill.‡	17	70	56	9.4	9	3	2.6	40F	N-..-..	0	14- 0	7- 7	N	N	F	None
Key West, Fla.‡	13	94*	94*	...	..	..	...	34Fh	N-..-S	0	14-14	14-14	..	All	N	A-C

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Kingsport, Tenn.§	14	111	70	12.2	25	15	2.5	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-..	0-..	N	N	N	None
Kingston, Pa.	21	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	...
Kinston, N. C.‡	15	97	97	28.2	35	35	6.4	46Fh	N-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-P	N	None
Kirksville, Mo.	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	48F	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	...	N	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	78	65	13.1	22	15	3.7	44Fh[1]	S-..-T	0	14-10	In-10	N	N	U	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	104	77	14.1	..	..	...	38Fh	N-H-..	0	14-14	14-14	C	FP	N	FP-M
La Grange, Ga.	22	103	96	13.3	33	27	4.1	48S	N-..-..	0	15-0	In-0	..	N	N	None
La Grange, Ill.	10	55	40	8.9	8	7	1.5	41F	N-N-S	75	14-0	In-In	..	P-G	N	None
La Porte, Ind.	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	0-0	G	FP	F	None
La Salle, Ill.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	P	N	None
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	449	401	64.9	..	..	...	43Fh	N-N-N	..	14-0	30-0	C-Y	-All	FS	A-M
Laconia, N. H.‡	13	138	59	11.2	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-FP	N	None
Lafayette, La.	19	123	123	13.4	46	46	7.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	F	FP-X
Lake Charles, La.	21	86	86	11.3	..	..	...	44Fh	S-..-..	100	15-15	0-0	..	FP	F	FP-X
Lakeland, Fla.	22	431	...	59.3	..	..	...	41Fh	H-..-..	0	15-15	15-15	N	All	N	A-E
Lancaster, Ohio†	22	240	225	27.6	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	14-14	..-..	C	-All	AFU	A-M
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	32	25	4.8	..	..	...	43Fh	N-N-S	0	14-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Laramie, Wyo.†	11	59	52	8.9	..	..	...	38Fh	T-T-T	0	14-0	14-7	C	P-F	N	F-M
Latrobe, Pa.	11	28	25	4.0	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Laurel, Miss.	21	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-7	5-7	..	FP	F	FP-C
Lawrence, Kan.‡	14	84s	...	12.4s	..	..	...	44Fh	S-S-S	90	7-7	7-7	G-Y	F	N	A-..
Lawton, Okla.	18	132	99	14.6	22	16	2.5	48F	N-..-..	..	15-15	0-0	N	F	N	None
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	91	87	11.6	32	17	2.7	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	F	None
Leominster, Mass.	22	206	138	23.4	17	16	2.8	33+Fh	N-N-H	0	14-14	10-10	G-Y	All	N	State
Lewiston, Idaho	11	58	41	9.7	28	26	3.4	48F	N-S-S	..	14-14	14-14	C-Y	N	AF	None
Lewistown, Pa.	13	48	36	5.3	..	..	...	41Fh	N-N-S	0	14-0	15-0	G	P	N	None
Lexington, t, Mass.‡	13	110	77	19.0	..	..	...	40Fh	N-N-..	0	..-..	0-0	..	All	N	State
Lexington, N. C.‡	11	63	57	5.7	20	20	2.9	44Fh	S-..-..	0	8-..	In-In	..	-P	N	...
Lincoln, Ill.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	48Fh	N-..-..	0	0-0	0-0	N	N	N	None
Lincoln, t, R.I.‡	11	42	30	2.6	..	..	...	33Fh	N-..-..	..	10-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	83	76	16.6	8	8	1.8	35N	N-T-S	0	10-10	0-10	..	GFP	SU	..-M
Linden, N. J.	24	284	217	46.5	..	..	...	43Sh	N-..-..	0	14-..	..-..	..	FP-G	N	State
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	98	33	9.6	29	13	2.8	45Fh	N-..-S	0	14-14	In-In	G-Y	FP-G	A	A-M
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	53	40	5.6	6	3	.9	40F	N-..-..	..	14-10	0-0	..	FP	N	None
Lockport, N. Y.	24	359	...	46.3	27	..	5.2	38Fh	N-N-H	0	12-7	0-0	C-Y	-All	N	A-M
Lodi, Calif.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	39Fh	S-S-S	100	12-12	12-12	AP	N	U	A-C
Lodi, N. J.	12	61	61	10.6	10	10	2.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	P-G	N	None
Logan, Utah	12	84	49	11.0	33	28	5.5	45Fh	N-N-H	60	15-15	0-0	G-Y	-FP	U	FP-M

Logansport, Ind.	20	155	141	24.4	94	87	15.5	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 7	0- 0	N	FP	AFU	None
Long Branch, N. J.	17	167	105	21.9	1	1	.2	40Sh[2]	T-..-..	0	14-14	In-In	N	FP	F	None
Longview, Tex.	14	...	...	...	..	..	...	48S	N-..-S	0	14- 0	10- 0	..	F	N	None
Longview, Wash	12	78	58	10.8	14	14	2.5	39Fh	N-N-..	20	14-14	0- 0	E	F	F	FP-M
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	87	73	15.3	..	..	...	39F	N-..-..	0	14- 7	..-..	..	-All	N	A-..
Lyndhurst, tp, N. J.	17	138	56	11.6	8	7	1.1	40+Fh[3]	N-..-H	0	14-14	In-In	..	-P	N	None
Lynwood, Calif.	*11*	63	58	10.8	8	8	1.3	44Sh	N-..-..	..	14-14	14-14	C	N	N	FP-C
McAlester, Okla.	12	77	63	9.6	14	11	1.8	44Fh	N-..-..	90	15-15	In-In	..	F	N	None
McAllen, Tex.†	12	52	...	4.7	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-N	0	14- 0	In-In	N	N	N	...
Mckees Rocks, Pa.	17	70	61	10.1	..	..	...	35Fh	N-..-..	..	7- 7	..-..	..	N	F	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	29	18	3.1	..	..	...	40N	N-..-..	..	0- 0	0- 0	N	P	N	...
Mamaroneck, N. Y.‡	13	88	80	14.1	..	..	...	43Fh	T-..-T	80	11-11	..-..	G	-All	S	A-..
Manhattan, Kan.	12	76	55	7.6	8	7	1.7	48F	N-H-H	90	14- 7	0- 0	G	N	N	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	216	205	37.6	14*	14*	2.0*	44Fh	N-..-H	0	11-11	10-10	N	-All	AF	FP-M
Mankato, Minn.	16	91	74	14.0	12	11	1.6	44Fh	N-X-X	0	14- 0	14- 0	E	F	AF	FP-C
Maplewood, Mo.	13	76	45	9.3	..	..	...	41Fh	S-..-N	0	14-14	30-30	N	N	N	...
Maplewood, tp, N. J.	23	115	105	23.9	..	..	...	35+Fh	N-N-S	0	..-..	..-..	N	FP	J	None
Marblehead, t, Mass.‡	11	141	113	21.1	39	36	6.9	38Fh	N-..-..	..	14-14	14-14	..	All	N	State
Marietta, Ohio‡	15	75	60	7.5	22	18	2.1	48Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 0	0- 0	E	-All	F	A-M
Marinette, Wis.	14	139	91	15.5	..	..	...	35+Fh	N-N-H	0	14-10	14-10	..	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Marlborough, Mass.	15	121	109	13.1	17	17	2.4	33F	N-T-T	100	14-14	14-15	G-Y	All	U	State
Marquette, Mich.	16	191	112	20.1	40	39	6.6	40Fh	S-X-X	0	12-12	12-12	N	-All	AF	None
Marshall, Tex.†	18	117	84	10.4	40	35	5.5	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	12-12	..	-F	N	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	87	62	10.3	26	25	4.5	44Fh	N-..-..	..	15-15	15-15	..	FP	FU	FP-M
Marshfield, Wis.†	10	109	84	12.3	..	..	...	44Fh	N-H-H	0	6- 6	0- 0	G	N	N	FP-M
Martins Ferry, Ohio†	15	83	40	8.3	71	68	14.4	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	P-G	N	A-M
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	54	54	6.9	10	10	1.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	F	FP-M
Martinsville, Va.	*10*	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	H-..-H	0	12- 0	6- 0	N	N	N	None
Massena, N. Y.	11	73	58	8.6	8	6	.8	48Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 0	In- 0	G	F-P	N	A-..
Mattoon, Ill.	16	69	60	9.2	20	13	3.1	48F	N-N-S	0	15-10	In- 0	G	F	F	None
Maywood, Calif.	11	43	32	7.0	..	..	...	44Sh	N-..-..	0	14-14	In-In	N	N	N	S-A
Meadville, Pa.‡	19	71	71	10.3	18	18	3.3	44Fh	N-..-..	..	14- 0	In-In	C	FP	F	FPO-C
Medford, Ore.	11	65	56	9.8	19	18	2.6	44Fh	N-N-H	90	15- 0	15-12	AP	All	F	F-M
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	77	51	5.6	15	8	1.3	40Fh	T-N-N	0	12-12	0- 0	C	FP	N	None
Menasha, Wis.†	10	105	68	11.0	30	30	6.0	45Fh	T-H-H	0	10-10	5- 5	..	-All	FU	FP-M
Menominee, Mich.	10	110	57	12.5	11	7	1.8	40Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 7	10- 0	..	N	F	None
Merced, Calif.	10	78	65	11.2	5	2	.5	48Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	0- 0	..	N	N	None
Methuen, t, Mass.†	22	198	149	30.0	11	9	2.0	36Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	14-14	..	All	N	State
Middlesborough, Ky.‡	12	24	...	3.0	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Middletown, N. Y.‡	22	158	84	19.3	24	18	3.3	38+Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 0	12- 0	N	-All	A	A-M
Midland, Mich.	10	74	66	13.8	15	15	2.7	44Sh	N-N-S	0	14- 7	14- 0	N	N	U	...
Milford, t, Mass.‡	15	99	61	11.2	..	..	...	38Fh	S-S-S	0	..-12	0 -0	G-Y	All	N	State
Millburn, tp, N. J.†	12	102	77	17.0	..	..	...	38Fh	H-N-H	0	12-12	15-15	EP-Y	FP	N	State
Millville, N. J.‡	15	67	48	7.8	6	6	1.0	44Sh	N-..-..	0	..-..	..-..	..	-P	N	None
Milton, t, Mass.	19	198	170	31.2	18	18	2.9	38F	N-..-..	0	14-14	In-14	N	All	N	State
Mineola, N. Y.‡	10	44s	...	6.1s	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	N	A-..
Minot, N. D.	17	81	52	9.8	9	7	1.1	44F[1]	N-T-S	75	12-12	12-12	N	GP	AF	A-C
Missoula, Mont.	18	81	64	12.7	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14- 7	..- 7	CE	FP	F	FP-C
Mitchell, S. D.	11	74	48	7.5	12	9	1.3	40+Fh	S-S-S	100	10-10	5- 5	G	N	N	None

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week: Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Moberly, Mo.	13	64	59	7.9	19	19	2.4	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	15-15	C	N	N	None
Modesto, Calif.	16	134	134	28.5	..	..	...	38Fh	N-N-N	0	12-12	7- 7	N	FP	N	A-C
Monessen, Pa.	20	72	48	9.9	..	..	...	40Fh	N-S-S	0	14- 5	In- 0	N	P	N	None
Monroe, Mich.‡	18	152	98	20.7	30	30	5.8	38Fh	T-..-H	0	11-10	12-12	..	All	FS	A-C
Monrovia, Calif.	13	90	62	...	17	10	...	44Sh	N-..-..	100	14-14	14-14	G	N	AU	None
Monterey, Calif.	*10*	73	68	14.8	2	1	1.0	38Fh	N-..-H	45	14-14	..-..	AG	All	N	None
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	109	85	14.6	7	6	.9	41+Fh	N-..-S	0	14-12	90-90	N	FP	F	FP-X
Morristown, N. J.†	15	126	67	15.8	20	10	2.6	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	AJ	State
Moultrie, Ga.	10	104	95	12.0	19	19	1.9	44Fh	..-..-..	20	15-15	0- 0	N	N	N	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	35	27	3.8	..	..	...	..F	N-..-..	..	15-..	..-..	..	N	F	P-X
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	19	19	2.3	..	..	...	56..	..-..-..	0	7- 7	10-10	..	N	N	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	74	62	13.7	22	18	4.2	40Fh	N-N-..	..	14- 0	10- 0	C	FP	F	None
Mount Lebanon, tp, Pa.	20	65	51	12.0	..	..	...	39Fh	S-..-S	0	14- 7	Gr-Gr	E	N	N	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	72	55	8.3	..	..	...	48Fh	N-..-..	0	7- 7	..- 0	C	FP	F	FP-M
Mount Vernon, Ohio‡	10	64	43	6.8	16	15	2.3	48Fh	N-N-S	0	0- 0	0- 0	N	-All	F	A-M
Munhall, Pa.	14	61	61	11.3	1	1	.2	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18	69	67	9.1	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	7- 7	10-10	N	FP-G	F	FP-M
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.‡	*16*	71	62	14.1	20	20	3.8	41Fh	N-..-..	0	11-11	12-12	..	N	F	None
Nampa, Idaho	12	71	47	10.0	6	5	.7	42F	N-N-N	0	..-..	..-..	N	F	F	None
Nanticoke, Pa.‡	24	109	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	P-C
Natchez, Miss.†	15	71	62	8.2	20	20	2.4	48Fh	N-..-..	0	7- 0	0- 0	..	FP	N	...
Natick, t, Mass.	14	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	State
National City, Calif.	*10*	75	62	11.7	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	U	None
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	T-..-..	0	14-14	In-..	..-Y	F	N	...
Needham, t, Mass.	12	161	131	26.1	12	12	2.8	38Fh[2]	N-N-S	0	12-12	Gr-Gr	N	All	N	State
Neenah, Wis.	11	101	59	10.8	15	15	2.5	39Fh	N-N-S	0	11- 6	10-10	..	FP-G	F	FP-M
Neptune, tp, N. J.‡	10	57	49	9.7	..	..	...	38Fh[2]	N-..-..	0	14-14	0- 0	N	P	N	None
New Bern, N. C.	12	83	68	9.3	46	46	5.7	48Fh	N-N-N	0	14- 0	In-In	N	N	N	None
New Castle, Ind.†	17	95	77	13.9	18	18	2.8	40Sh	N-N-N	0	10- 0	30- 0	E	FP	N	None
New Iberia, La.	14	71	58	5.3	..	..	...	36Fh	N-N-T	0	12- 0	..-15	..	N	AF	FP-X
New Kensington, Pa.	24	85	85	13.2	..	..	...	38Fh	N-..-..	0	10-10	0- 0	..	P	S	FP-C
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	57	33	6.1	15	15	1.8	45Fh	N-N-..	0	14-14	0- 0	E	FP-G	N	A-M
Newburyport, Mass.	14	161	91	13.8	19	17	2.7	34Fh	..-..-..	..	12- 6	..-..	..	All	F	State
Newton, Iowa	10	31	25	4.0	14	14	2.3	48F	N-..-..	10	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	N	FP-M
Newton, Kan.	11	55	51	9.1	12	10	2.0	44Fh	N-N-H	0	14-14	30-30	N	F	F	None
Niles, Mich.	11	80	69	12.8	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-H	0	7- 7	21-21	N	All	AF	None
Niles, Ohio	16	73	58	9.6	33	26	6.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	AF	A-M
Norfolk, Neb.	10	66	51	8.0	6	6	.9	40F	N-N-S	0	0- 0	0- 0	N	N	N	None

Norman, Okla.‡	11	86	86	15.0s	21	12	...	45Fh	S-S-S	0	15-15	12-12	AP	F	N	None
North Adams, Mass.	22	...	...	...	..	..	...	37+Fh	N-..-H	0	..-..	0-0	G-Y	All	N	State
N. Attleboro, t, Mass.	10	130	45	8.7	26	20	3.5	38Fh	T-..-..	0	14-14	0-0	N	All	N	State
North Braddock, Pa.	16	82	70	11.0	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	21	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	...	AF	FP-P
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	60	30	6.3	..	..	...	44+Fh	N-..-S	0	14-7	In-In	N	FP	N	None
North Platte, Neb.	12	56	44	6.7	17	14	2.8	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	F	None
N. Providence, t, R. I.	12	45	32	5.3	..	..	...	38Fh	N-N-N	0	14-0	In-0	G	N	N	None
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	257	190	39.3	20	19	4.3	38Fh	N-S-S	0	15-..	..-..	N	FP-G	S	A-M
Northampton, Mass.	25	186	157	28.5	20	20	3.2	38Fh	T-..-..	0	14-14	..-15	G-Y	All	FU	State
Northbridge, t, Mass.	10	69	22	5.0	..	..	...	40N	N-..-..	..	14-14	0-0	N	All	N	State
Norwich, Conn.	24	219	187	32.4	153	141	28.6	35+Fh	N-..-..	0	14-..	0-..	G-Y	GFP	N	None
Norwood, t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	..	..	...	41Fh	T-N-N	0	14-14	15-15	G-Y	All	A	State
Nutley, N. J.‡	22	118	...	21.0	10	..	1.8	38Fh	N-N-H	100	12-12	15-15	EP-Y	FP-G	J	State
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	76	67	10.4	17	17	2.2	43Fh	N-N-N	..	15-15	..-..	N	-All	F	A-M
Oil City, Pa.	20	126	87	16.8	30	28	4.7	40Sh	T-N-S	2	14-5	In-0	C	All	AF	A-C
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	55	51	7.7	11	11	1.7	48Fh	N-..-..	0	15-7	0-..	..	F	N	None
Old Forge, Pa.	12	45	11	3.0	..	..	...	...	N-..-N	0	0-0	0-0	..	N	N	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	121	91	17.0	27	25	4.4	38Fh	S-N-S	0	14-7	0-0	C	-All	U	A-M
Olympia, Wash.	13	108	99	18.6	22	22	3.3	40Fh	..-S-S	65	14-14	0-0	N	F	F	FP-M
Oneida, N. Y.‡	10	201	153	18.0	8	7	1.2	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	F	A-M
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	97	...	12.7	10	..	1.4	48Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	14-14	G-Y	-All	N	A-M
Ontario, Calif.	14	128s	99s	20.3s	..	..	...	44Fh	S-T-S	0	11-11	11-11	..	All	A	None
Orangeburg, S. C.†	11	111	86	12.5	13	13	2.3	44F	N-H-H	0	15-0	0-0	N	-GP	N	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa‡	11	55	47	5.9	11	8	1.5	48F	S-S-S	0	14-7	0-0	C	FP-G	F	FP-M
Ossining, N. Y.‡	16	77	58	11.3	12	12	2.3	48Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	14-14	..	P-G	N	A-..
Oswego, N. Y.	22	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-T	0	14-7	In-0	G-Y	-All	F	A-M
Ottawa, Ill.	16	113	91	9.7	24	22	3.2	44Fh	N-..-T	0	15-..	0-0	AP	F	F	None
Ottawa, Kan.	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-N-H	0	14-7	0-0	G	N	N	...
Owosso, Mich.	14	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-0	..-..	..	All	F	None
Painesville, Ohio	12	113	79	16.1	44	44	10.8	44Fh	N-S-S	0	6-6	0-0	..	FP-G	F	A-C
Palestine, Tex.	12	87	68	10.5	23	11	2.3	44Fh	N-N-N	0	15-0	In-0	..	F	N	None
Palo Alto, Calif.†	17	158	143	32.8	48	48	8.5	40Fh	N-S-S	..	14-14	12-12	N	-All	N	None
Pampa, Tex.‡	13	67	49	9.0	8	7	.5	41Fh	S-N-H	30	14-14	In-0	G-Y	N	N	None
Panama City, Fla.†	12	153	121	16.5	23	21	3.0	44Fh	T-..-..	0	14-0	0-0	..	F	N	None
Paris, Tex.	19	132	112	14.8	17	16	2.3	44Fh	N-N-N	90	10-0	0-..	G	F	N	None
Park Ridge, Ill.†	12	78	39	9.5	11	11	1.7	44F	N-..-S	0	14-14	14-14	C-Y	FP	N	None
Parma, Ohio	16	75	75	11.1	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-0	0-0	..	FP-G	F	FP-M
Parsons, Kan.	14	62	57	8.3	20	18	2.8	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-0	14-0	G	FP	F	FP-M
Peabody, Mass.	22	401s	...	46.0s	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	A	State
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	116	113	18.4	..	..	...	38Fh	S-..-S	0	14-7	..-..	..	-All	Y	A-M
Pekin, Ill.	19	54	40	6.4	23	21	3.6	40F	N-..-..	0	14-14	14-0	E-Y	FP	F	None
Pennsauken, tp, N. J.	18	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	P	N	None
Peru, Ind.	12	152s	146s	24.9s	..	..	...	42F	N-..-..	0	14-0	In-In	N	FP	F	None
Phenix City, Ala.	15	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	57	55	10.7	..	..	...	38Fh	T-..-..	0	14-0	In-0	CE	P	N	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	29	25	4.5	4	4	.7	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-7	14-7	G	N	N	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-0	0-0	..	FP	AF	None
Piqua, Ohio	16	85	63	14.2	64	61	14.1	44Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	10-10	C	FP-G	F	FP-M

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Work Hours per Week Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Pittsburg, Kan.‡	18	79	72	10.3	28	28	4.5	44Fh	N–..–..	25	14–..	In–In	..	FP	F	...
Pittston, Pa	18	105	82	12.4	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–S	..	14– 0	0– 0	E	N	F	A–M
Plains, tp, Pa	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	87	68	11.7	51	51	8.5	40Fh	N–..–..	0	15–15	12–12	G–Y	–All	U	A–M
Pleasantville, N. J.‡	11	75	54	14.5	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Plymouth, t, Mass.	13	176	117	23.6	11	11	2.3	36+Fh	N–N–H	..	14–..	In– 0	G	All	N	State
Plymouth, Pa	16	39	35	5.1	..	..	...	48F	T–..–S	0	14–14	14– 0	CE	F	N	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	133	81	22.4	14	6	1.8	39Fh	N–S–S	75	12– 6	12– 6	..	N	F	FP–M
Pomona, Calif.	24	195	139	25.2	37	19	4.2	41Fh	N–S–S	90	15–15	0– 0	C–Y	N	N	None
Ponca City, Okla	17	101	95	15.4	41	36	7.2	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	14– 6	E	FP	N	None
Poplar Bluff, Mo.‡	11	36s	34s	3.9s	..	..	...	48F	N–S–H	50	0– 7	14–14	..	N	N	None
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	180	180	36.3	..	..	...	38Fh	N–S–H	0	12–12	10–10	N	FP–G	N	A–..
Portsmouth, N. H.†	15	160	112	19.9	..	..	...	33Fh	N–N–..	0	14–..	In–In	G–Y	–FP	N	None
Pottstown, Pa	20	66	48	7.4	..	..	...	44Fh	T–S–S	0	12– 0	12– 0	G–Y	P	N	None
Pottsville, Pa	25	86	66	11.3	..	..	...	..Fh	N–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	P–C
Provo, Utah	18	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	T–T–T	75	14–10	10–10	G–Y	–FP	F	FP–C
Rahway, N. J.	17	166	110	25.3	..	..	...	38+Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	15–15	EP–Y	FP	FJ	State
Rapid City, S. D.	14	81	53	10.1	17	8	2.6	48F	N–S–S	90	14–14	14–14	E	N	N	None
Reading, t, Mass.‡	11	140	124	27.7	44	44	6.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	N	State
Red Bank, N. J.‡	11	74s	74s	7.9s	..	..	...	43Sh	N–..–..	0	14–14	..–..	N	P	N	None
Redlands, Calif.	14	127	113	14.7	52	52	8.0	44Fh	N–N–D	0	12–12	10–10	G	–All	N	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	*13*	113	57	13.9	..	..	...	40N	N–S–S	60	15–15	15–12	E	N	U	A–..
Redwood City, Calif.	*12*	114	79	18.0	20	16	3.4	38Fh	T–T–T	75	12–12	12–12	C	–All	N	A–C
Reidsville, N. C.	10	41	41	5.8	7	7	1.1	45+Fh	N–..–..	..	7–..	In–In	..	–P	N	None
Reno, Nev.	21	204	189	41.4	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–T	0	15–15	0– 0	..	All	F	FP–C
Rensselaer, N. Y.†	11	127	80	12.7	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	..	14– 0	In– 0	CE	–All	N	A–M
Richmond, Calif.	*24*	568	459	120.4	..	..	...	38Sh	H–H–H	100	14–14	Gr–Gr	N	GFP	F	None
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	82	39	10.4	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	14– 0	14– 0	G	N	N	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	58	38	7.5	..	..	...	43Fh	N–..–..	0	14–..	..–..	..	P–G	N	None
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	96	81	17.4	24	24	4.5	39+Sh	S–..–H	0	12–12	15–15	EP–Y	FP–G	J	State
River Rouge, Mich	17	150	144	31.6	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–T	0	10–10	..–10	..–Y	FP	F	O–..
Rochester, N. H.	12	63	50	8.7	10	9	1.4	44Fh	N–N–S	..	14– 7	In– 0	..	–FP	N	None
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	153	97	18.6	17	17	3.1	42Fh	N–N–N	0	14– 0	15–0	N	–P	N	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	140	140	26.3	59	59	13.0	44Fh	T–..–..	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	–All	U	A–..
Roselle, N. J.	14	63	48	8.8	..	..	...	38Sh	N–H–H	0	14–14	0– 0	G	FP	N	None
Roswell, N. M.	13	63	60	8.7	24	14	3.3	44Fh	N–..–..	50	14– 0	..–..	G	N	N	None
Rutherford, N. J.	15	83	62	13.2	..	..	...	38Fh	T–S–S	0	15–15	15–15	EP–Y	–P	J	State
Rutland, Vt.	17	96	77	12.6	15	11	1.2	41Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 6	12– 0	C	All	N	None

St. Augustine, Fla.	12	91	80	...	9	8	...	44Fh	H-N-N	60	15-7	In-In	..	FP	N	FP-X
St. Charles, Mo.	11	64	40	6.2	18	15	2.7	53F	N-N-N	0	7-7	0-0	G	N	F	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	80	63	13.3	9	9	1.7	44Sh	N-..-..	0	14-7	10-0	G	N	N	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	136	127	18.1	30	30	4.0	40Fh	N-N-N	100	14-14	20-20	CE	FP-G	AFU	FP-M
Salem, Ohio	12	60	35	7.6	10	10	2.7	40Fh	N-..-..	0	14-14	0-0	..	FP-G	F	A-M
Salina, Kan.	21	90	85	15.1	15	12	2.2	48F	S-S-S	0	12-6	12-12	C-Y	FP	F	None
Salinas, Calif.	12	90	66	15.1	..	..	...	38Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	30-30	N	N	N	None
Salisbury, Md.	13	65	53	7.5	13	13	2.3	38Fh	N-..-..	0	12-12	12-12	N	N	N	...
Salisbury, N. C.	19	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	7-0	0-0	..	N	N	None
San Buenaventura, Calif.	13	103	87	...	67	66	...	38Fh	S-S-S	100	12-12	12-12	..	N	U	None
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	64	46	10.4	..	..	...	44Sh	T-T-T	60	14-14	7-7	C	N	N	FP-M
San Leandro, Calif.	15	96	82	15.8	..	..	...	38Fh	T-T-T	100	12-12	12-12	C	-All	N	A-C
San Mateo, Calif.	19	140	111	24.8	..	..	...	38Fh	T-T-T	95	14-14	12-12	E	-All	U	A-C
Sandusky, Ohio	25	139	108	25.0	25	25	5.1	39Fh	N-..-..	0	..-..	..-..	E	FP-G	F	A-C
Sanford, Fla.†	10	74	60	8.3	7	7	1.2	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	151	109	20.5	39	37	6.5	41Fh	T-T-T	100	12-12	12-12	..	N	N	A-C
Santa Fe, N. M.‡	20	55	...	5.6	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	...	N	...
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	127	88	19.0	..	..	...	40Fh	N-N-N	..	15-15	10-10	..	N	N	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	61	50	7.7	8	8	1.2	44Fh	N-N-N	50	15-0	In-0	AP	FP	N	None
Sarasota, Fla.	11	170	128	22.0	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	15-0	0-0	..	FP	N	None
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	14	175	140	22.9	28	20	3.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	AFY	A-C
Saugus, t, Mass.	15	132	102	17.4	7	7	1.2	35Fh[2]	N-H-H	100	14-14	In-In	G-Y	All	N	State
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	170	137	20.1	5	5	.8	35-Fh	N-S-S	0	14-12	14-14	..	FP	F	None
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	131	112	27.1	11	11	2.9	38Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	In-6	G-Y	-All	S	A-..
Scottsbluff, Neb.‡	12	109*	33	6.0*	..	..	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	7-..	7-..	..	F	N	...
Sedalia, Mo.	20	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh	..-..-..	..	7-7	..-..	..	N	AF	None
Selma, Ala.	20	116	103	13.1	15	9	1.5	44Fh	N-..-..	0	..-..	In-In	..	N	N	None
Seminole Okla.†	12	54	36	4.8	8	6	1.0	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	F	N	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	178	163	38.0	131	125	30.7	44Fh	N-..-H	0	14-6	In-0	E	FP-G	F	A-M
Shaler, tp, Pa.	11	49	46	5.6	..	..	...	41Fh	N-N-S	0	11-10	30-0	..	N	N	None
Shamokin, Pa.‡	19	44	24	4.5	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	...	N	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	161	151	21.7	26	26	4.2	45Fh	T-..-..	100	15-15	15-15	G-Y	FP	N	None
Shelby, N. C.‡	14	64s	...	7.2s	..	..	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Shelbyville, Ind.‡	11	97	70	9.1	..	..	...	40Fh	N-..-..	0	0-0	0-0	..	FP	N	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N-..-..	0	12-0	..-..	..	N	N	...
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	38	37	5.0	..	..	...	40Sh	N-..-..	..	0-0	In-In	N	N	N	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	84	29	6.5	8	7	1.3	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-0	12-0	C	-F	AF	F-M
Sherman, Tex.	17	139	109	15.4	22	22	2.9	45Fh	N-..-..	75	15-15	15-15	N	F	N	None
Shorewood, Wis.†	15	116	79	20.1	3	3	.6	39+Sh	T-T-H	0	14-5	12-6	C-Y	FP-G	F	*-M
S. Charleston, t, W. Va.	10	87	56	7.6	..	..	...	44Sh	S-..-..	0	15-0	15-0	N	FP	F	P-X
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	72	57	12.2	11	10	2.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	N	FP-M
South Orange, N. J.	14	...	...	...	..	..	...	43+Sh	T-S-S	95	15-7	15-15	EP-Y	FP-G	FJ	State
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	109	81	17.3	15	15	3.2	40N	*-S-S	100	10-10	26-26	E	N	N	None
South Portland, Me.‡	16	292	102	...	..	..	...	37Fh	N-..-S	0	14-0	..-..	..	-All	N	FP-A
South River, N. J.‡	11	43	34	7.9	19	19	3.8	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-GP	N	None
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N-S-S	0	14-7	15-0	..	-All	FU	P-C
Southbridge, t, Mass.	17	141	90	18.7	..	..	...	40Fh[2]	S-..-..	0	14-14	In-0	N	All	U	State
Statesville, N. C.†	11	79	49	7.1	31	31	4.1	45Fh	N-..-..	..	14-7	..-..	N	-P	N	None
Staunton, Va.†	13	106	99	8.3	11	11	1.6	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1945 (in thousands)									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Steelton, Pa.	13	58	52	7.5	15	13	2.5	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–10	0–0	..	P	N	None
Sterling, Ill.	11	95	66	9.6	..	..	...	40Fh	N–..–..	0	14–0	0–0	N	FP	N	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	45Fh	N–H–H	0	14–7	30–12	..	FP–G	AFU	FP-M
Stillwater, Okla.	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	48S	S–T–T	25	14–14	14–14	G	F	N	None
Stoneham, t, Mass.‡	11	110	93	16.1	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	State
Stowe, tp, Pa.	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Stratford, t, Conn.‡	23	144	141	22.6	..	..	...	38Fh	S–..–..	0	14–7	0–0	CE	FP	N	...
Streator, Ill.	15	84	48	9.0	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	14–0	In–In	C	FP	AF	FP-M
Struthers, Ohio	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	T–T–H	0	14–14	..–..	E	FP–G	N	FP-M
Suffolk, Va.†	*11*	136	110	17.7	..	..	...	39FH	N–S–S	0	10–0	10–10	..	N	N	None
Summit, N. J.†	16	152	111	23.8	..	..	...	38+Fh[2]	N–*..*	10	14–7	14–14	G	–GFP	N	...
Sumter, S. C.	16	100	75	...	9	9	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–7	In–In	..	–GP	N	None
Sunbury, Pa.	15	50	28	4.3	..	..	...	35+Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	15–15	N	P	N	P–C
Swampscott, t, Mass.	11	112	95	19.3	8	5	1.1	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12–12	In–In	N	All	N	State
Sweetwater, Tex.†	10	121	64	12.7	24	12	2.5	44Fh	N–S–S	0	15–0	In–In	G–Y	F	N	None
Swissvale, Pa.	16	51	44	8.2	..	..	...	40Fh	S–T–S	0	12–12	30–30	N	N	N	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	253	242	28.4	49	49	8.3	45Fh	N–S–S	0	11–..	In–In	..	All	N	...
Tamaqua, Pa.‡	12	29	18	3.2	9	7	1.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	...
Temple, Tex.	15	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	..	10–10	0–0	..	F	N	...
Terrell, Tex.	10	66	27	4.4	34	18	3.1	48S	N–..–..	0	10–0	0–0	N	N	N	None
Texarkana, Ark.	12	60	41	8.0	..	..	...	43Fh	N–..–..	0	15–..	30–..	N	FP	F	FP–P
Texarkana, Tex.	17	110	106	16.3	..	..	...	40Sh	N–N–N	0	..–..	..–..	..	F	F	None
Thomasville, Ga.‡	13	94	94	8.4	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	15–7	0–0	N	N	N	...
Thomasville, N. C.	11	69	38	4.9	7	7	1.1	44Fh	N–H–H	0	10–..	In–0	E	FP	N	None
Tiffin, Ohio‡	16	72	59	9.2	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–7	0–0	E	FP–G	F	A–M
Tonawanda, N. Y.‡	13	89	80	16.3	16	16	3.4	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–All	N	A–M
Traverse City, Mich.	14	94	87	13.4	52	52	5.4	41Sh	N–H–H	100	14–14	12–12	N	–All	F	None
Trinidad, Colo.	13	77	47	8.2	33	12	3.8	44Fh	S–T–S	0	15–15	..–..	N	FP	F	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	83	50	10.3	29	10	2.8	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	185	110	18.3	22	22	4.0	40Sh	T–T–T	95	10–10	6–6	E	FP–G	AF	FP–A
Union, tp, N. J.	25	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	*–..–..	..	12–12	12–12	EP–Y	FP	J	State
Uniontown, Pa.	22	145	109	19.1	..	..	...	38Fh	N–S–S	0	14–14	0–0	AC	FP	N	FP–C
University Park, Tex.	14	129	...	19.4	16	..	4.2	44Fh	N–S–S	0	15–7	15–15	N	F	N	None
Urbana, Ill.	14	49	35	5.8	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	100	14–7	..–7	G	FP	F	A–M
Valdosta, Ga.	16	...	...	...	..	..	...	..Fh[1]	N–N–N	0	0–0	0–..	..	All	N	None
Vallejo, Calif.	*20*	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N–S–S	0	15–15	..–..	..	All	F	A–C
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	85	79	16.2	..	..	...	43Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	0–0	G	–All	U	A–..
Vancouver, Wash.†	19	203	188	38.6	25	24	4.7	39Fh	..–..–..	100	14–..	12–12	..	F	A	FP-M

Vandergrift, Pa.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Vicksburg, Miss.‡	24	171	153	21.7	61	54	6.7	40Fh	N–N–H	0	14– 0	In–..	G	FP	N	None
Victoria, Tex.‡	12	59s	...	7.3s	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	...
Vincennes, Ind.‡	18	113s	98s	11.6s	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	0– 0	0– 0	G	FP	F	None
Virginia, Minn.†	12	618	230	54.3	97	94	17.3	40Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 0	0– 0	N	FP–G	F	None
Wakefield, t, Mass.	16	117	70	14.3	60	48	9.2	44Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	0– 0	N	All	U	State
Walla Walla, Wash.‡	18	132	116	20.9	15	15	3.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	F	FP-M
Wallingford, Conn.	11	102	45	9.4	46	46	8.8	40Fh	N–S–S	0	14– 0	7– 0	..	All	U	None
Warren, Pa.	15	59	58	9.0	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	None
Watertown, S. D.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	40Fh[1]	S–N–S	75	12–12	0– 0	..	F	N	None
Watertown, Wis.	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	45Fh	N–..–..	..	14– 7	14– 0	C–Y	FP–G	N	FP-M
Waterville, Me.	17	131	51	7.9	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Watervliet, N. Y.†	16	121	102	15.5	23	23	3.2	35Fh	N–N–H	1	15– 0	..–..	C	–All	F	A–M
Waukesha, Wis.‡	19	257	237	27.9	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	A	FP-M
Waycross, Ga.‡	17	85	78	10.9	20	20	1.9	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	None
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	29s	22s	4.2s	..	..	...	40S	N–..–..	0	..– 0	In– 0	C	P	N	None
Webster, t, Mass.	13	166	60	10.3	10	7	1.8	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	State
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	100	14–14	30–30	..	N	N	None
Weehawken, tp, N. J.‡	14	141	131	39.0	..	..	...	38Fh	N–N–N	0	14–14	In–In	..	FP	F	...
Wellesley, t, Mass.‡	15	188	...	43.2	..	..	...	38Fh	T–S–S	0	14– 7	In–10	..	All	A	State
Wenatchee, Wash	12	79	60	13.8	12	11	2.3	39Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	12–12	G	FP	F	None
West Chester, Pa	13	45	45	6.9	2	2	.4	45Fh	N–..–..	0	15– 6	..–..	C	P	N	None
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	26	18	2.7	16	9	1.9	..Fh	N–..–..	..	..–..	..In–In	N	N	A	None
W. Springfield, t, Mass.‡	17	76	40	2.9	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	U	State
West Warwick, t, R. I.	18	54	42	6.1	..	..	...	41Fh	N–..–..	0	14–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Westbrook, Me.‡	11	187	64	18.2	..	..	...	33Fh	S–..–..	0	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Westerly, t, R. I.‡	11	96	82	13.4	..	..	...	33Sh	N–H–H	100	14– 7	0– 0	G	P	N	None
Westfield, Mass	19	...	...	...	..	..	...	38Fh	N–..–H	0	14–14	15–15	E	All	A	State
Westfield, N. J.	18	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–N–H	0	15– 0	In–In	..	–GFP	N	...
Wewoka, Okla.‡	10	39	29	4.4	29	6	1.0	44Fh	N–..–..	0	15–15	10–10	G	F	N	None
Weymouth, t, Mass.‡	24	166	144	32.6	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	A	State
Whiting, Ind.	10	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Whittier, Calif.	16	235	166	35.9	63	42	12.1	44Fh	T–X–X	55	12–12	12–12	..	–All	N	None
Willimantic, Conn.	12	...	...	...	..	..	...	33Fh	N–..–T	0	14– 7	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Wilmette, Ill.	17	104	81	17.6	9	9	1.8	44Sh	N–S–S	100	14–14	In–In	E	FP–G	F	None
Wilson, N. C.	19	...	...	...	..	..	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	12–..	0– 0	..	FP	N	...
Winchester, t, Mass.	15	158	132	21.6	10	10	1.6	38Fh	N–H–H	0	14–14	12–12	..	All	N	State
Winchester, Va.‡	12	44	38	5.4	4	3	.9	42Fh	N–N–S	0	7– 0	In– 0	G	F	N	...
Winnetka, Ill.	12	94	65	17.9	30	30	7.6	44Fh	H–H–H	100	12–12	12–12	G	FP–G	N	None
Winona, Minn.	22	148	133	19.6	14	13	1.5	44Fh	N–N–N	1	15– 7	In–12	P	FP–G	AF	None
Winthrop, t, Mass.	17	148	71	19.1	12	11	2.5	44Sh	N–..–..	0	14–14	0– 0	N	FP–G	N	State
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	117	94	15.1	..	..	...	39Fh	N–..–T	0	0– 0	0– 0	N	–All	F	FP-M
Woburn, Mass.†	20	115	115	...	8	8	...	35N	N–..–..	0	14–14	0–..	N	All	N	State
Wowster, Ohio‡	12	104	32	8.6	14	6	1.6	35+Fh	..–..–S	0	14– 0	14– 0	..	FP–G	F	A–M
Xenia, Ohio§	11	56	32	6.2	11	8	1.8	38Fh	T–H–H	0	0– 0	0– 0	E	FP–G	F	FP–C
Ypsilanti, Mich.†	12	211	...	...	54	..	...	44Fh	N–H–H	0	14–14	10–10	..	–All	FS	F–*

Notes on Personnel Data, Table X

[1] Employees work a full day on Saturday with a half-day off during the week in the following cities: Dothan, Ala.; Elmhurst, Ill.; Lawrence, Mass.; Minot, N. D.; and Denton, Tex. In the following cities a full staff works Saturday mornings with a skeleton staff on duty the remainder of the day: Hot Springs, Ark.; Valdosta, Ga.; Henderson, Ky.; Worcester, Mass.; Kirkwood, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Rocky Mount, N. C.; Cambridge and Lima, Ohio; Guthrie, Okla.; Watertown, S. D.; Cleveland, Tenn.; and Fairmount, W. Va. Employees who work Saturdays in Escanaba, Mich., have Mondays off.

[2] City hall administrative and clerical employees do not work on Saturdays during summer months in the following cities: Athol, Attleboro, Fitchburg, Needham, Saugus and Southbridge, Mass.; Asbury Park, Long Branch, Lyndhurst, and Neptune, N. J.; Hempstead, N. Y.; Cranston, R. I.; Cudahy and West Allis, Wis. In the following cities only a skeleton staff works half a day during summer months: Portland, Me.; Everett and Waltham, Mass.; Concord, N. H.; Harrison, Summit and Teaneck, N. J.; Easton, Pa.; and Racine, Wis. Employees in Plainfield, N. J., work only every other Saturday during summer months. In Cranford and Hillside, N. J., a special summer schedule exists.

Alton, Illinois: Payroll shown does not include earnings of four judicial employees.

Bay City, Michigan: City hall administrative and clerical employees, skilled workers and unskilled laborers, all receive straight time in payment of overtime for first one and one-half hours, time-and-one-half for additional hours worked, and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Burlington, Iowa: Information for water-supply not included.

Carthage, Missouri: Includes information for 50 election employees earning $60.

Durham, North Carolina: The majority of unskilled laborers either receive straight time for extra hours worked or time-and-one-half during the week with double time for Sunday and holiday work.

East Hartford, Connecticut: Includes information for 1,064 election employees earning $1,310.

Fremont, Ohio: City hall administrative and clerical employees receive $0.75 per hour for overtime work.

Glendale, California: City hall administrative and clerical, skilled workers and unskilled laborers all receive straight time for first eight hours of overtime and time-and-one-half for hours beyond eight hours.

Highland Park, Michigan: Includes information for 109 election employees earning $1,717.

Ithaca, New York: Information for sewers included with that shown for city government enterprises.

Key West, Florida: Information for streets and hospitals not included.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin: Information for water-supply and electric light or power not included.

Miami, Florida: Includes information for 187 election employees earning $2,440 and 450 temporary situation and waste removal employees engaged in clean-up work after hurricane.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: Information is from annual budget for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1945 and is estimated at one-twelfth of the annual salary appropriation.

New Rochelle, New York: Unskilled laborers receive $0.75 per hour for overtime work.

Orlando, Florida: Information for water-supply and electric light or power not included.

Phoenix, Arizona: The skilled workers and unskilled laborers receive time off for overtime work during the week and double time for overtime work on Sundays and holidays.

Rock Island, Illinois: Includes information for 222 election employees earning $2,529.

Salem, Massachusetts: City hall administrative and clerical employees receive $0.80 per hour for overtime work.

San Francisco, California: Information is from annual budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and is estimated at one-twelfth of the annual salary appropriation.

Scottsbluff, Nebraska: Includes information for 54 election employees earning $208.

Somerville, Massachusetts: Includes some four-week, as well as monthly, payrolls that are not separable.

South Pasadena, California: City hall administrative and clerical employees receive payment of straight time for extra hours worked during the week with double time for Sunday and holiday work.

Summit, New Jersey: Skilled workers and unskilled laborers receive $1.00 per hour for overtime work.

Union, New Jersey: City hall administrative and clerical employees receive $1.00 per hour for overtime work.

Sources of Information: Personnel

Sources of Statistics: Personnel

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Civil Service Agencies in the United States, a 1940 Census. 1940. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Roster of civil service agencies showing name, legal basis, composition of commission or board, title and method of selection of executive officer (city agencies).

—Supplement, 1943. 10pp.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Monthly Labor Review.* Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Changes in cost of living in 33 cities; trend of employment and payrolls in 13 metropolitan areas; index of retail food costs in 51 cities.

—State, County and Municipal Survey; Government Employment and Payrolls 1929 through 1938. Washington, D.C. 1941–43. Individual reports for selected cities, counties, and states.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Government Employment. Issue for October each year gives employment and payroll data for cities and issue for April gives distribution of all public employment.

—Retirement Systems for State and Local Government Employees. Final report. 1943. 144pp. Pension coverage, number of beneficiaries, benefit payments for retirement systems. Also employee contributions, government contributions, and benefit payments for all pension systems in all cities over 100,000 and in many cities of less than 100,000.

Selected Standard References: Personnel

Merit System Installation. By Members of the Public Administration Service Staff. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 58pp. $1.50.

Municipal Personnel Administration. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Third edition, 1942. 429pp. $7.50.

Personnel Manual. City Manager, Saginaw, Michigan. Revised, 1943. 28pp. 60 cents.

Personnel Programs for Smaller Cities, as Exemplified by Installations in Various Cities in Michigan. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 46pp. 75 cents.

Policies and Practices in Public Personnel Administration: (1) Employee Training in the Public Service. Milton Hall, chairman. 172pp. $2.50. (2) Public Relations of Public Personnel Agencies. William E. Mosher, chairman. 259pp. $2.50. (3) Position-Classification in the Public Service. Ismar Baruch, chairman. 404pp. $4.50. (4) Employee Relations in the Public Service. Gordon R. Clapp, chairman. 246pp. $2.50. (5) Recruiting Applicants for the Public Service. J. Donald Kingsley, chairman. 200pp. $3. (6) Oral Tests in Public Personnel Selection. Samuel H. Ordway, chairman. 174pp. $3. Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941-43.

Public Personnel Administration. By William E. Mosher and J. Donald Kingsley. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1941. 671pp. $5.

Readings in Public Personnel Administration. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 156pp. $1.25; $1 to members.

Retirement Plans for Public Employees. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 12pp. 25 cents.

Retirement Systems for State and Local Government Employees; 1941. Final edition. Bureau of the Census, Washington, 25, D. C. 1943. 144pp.

State Retirement Plans for Municipal Employees. By A. A. Weinberg. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 8pp. 35 cents.

You and Your Job With the City of Wichita City Manager, Wichita, Kansas. 1945. 38pp.

New Books and Pamphlets: Personnel

An Act to Provide for a Municipal Employees' Retirement System. State Legislature, Lansing, Michigan. 1945.

Adjusting the New Employee to the Job. Michigan Civil Service Commission, Lansing. 1945. 30pp.

Advances in Personnel Administration. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 30pp.

Agency Liquidation or Reduction; A Procedural Guide. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C. 1945. 15pp.

An Analysis of Sick Leave Programs for Government Employees. New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, 605 Broad Street, Newark 2. 1944. 12pp.

Annual Salaries of Municipal Officials. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1945. 14pp. 50 cents.

Apprentice Training for Returning Servicemen. United States War Manpower Commission, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 12pp.

Brief Presented to the Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans Relative to the Pension Systems for Policemen and Firemen. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3. 1946. 14pp.

Brief Presented to the Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans Relative to the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3. 1946. 8pp.

Civil Service Act and Rules. Department of Personnel, Municipal Courts Building, St. Louis 3. 1945. 75pp.

Civil Service in Wartime. By Leonard D. White. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37. 1945. 53pp. $2.50.

Civilian Personnel Officers Handbook. Army Service Forces, War Department, Washington, D.C. 1945.

Civilian Personnel Standard Operating Procedures. Director of Civilian Personnel and Training, War Department, Washington, D.C. 1945.

Collective Bargaining by Supervisory and Technical Personnel. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. 1945. 4pp. 10 cents.

Counseling Methods for Personnel Workers. By Annette Garrett. Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1945. 187pp. $2.

Demobilization and Stabilization of the Civil Service. National Civil Service League, 67 West 44 Street, New York 18. 1945.

Educational Preparation for Public Administration; A List of Colleges and Universities Offering Programs of Training. Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 13pp.

Effective Civil Service; A Guide to Personnel Administration for the Benefit of the Community. New York State Department of Civil Service, Albany 1. 1945. 35pp.

Employee Counseling; A New Viewpoint in Industrial Psychology. By Nathaniel Cantor. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 167pp. $2.

Employee Organizations and the Government Service. National Civil Service League, 67 West 44 Street, New York 18. February, 1946. 27pp.

Employment of Veterans. Department of Manufacture, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 27pp.

Employment Procedures; Selection-Recruitment-Placement; A Selected List of References. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 27pp.

Evaluating Personnel Management. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 94pp.

Examination of the Personnel Program; A Method of Analysis. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10. 1945. 16pp.

Executive Compensation and Accomplishment. By Harry Arthur Hopf. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 22pp. 75 cents.

Government and Union-Employer Relations; An Analysis of Statutes and Administrative Regulations. By Leifur Magnusson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 36pp. $1.

Government Jobs and How to Get Them. Edited by Sterling P. Spero. J. B. Lippincott Company, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia 5. 1945. 358pp. $2.95.

Group Health Insurance and Sickness Benefit Plans in Collective Bargaining. By Helen Baker and Dorothy Dahl. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. 1945. 89pp. $1.50.

Guaranteed Annual Wages. By Jack Chernick and George C. Hellickson. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 1945. 146pp. $2.50.

Guaranteed Wages the Year Round. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 24pp. 10 cents.

Handbook for Employees. City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Los Angeles. 1945. 43pp.

Handbook for Municipal Officials. By Walter R. Darby. Department of Taxation and Finance, State House, Trenton, New Jersey. 1945. 65pp.

Handbook of Occupational Groups and

Series of Classes Established Under Federal Position-Classification Plan. United States Civil Service Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945.

Handbook for Translation of Armed Service Experience into Terms of Requirements for Civilian Positions in the Federal Service. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 1945.

A Handbook on Wage Incentive Plans. War Production Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 39pp. 10 cents.

Health Programs for Government Employees. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 1945. 10pp.

How Can Civil Service Personnel Methods Be Improved? Town Hall, Los Angeles, California. 1945.

How to Prepare Forms for Wage and Salary Adjustments; A Guide for Securing Approval of War Labor and Salary Stabilization Unit. Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 2201 M Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C. 1945. 106pp. $2.

How to Train Your Assistants. By Richard N. Netherill. National Foremen's Institute, Inc., Deep River, Connecticut. 1945. 20pp. 25 cents.

Human Leadership in Industry. By Sam A. Lewisohn. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1945. 112pp. $2.

Human Relations in Industry. By Burleigh B. Gardner. Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4. 1945. 307pp. $4.

Importance of Joint and Equal Representation in the Operation of Employee Suggestions Systems. War Production Board, Washington, D.C. 1945. 9pp.

Individualized Executive Selection, Training and Follow-Up. By Rexford Hersey. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 23pp.

Investigation of Civilian Employment; Report of the United States House of Representatives. House Committee on Civil Service. Washington, D.C. 1945. 110pp.

Job Placement Reference with Introduction to the Job Placement Technique. By Keith Van Allyn. National Institute of Vocational Research, Inc., 215 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles 13. 1945. 361pp. $10.

Key to Municipal Civil Service in Portland, Oregon. Municipal Reference Library, 310 City Hall, Portland 4. 1945. 32pp.

Labor Policy of the Federal Government. By Harold W. Metz. Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 284pp. $2.50.

Leader's Guide to Clerical Training. Army Service Forces, Civilian Personnel Division, War Department, Washington, D.C. 1944. Unpaged.

Manual of Personnel Policies. Division of Social Welfare, State of Minnesota, St. Paul. 1946. 11pp.

(1) Meeting Personnel Requirement of Reconversion. 71pp. (2) Planning Supervisory Development. 28pp. (3) Trends in Union Demands. 1945. 24pp. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945.

Meeting the Problems of Reconversion; Program Summary of a Special Conference of Agency Members Concerning Personnel Policies and Methods to Accomplish the Readjustment of the Public Service by Peacetime Operation. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 22pp. $1.

The Merit System in Public Employment for Louisville. By Prentiss M. Terry. Civil Service Board, 300 City Hall, Louisville 2, Kentucky. 1945. 15pp.

Municipal On-the-Job Training for War Veterans. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. February 15, 1946. 4pp.

Municipal Salaries in Massachusetts, 1944. Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. 1945. 31pp.

Newark Public Library's New Position Classification and Pay Plan. Public Library, Newark, New Jersey. 1945. 19pp.

New York (state) Temporary Salary Standardization Board. Eighth Report. Albany, New York. 1945.

Official Salary Plan of the County of Wayne, Michigan. Wayne County Civil Service Commission, 2200 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26. 1945. 20pp.

Operating the Unionized Office. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 28pp.

Orienting the New Employee; An Instructor's Guide to Orientation Training. Army Service Forces, Civilian Personnel Division, War Department, Washington, D.C. 1944. Unpaged.

Paid Vacations in American Industry in 1943 and 1944. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 30pp. 10 cents.

Pensions for Police and Firemen; Report Pursuant to Proposal 182. Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield, Illinois. 1945. 32pp.

The Personnel Functions in Municipal Management. By Clarence E. Ridley. *Public Personnel Review*, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. July, 1945, pp. 161-165. $1.50.

Personnel Problems of the Postwar Transition Period. By Charles A. Myers. Committee for Economic Development, 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1944. 54pp.

Personnel Records and Controls; A Check-

LIST FOR EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 5pp.

PERSONNEL RELATIONS; THEIR APPLICATION IN A DEMOCRACY. By J. E. Walters. Ronald Press Company. 15 East 26 Street, New York 10. 1945. 547pp. $4.50.

(1) PERSONNEL RULES OF THE CITY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS. 17pp. (2) CLASS SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS. 70pp. Department of Personnel, City Hall, Amarillo. 1944.

PERSONNEL SALARIES AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BUDGETS. Dartnell Corporation, 4660 North Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago 40. 1945. 32pp.

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AS AN AID TO SUPERVISION. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 1945. 14pp. 10 cents.

POST-WAR OCCUPATIONAL PLANS OF SOLDIERS. Army Service Forces, War Department, Washington, D.C. 1945. 26pp.

PRACTICE MANUAL FOR TYPISTS IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 1944. 22pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON EFFICIENCY RATINGS ADMINISTRATION. Council of Personnel Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 61pp.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSONNEL. By Henry Beaumont. Longmans, Green and Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. 1945. 306pp. $2.75.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1929-39, AND POST-WAR IMPLICATIONS. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 31pp.

REEMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS. REVISED EDITION. *Time, Inc.,* 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 60pp.

REPORT OF SALARY SURVEY OF NON-SUPERVISORY OFFICE WORKERS, CONDUCTED IN NOVEMBER, 1945. Office Management Association of Chicago, 105 West Madison Street, Chicago 2. 1945. 4pp.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION OF CIVIL SERVICE LAWS. Government Printing Office, Washington 25 D.C. 1945. 16pp.

SALARY AND WAGE ADMINISTRATION. By R. W. Ellis. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 120pp. $1.50.

SALARY AND WAGE ADMINISTRATION IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE; HEARINGS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 30 cents.

SALARY RATES OF OFFICIALS IN 159 OREGON CITIES. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1945. 17pp. 25 cents.

SCHENECTADY AND OTHER CITY SALARY ADJUSTMENTS SINCE PEARL HARBOR. Bureau of Municipal Research, 20 Jay Street, Schenectady, New York, 1945. 4pp.

SENIORITY IN VETERAN REEMPLOYMENT. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 46pp.

SERVICE EMBLEM AWARD TO CITY EMPLOYEES. City Auditor, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. 1945. 8pp.

SICK-LEAVE PROVISION IN UNION AGREEMENTS. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 7pp. 5 cents.

SOCIAL LEADERSHIP: ESSENTIALS OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSION TECHNIQUES OF SPECIAL VALUE IN SUPERVISORY TRAINING PROGRAMS IN CONNECTION WITH WAR PRODUCTION TRAINING. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 42pp. 10 cents.

(1) SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM. 11pp. (2) EXPLANATION OF THE MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT ACT. 16pp. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1945.

SOUND PENSION PLANS FOR CONNECTICUT MUNICIPALITIES. Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, 21 Lewis Street, Hartford 4. 1945. 28pp.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES PAMPHLET NO. MUN.-1; MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 4pp. 35 cents.

STATE INSTITUTIONAL EMPLOYEE MAINTENANCE POLICIES. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 88pp. $1.

STATE ORGANIZATION FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES. By John F. Duff, Jr. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California. Berkeley. 1944. 25pp. 50 cents.

SUBSTANDARD WAGES: AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR EXTENT AND EFFECT, AND WHAT MUST BE DONE TO ESTABLISH A HIGHER WAGE LEVEL. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 15 cents.

SUBSTANDARD WAGES. REPORT FROM UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE TO THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR. 1945. 14pp.

SUPERVISING PEOPLE. By George D. Halsey. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1946. $3.

SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES: A NEW PROBLEM IN LABOR RELATIONS. Research Institute of America, 292 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 24pp.

SUPERVISORY TOOLS FOR RECONVERSION. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 1945.

TECHNIQUES IN THE NEGOTIATION OF THE LABOR CONTRACT. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. 1945. 4pp. 10 cents.

TRENDS IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. By S. T. Williamson and Herbert Harris. The Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 253pp. $2.

VETERAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE; A BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR PERSONNEL OFFICERS. Municipal Reference Library, 300 City Hall, Los Angeles. 1945. 7pp. 5 cents.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE. Department of City Civil Service, City Hall Annex, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Unpaged.

WAGES DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD. National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 76pp. 25 cents.

WARTIME PAY ADJUSTMENTS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES. Report of a Joint Survey of the Council of State Governments and the Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 17pp. 75 cents.

WAYNE COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND ITS VETERANS' PROGRAM. Wayne County Civil Service Commission, 2200 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26. 1945. 11pp.

WHAT THE FOREMAN NEEDS FOR SUCCESS. National Foremen's Institute, Inc., Deep River, Connecticut. 1945. 16pp. 25 cents.

WHITHER THE MERIT SYSTEM. National Service League, 67 West 44 Street, New York 18. 1945. 24pp. 25 cents.

YOU AND YOUR JOB WITH THE CITY OF WICHITA. Revised Edition. City Manager, City Hall, Wichita, Kansas. 1945. 38pp.

YOUR JOB WITH THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, City Service Commission, 716 City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1946. 39pp.

Selected Periodicals: Personnel

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA NEWS LETTER. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $5; free to members.

JOURNAL OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. (Monthly except August.) American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Federation Building, Madison 1, Wisconsin. $1.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $3.50.

PERSONNEL. (Bimonthly.) American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. $3.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. (Monthly, September to June.) Society for Personnel Administration, P. O. Box 266, Washington 4, D.C. $3.50.

PERSONNEL JOURNAL. (Monthly, September to June.) The Personnel Research Foundation, 60 East 42 Street, New York 17. $5.

PUBLIC PERSONNEL REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $5.

PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Administration
Assessment
Budgeting
Purchasing
New Sources of Municipal Revenue
Municipal Reserve Funds
Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates
The Municipal Debt Situation

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1945 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT
BUDGETING PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

Municipal revenue matters overshadowed all other phases of local government financial administration in the United States during 1945. The realization that substantial changes had taken place during the past 10 years in municipal revenue structures became general. Legislative bodies at the state and local levels both became more interested in getting something done about local revenues. Municipalities generally were free from municipal debt troubles because of the low rates of interest prevailing and the continued reduction of state and local debt. Municipal reserve funds for capital improvements continued to be built up. Little was accomplished in the way of accounting improvements, although there was enough to indicate that substantial developments would take place during 1946.

Revenues. There was more constructive discussion of municipal revenues in 1945 than there had been for two decades. State legislatures dealt with the problem in a constructive manner. Comprehensive reports of state and local committees became available. The cities themselves were taking steps to improve their revenue position.

Local admissions taxes were adopted by some places and discussed by others. In California the voters of San Bernardino, Redondo Beach, and Stockton approved admissions taxes. A similar tax was also adopted by Atlantic City as part of its new revenue code. Other municipalities had the tax under consideration at the end of the year.

The city of Baltimore received from the legislature of the state of Maryland the widest grant of authority a city could have. It was given permission by legislative act to use any revenue measures it saw fit during the years 1946 and 1947.

A renewed interest in the use of parking meters was indicated by the large number of inquiries on this subject received by the Municipal Finance Officers Association from cities in Canada and the United States. Gasoline taxes were adopted by the cities of Clanton and Waverly, Alabama. Columbus, Ohio, adopted a 5 per cent consumers' utility tax on all gas, electric, telephone, and water bills.

The number of special studies on municipal revenues through the year was great. The New York State Commission on Municipal Revenues brought out a report which would revise state grants-in-aid and state-shared taxes rather drastically. Outstanding reports were given by special agencies in Toledo, Ohio; Richmond, Virginia; and Madison, Wisconsin. The Kentucky Municipal League sponsored a study of municipal revenues in that state to be carried out by Professor James W. Martin of the University of Kentucky. The California League of Cities also sponsored several studies. The Municipal Finance Officers Association likewise completed its study, *Where Cities Get Their Money*. This is a comprehensive, detailed study of the non-property tax revenues used by cities generally in the United States and Canada.

State-shared Revenues. The legislation pertaining to state sharing with localities of certain revenues was extensive. Iowa added one cent to its gasoline tax, 40 per cent of which will go to municipalities. Pennsylvania municipalities will receive part of the gasoline tax for the first time; $8,500,000 will be distributed for the 1945-1947 biennium. Michigan revised its intangibles tax and shared about $6,500,000 with the municipalities. At the same time the Michigan legislature voted to reimburse municipalities for the $2,000 real estate exemption granted to veterans. Michigan will also share the sales tax on liquor with localities. The city of Flint, for instance, estimates that it will receive $275,000 from this source. South Carolina municipalities will receive 12 cents per gallon of the state tax on liquor, 15 per cent of the state revenue from liquor licenses, and 12½ per cent of the state tax on beer sold in the municipalities. South Carolina municipalities expect $270,000 a year in additional revenue from these sources.

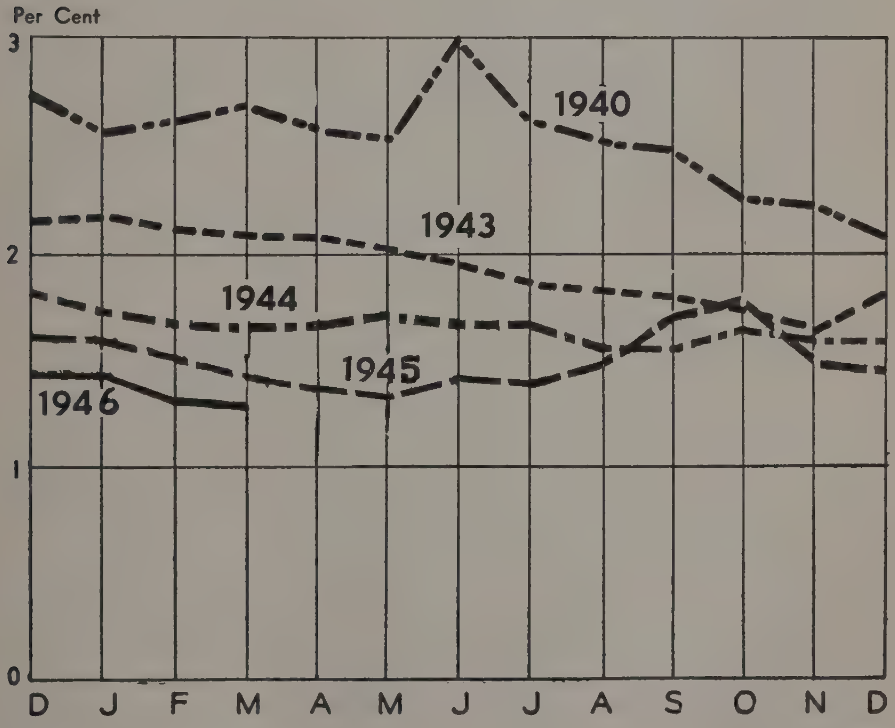
New York State gave $18,000,000 from the 2 per cent emergency state tax on utilities to the cities. South Dakota municipalities will get 25 per cent of the 10 per cent tax on liquor collected by the state. Washington will continue its aid to localities; the communities which grew during the war will not be penalized since cities will receive their allocation on the basis of wartime population or 1940 census, whichever is higher. California, too, provided for population increases in allocating state collected, locally shared taxes. In addition to the state shared taxes, New York appropriated $5,000,000 to reimburse municipalities for unusual snow removal expense during the winter of 1944. Pennsylvania appropriated $1,000,000 for matching grants to municipalities for the preparation of public works plans and specifications. Washington state also set aside $10,000,000 for postwar public works in municipalities.

All of these developments indicate unusual interest and foreshadow improved financial standing for municipalities.

Municipal Debt. Municipal debt problems during 1945 presented no unusual difficulties. According to the Bureau of the Census, municipal debt at the close of 1945 was $16,552,000,000 compared with $17,426,000,000 at the end of 1944. This was the aggregate of state and local debt outstanding. The volume of new municipal bond issues during 1945 increased over 1944. In 1945 the volume of new issues was $819,000,000, while in 1944 it was $698,358,515. In 1945 the volume of refunding was less than it was in 1944, so that the volume of new issues may be considered far greater than in 1944.

The Bond Buyer's index of municipal bond prices on January 1, 1946, was 1.42 per cent compared with 1.62 per cent on January 1, 1945. The index reached a new low point on May 1, 1945, when it stood at 1.35 per cent. These low interest rates encouraged some refunding to reduce the debt burden.

Several important legal cases were considered. The so-called Port of New York Authority Case or "Shamberg Case" was decided early in the year by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Port Authority; the court held that the Port of New York Authority was not subject to taxation on the income from its bonds under a statutory provision that the income of states and their instrumentalities was exempt from such taxes. A new threat appeared, however, in the Saratoga Springs case; in this case the United States Treasury is seeking to tax the income from the bottling of water by the state of New York through a duly constituted state authority at Saratoga Springs. Many hearings were held on the so-called "Boren Bill" before the United States Congress. The bill seeks to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from exercising control over state and municipal securities. While the bill had not yet passed at the close of the year, the Securities and Exchange Commission stated that it



Source: The Bond Buyer

MUNICIPAL BOND YIELDS: 1940 THROUGH 1945 AND TO MARCH 1, 1946

This index averages bond yields of 20 large cities; yields vary inversely with bond prices.

would make no further attempt to put through the rule by which it had previously attempted to gain some control over state and municipal securities.

With developments during the year pointing to a larger volume of municipal bonds coming on the market in 1946 and 1947, the need is indicated for revision of laws regarding sale notices and for more careful sale procedure on the part of municipalities selling bonds.

Several debt free cities appeared during the year. The city of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, paid off its last debt. Connecticut reported 25 local governments as entirely debt free compared with six debt free municipalities twenty years ago. In Massachusetts more than 80 towns out of 312 in the state were debt free, according to reports of the State Department of Corporations and Taxation. Several Wisconsin cities made progress toward building up funds large enough to retire their outstanding debt. Milwaukee has been mentioned before. Waukesha has a special sinking fund to retire all of its outstanding serial bonds. Berlin, Wisconsin, found its last outstanding bond during the year and purchased it to make the city debt free. Other Wisconsin cities have such reserves.

Financial Policy and Financial Reserves. The New York State Local Finance Law became effective September 1, 1945. This law consolidates all previous laws governing the indebtedness of municipalities, school districts, and special districts in the state of New York.

Municipalities continued to set up postwar reserves. Many of the laws governing such reserves were strengthened and modified. Oregon, for instance, wiped out all previous legislation on this subject and replaced it by a single statute. The new Oregon law provides a uniform procedure for the accumulation of reserves for all purposes by all local subdivisions, and broadens the purposes for which such reserves may be accumulated; municipalities may now build up reserves to finance any project, property, or equipment which the municipality or local subdivision has the power to construct or acquire.

Wisconsin cities were in a favorable position to set up reserves for postwar construction projects because of the amounts returned to them from the state income tax. Substantial reserves, in most cases earmarked for specific improvements, were reported by Menasha, Beaver Dam, Janesville, Kenosha, Appleton, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Wausau, Jefferson, Chippewa Falls, and others.

Accounting. During the war years cities did not make many accounting improvements because of the lack of equipment and trained personnel, although some progress was noticeable. In 1945 the cities of Austin, Texas, and San Diego, California, among the larger cities, completely revised their accounting from the bottom to the top. Detroit adopted a charter amendment which consolidated 38 operating funds into a single general fund. In addition to that, the city of Detroit installed standard receipt and expenditure classifications, eliminated the weekly detailed schedule of claims submitted to the city council, and transferred to the controller from the purchasing department the handling of all interdepartmental purchases.

The state of Washington passed legislation so that municipalities no longer need to have their claims notarized by vendors. The city of West Bend, Wisconsin, took advantage of a new law which relieved the city council of the drudgery of going over a detailed list of bills, submitted by creditors. This will be an administrative matter in the future. Longview, Washington, improved the accounting procedure in its public works department by setting up a complete accounting scheme there. There was some impetus given for improved audits by the reduction of surety bond rates in several states which had adequate and complete municipal audits throughout the entire state.

A classification of airport accounts and a manual for their use was issued by the Municipal Finance Officers Association. The local government department of the state of New Jersey issued a *Handbook for Municipal Officials* which is a complete financial handbook giving the legal duties of each official, outlining accounting procedure, and illustrating necessary accounting forms.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) had 1,998 members on December 31, 1945. During 1945 the Association noted a large return of its men from the armed forces, many of whom have gone back to their former positions.

During the year the Association made a comprehensive study of municipal revenues which will be of direct use to nearly every municipal government in the United States. The Association's committee on public employee retirement administration held a meeting in Chicago in July, 1945. This committee is revising its pamphlet, *Retirement Plans for Public Employees.* Scores of inquiries on this subject were answered and many cities and states were given direct assistance.

While no annual conference was held in 1945, regional meetings of the Association's state chairmen were held. Nearly all states were represented at these meetings. Out of the meetings of state leaders grew excellent state meetings in the fall of 1945.

Municipal Budgeting

By A. E. Buck

Institute of Public Administration, New York City

THE WAR period has produced little if anything in the way of new or improved budgetary methods in American cities. Indeed, makeshift planning has here and there displaced what had hitherto been regarded as fairly acceptable budgetary practice. This has resulted in limited budgetary scope, fictitious estimating, trick bookkeeping, and hidden expenditures. Such methods are not at all reassuring in any reasonable approach to the postwar problems of municipal finance. Sound budgetary procedure is needed to meet the curtailed resources, mounting costs, administrative overloading, and legislative confusion resulting from the impact of the war on municipalities. The improvisations of war years no longer provide even a temporary solution.

The general drift of budgetary affairs in some of the larger cities is quite revealing. New York's new mayor finds himself confronted with large expenditure increases while the city's revenues remain static. The city's subways, for example, are no longer able to meet their operating expenses from the revenues of the five-cent fare. The local taxpayers must therefore meet the operating deficit, the neglected maintenance costs, and the huge carrying charges of the subway debt, the latter annually amounting to some $56,000,000. While Philadelphia has approached what would appear to be a balanced budget for the first time in several years without the use of questionable estimating, it has delinquent taxes and charges outstanding on its books of over $22,000,000, or something like one-fourth of a year's revenue requirements. During the war years, Detroit appears to have had receipts of a temporary nature—sort of windfalls, as it were—which were used to finance increased operating expenses. Now the city government faces the unpleasant task of either increasing regular taxes or cutting down on current services. Providence finds itself in need of increased revenue with apparently no way of raising it unless the state legislature of Rhode Island can be persuaded to increase the state aid. Much the same situation exists in Baltimore. In Pittsburgh the city's tax base has been put through the wringer as a result of a swift drop in the assessments. Ten years ago a tax levy of 20.6 mills on land and 10.3 mills on buildings brought the city treasury more revenue than the 25 and 12.5 millage of the present time. Much of the reduction in assessments has been on land, which hits the city doubly hard under the existing scheme of taxation.

Here and there some improvements have been made which affect the handling of municipal budgets. In connection with the installation of machine accounting in both Battle Creek and Pontiac, Michigan, a system of budgetary control with departmental reporting has been set up. Something of a similar character has been installed in Springfield, Illinois. Waterbury, Connecticut, reports the establishment of a six-year budget plan. Eugene, Oregon, where the manager plan was recently adopted, reports the installation of a system of budgetary control with a simplified expenditure classification. Martinsville, Virginia, mechanized its accounting work and set up budgetary accounts. Moberly, Missouri, adopted its first budget, following the inauguration of manager government last year. Los Angeles County, California, produced a budget which is said to be notable for the completeness of its information.

In a few cases research agencies or taxpayers' organizations have made suggestions for improvements in municipal budgeting. The New Haven Taxpayers' Research Council has recently stressed the incompleteness of that city's budget. It seems that there is a considerable amount of unbudgeted receipts and expenditures, which are not merely bookkeeping transfers, and therefore should be incorporated in the city budget. The council also points to laxness in making additional appropriations during the fiscal year which tends to nullify the original budget plan. The Citizens' Bureau of Milwaukee has emphasized the need for joint budget action in that area. Five separate governmental agencies levy taxes on the property in the city of Milwaukee. These are the school board, the metropolitan sewerage commission, the county board, the board of vocational and adult education, and the city council. It is suggested that these five agencies should get together in the joint consideration of their budgets which are now prepared independently. Out of a total property tax of $31 per thousand for 1945, the city council levied only $10.13. The Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy of Baltimore suggested that a long-range program is needed in that city to correct the serious weaknesses in the existing budgetary policy. It went on to say that new or temporary taxes did not seem to be the answer to the city's budget problem, but that more fundamental readjustments were required.

In the field of state supervision of municipal budgeting, some legislation has been repealed or voided by the courts, and in at least two instances notable new laws have been enacted. After persistent criticism of Nebraska's uniform local budget law of 1943 for second-class cities and towns, mostly on the ground that many of its provisions were unworkable, it was repealed by the 1945 legislature. Particular objection was made to the requirement for budgeting the finances of municipally owned utilities. The League of Nebraska Municipalities, which sought the repeal of the law, has pledged itself to prepare a suitable bill on the subject for the consideration of the 1947 legislature. It has appointed a committee to work in conjunction with the state legislative council in studying the situation preparatory to writing the bill. During 1945 the Oregon legislature enacted amendments to certain sections of the 1943 local budget law. These amendments related mainly to working funds and the publication of budgets. The state supreme court declared them void purely on technical grounds having to do with the legislative procedure in considering the measure.

The Colorado legislature enacted a budget law applying to all municipalities in the state, except those cities operating under home rule charters. This law provides that a budget must be adopted annually by each of the municipalities. The budget document must show all proposed expenditures, including those for publically owned and operated utilities and other enterprises. It must reflect the actual or estimated deficits for prior years, debt redemption and interest charges during the budget year, and all anticipated income and other means of financing expenditures. All agencies of the municipality must prepare revenue and expenditure estimates, which must be submitted to the budget officer at least 50 days before the beginning of the fiscal year covered by the budget. A certified copy of the budget as adopted must be filed with the state tax commissioner, fund accounts must be kept and appropriation balances must be available at all times. Expenditures which have not been duly authorized by appropriations, must not be made from any fund.

The Wyoming legislature of 1945 enacted a state budget law for municipalities, which was sponsored principally by the Wyoming Taxpayers' Association. This law applies to all cities of over 4,000 population, all first-class school districts, and all counties, including county agencies. It provides a uniform fiscal year for all of these local agencies, beginning on July 1. It designates a budget officer for each local unit, and authorizes the state examiner to prepare the budget forms. The estimates, as prepared by the operating agencies of the municipality, must be submitted to the budget officer at least 30 days before the opening of the fiscal year to which the budget applies. The budget document must set forth a complete financial plan for the municipality, including a budget message and general budget summary, detailed estimates of revenues and expenditures, and complete drafts of ordinances to carry the budget into operation. Public hearings and publication of a summary of the budget in local newspapers are required. As soon as the budget is adopted, a copy must be filed with the state examiner. During the fiscal year, the budget officer of the municipality must furnish the state examiner with quarterly statements showing how the appropriations are being spent and the unexpended balances. Various provisions are carried in the law with respect to cash balances for operation, cash reserve funds, special assessments, tax shrinkage, working capital funds, and nontax receipts. A penalty is imposed on local officials for noncompliance with the provisions of the law.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

The year 1945 was one which presented serious problems in the realms of housing and federal relations but which at the same time recorded progress in such aspects of assessment administration as in-service training, supervision, and organization.

Housing and Real Estate Values. One of the most serious problems for assessors, as well as for many other government officials, was housing. Lack of sufficient housing led to a rapid increase in sales prices, many of which reached levels that appeared to most assessors to have little in common with a justifiable level of market value. On the other hand, it was perfectly clear that in most cities the general level of real estate values had risen. Assessors were thus faced with the problem of deciding the degree of change that had taken place, as well as whether such changes were temporary or permanent. The problem gave most assessors much concern all during 1945. In the month of October, the advisory council of the National Association of Assessing Officers met in Chicago, carefully discussed all angles of the problem, and issued the following statement:

(1) There has been a substantial general increase in real estate values during the war period. (2) Such increase varies materially among the different states of the nation, among different sections of any particular state, and among classes of property within a particular assessment jurisdiction. (3) In general increases have been greatest in residential property, especially among medium and low-priced groups. (4) In most recent sales of small residential properties there usually has been included an amount that might be called "premium for immediate occupancy," or "bonus for shelter," which should not be considered as a reflection of the value of the property. (5) Increases in value which may be traced to increases in the cost of labor and material are likely to remain, as there are no prospects that labor or material costs will decline in the near future. (6) Assessing officers who believe that assessments in their jurisdictions should be increased should not exceed as an upper limit the reproduction cost new, even where this is substantially below the price at which the property recently sold.

A survey conducted by the NAAO in the spring of 1945 among the largest cities indicated that the general rise in real estate values was just beginning to be reflected in increased assessed valuations. This survey was made to compare real estate assessments in 1945 with those of 1944. Increases were reported by 45 assessment jurisdictions; 17 reported some decreases, while the average for all was an increase of only eight-tenths of one per cent. If a similar survey is made in 1946, there is every reason to believe that the over-all picture will show a much larger increase in real estate assessments.

Federal Property. In the first half of 1945 there was a rising tide of alarm among the states over exemptions originating in some type of federal government interest. However, as the defeat of Germany was soon followed by the defeat of Japan, this concern showed a sharp falling off as the year drew to a close. Even so, there were no less than eight states which took positive action to meet the menace of federal government exemption. The action taken was largely to amend state laws so that the only property which received an exemption was such property that the state could not tax anyway. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the laws of many states exempt all federal property regardless of its nature or use. Even where Congress had expressly permitted states and local governments to tax federal property (as it had in the case of real estate owned by many federal corporations, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its numerous subsidiaries, including the Defense Plant Corporation), some states discovered that their own laws prevented them from taxing such property. Some changed their laws in 1943 to escape this situation, others took similar action in 1944, while eight waited until 1945. These states were Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

Also, many states have failed to protect their taxing power when enacting statutes ceding jurisdiction to the United States when the latter purchases or acquires tracts of land. Some states have wisely reserved jurisdiction to tax privately-owned property located on federal areas, but it seems probable that most states have not done so. One case occurred in 1945 where the small city of Franklin, New Hampshire, had to forego $12,000 in property taxes simply because the New Hampshire cession statute had failed to reserve its taxing power. Accordingly, it was held that the state was without power to impose any taxes against expensive privately-owned construction equipment located on a tract owned by the federal government. However, the attorney general of North Carolina held that privately-owned property located in national forests is taxable because the national forestry law provides that states shall retain taxing jurisdiction.

The problem of federally owned property and the taxes, or payments in lieu of taxes, that should be made has been before Congress ever since the war started. Extensive investigations have been made, numerous hearings have been held by the House Public Lands Committee, recommendations have been made by public and private organizations, and many bills have been drafted and introduced. But 1945 was like its predecessors in that no corrective legislation was forthcoming.

In-service Training. There was increased interest and activity in in-service training in 1945. At the University of Connecticut, which broke entirely new ground in 1944 by sponsoring a full-week school, another pioneering experiment was organized and carried out with success. As in 1944, a basic 30-hour course in assessment fundamentals was given again. In addition, an advanced 30-hour course devoted entirely to real estate appraisal, was also given. Taking its cue from the Connecticut example, a basic course was given at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College for Oklahoma assessors. Aldro Jenks, assessor of the city of Waterbury and prime mover and principal instructor in the Connecticut schools, was imported by Oklahoma authorities to organize and conduct the course in that state.

While the assessment schools held in Connecticut and Oklahoma were the only ones of the more formal type, many other states displayed activity in the field. A three-day school for Minnesota assessors, now an annual event, was again held at the Center for Continuation Study on the campus of the state university. It is a cooperative venture shared by the state university, state tax department, and the League of Minnesota Municipalities. The assessors' section of the Wisconsin Municipal League sponsored a two-day institute for assessors which was held at the state capitol. In Maine, the state tax assessor organized a series of 10 district instructional meetings, each lasting one day. A similar venture was carried out in Nebraska for the first time when the state tax commissioner conducted a series of 18 district schools, with an attendance of 897 persons. In the province of New Brunswick and in the state of Colorado, the assessing officials adopted resolutions strongly urging that in-service training programs be organized and pledging support to every effort made in that direction.

State Supervision. In a well-rounded program of state supervision, in-service training is a very important item, but there are others no less important. The number of state tax departments carrying on intelligent and enlightened methods of supervision of local assessments continues to increase. For example, in the state of Kentucky, the commissioner of taxation after careful study announced a series of recommendations which are desirable objectives. The division of assessment standards of the California State Board of Equalization furnishes considerable information to assessors in the form of legal opinions, court decisions, memoranda on office systems and appraisal procedures. Upon request the division assists assessors in their own offices with the assessment of special types of properties. Assistance is also given in the installation of up-to-date appraisal systems in counties where none previously existed. Improved procedures are constantly being developed by the division of assessment standards working in close cooperation with assessor's committees. The division also acts as a clearing house of information and publishes a bi-monthly news letter.

In similar vein, the department of taxation of Virginia last year launched a program to have adequate tax maps prepared for each county, and gave assistance in the development and installation of modern assessment procedures.

The property tax division of the Illinois Department of Revenue began the publication of a bulletin under the name, *Property Tax News,* which contains information on new legislation, court decisions, and other assessment matters. The staff of the division is available to help local assessors whenever called upon.

The Michigan State Tax Commission issues frequent bulletins containing important information on legislation, court decisions, rulings of the attorney-general, and so forth. It likewise has a special supervisory field staff of skilled appraisers whose assistance is made available to local assessors upon request. In addition, assessment examiners are permanently stationed in 4 districts in the state. It is the function of these examiners to work with and assist local assessors in the development of correct legal descriptions and the classification and evaluation of property. During the past few years the commission has become especially interested in the installation of modern assessment systems in Michigan cities; the first of such projects was started in 1943 in East Lansing and completed last year, and others were carried on in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. Several additional cities have opened negotiations looking toward similar projects.

There was but little real evidence during 1945 of a tendency to shift to the central agency the assessment of properties considered too complex for the average local assessing official or where central assessment for other reasons is believed to result in greater uniformity or justice. However, a special tax study advisory committee in Michigan recommended that the assessment of mining property be transferred to the state geologist, while in Nevada local assessors were required to assess automobiles according to valuations set by the state tax commission.

Organization. Credit for the outstanding organizational change must go to the state of Missouri, which adopted a new constitution last February containing a number of important provisions affecting assessment practice. Local assessors were relieved of all responsibility in connection with the administration of state income taxes, such duties being transferred to the newly-organized state department of revenue. The assessment date was changed from June 1 to January 1. Taxable property was divided into three groups: real estate, tangible personalty, and intangibles, and the legislature is authorized to permit taxation of each class at different rates. In Arkansas the corporation commission and the state department of public utilities were merged into the newly created Arkansas Public Service Commission.

In the personnel field, Nebraska passed legislation abolishing precinct assessors and requiring all counties with populations over 20,000 to employ county assessors on a full-time basis. This meant an increase of eight full-time assessors. At least two cities (Rockland, Maine, and Waterbury, Connecticut) changed from boards of assessors to single appointed assessors, with selection on a merit basis. Wauwautosa, Wisconsin, also provided for the selection of its city assessor on the basis of merit. In both Waterbury and Wauwautosa no residence restrictions were imposed. Bills were introduced in the Oregon legislature, but not passed, which would have provided for the election of assessors on a non-partisan ballot and limited candidates to qualified persons.

Tax Policy. In the matter of over-all tax policy, no sweeping changes can be reported. One of the most significant took place in the state of New Jersey, where the local property tax on intangibles was abolished. Minnesota made permanent its temporary repeal of the tax on money and credits. Arizona and Wisconsin enacted new personal property statutes. The Arizona act was to make sure that any taxes assessed against unsecured personal property were collected. The main purpose of the new Wisconsin law is to require returns to be filed on all tangible personal property used in trade or business. The state of North Dakota changed the legal assessment rate from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

Airline Tax Policy. At year's end the taxation of the property of commercial airlines was still an unsettled matter, although much progress had been made. The Civil Aeronautics Board had concluded its study and filed its report. The board's conclusions found widespread acceptance among tax administrators generally. Its recommendations were incorporated into a bill introduced by Representative Bulwinkle, but no action was taken during 1945. The most important recommendations of this report—recommendations truly revolutionary in their implications—are: (1) that Congress should prescribe a method of apportioning the several tax bases used by the states and localities so as to insure an equitable distribution among the states in which air carrier operations are carried on and (2) that a federal statute incorporate both a statement of the criteria for proper allocation and the specific formulas to be used, and that provision be made for a federal agency to interpret and administer these formulas.

Other recommendations of the report proposed formulas for the purpose of property, capital stock, and gross receipts taxes and for income taxes, suggested that an advisory committee to the allocation agency be established, specified the powers and functions of the allocation agency, and suggested that for the time being, at least, either the Treasury Department or the Civil Aeronautics Board act as such agency.

Professional Organization. Except for the fact that no national conference on assessment administration was held during 1945 because of wartime conditions, the work of the National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued as usual. Moreover, its membership was substantially increased and at the end of the year was slightly more than one thousand.

Municipal Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

Executive Director, National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.,
Washington, D.C.

Emergency problems of priorities, rationing, use of substitutes, and the purchase of federal surplus commodities continued to harass public purchasing agencies during 1945. Despite the fact that wartime controls of the War Production Board and Civilian Production Administration were being removed rapidly at the year end, it remained difficult, because of the economic dislocations of the war, to obtain materials, supplies, and equipment for the maintenance of essential public services.

Surplus Property. The availability of surplus war property and preference given municipalities by the Surplus Property Act of 1944 caused most states to enact legislation enabling municipalities to purchase surpluses without following usual municipal purchasing procedures involving advertising and competitive bidding. The Surplus Property Act provides that state and local governments be given first preference after the federal government in the purchase of surplus war property. In some states the state purchasing agency was designated as coordinator and distributor for municipalities in the purchase of these surpluses.

The experience of local governments in the purchase of surplus property was extremely disappointing. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, pointing out that governmental priorities were not being observed, requested the Mead Committee of the United States Senate to hold a public hearing on this subject. This hearing established the fact that governmental priorities provided by the Surplus Property Act were not being observed. As a result of the hearing, basic policies and programs were established by the Surplus Property Administration, and the disposal agencies recognized the existence of governmental priorities. However, only meager and generally unsatisfactory quantities of surplus war materials found their way into the hands of local governments during 1945.

Administrative Developments. Many important administrative developments occurred in governmental purchasing during the year. A simplification of purchasing procedure was made by the legislature of the state of Washington which eliminated the requirement of notarization of purchase vouchers of the state and its local subdivisions. Oshkosh, Wisconsin, centralized all municipal purchasing in the office of the comptroller. The voters of Berkeley, California, amended their city charter to liberalize amounts which might be purchased without the requirement of an ordinance. After a survey of various forms of surety bonds, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Kansas City, Missouri, abandoned the "name schedule" type of bond and substituted the "position" bond, resulting in substantial savings. The purchasing bureau of Montgomery County, Maryland, issued a purchasing manual containing procedures and regulations for purchase of supplies by the county. The department of purchase of New York City adopted new standard forms of contract proposals and contracts.

Administrative Surveys. Schenectady, New York, conducted extensive studies looking to the improvement of the city's purchasing structure and methods. The commissioner of purchase of New York City made a survey of the storehouses of Milwaukee and issued a report. Joseph W. Nicholson, purchasing agent of Milwaukee, made a survey of the purchasing and stores system of Cleveland, Ohio, and issued a report to the mayor of that city. He also helped the officials of Springfield, Massachusetts, in drafting an ordinance on jurisdiction of the purchasing department over contractual services, and he assisted in the training of a new purchasing agent for the city and board of education of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Mr. Nicholson also aided the Chinese National Government in the development of purchasing standards and specifications.

New Specifications. The New York City purchase department completed new specifications for highway materials and began preparation of revised specifications relating to sewer construction. The board of education of New York City developed new specifications for mimeograph ink and school textbooks.

Training. Two educational developments in the field of governmental buying took place during the year. A purchasing class was conducted at Marquette University Evening School, Milwaukee, sponsored by the purchasing agents' association of that city and directed by Joseph W. Nicholson. Two courses in hospital management covering standards of quality for institutional, medical, and surgical supplies were offered by the University Extension of Columbia University. The instructor was Dewey H. Palmer, research director of the Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies.

Publications. A number of publications of interest and importance to governmental buyers were issued during the year. The department of purchase of New York City issued a 155-page report summarizing the wartime activities of the department. *The National Directory of Commodity Specifications,* containing information on more than 35,000 specifications was issued by the National Bureau of Standards. The American Standards Association issued a new list of approximately eight hundred American standards and war standards. The Society of Automotive Engineers published the SAE *Handbook* presenting new standards in the automotive field. The American Society for Testing Materials issued its new book of ASTM *Standards,* containing 1,235 specifications and tests. The Society also issued a 1945 edition of its standards on plastics and standards covering rubber products and related materials. Connecticut issued a new state purchasing manual, while Virginia developed an extensive classification of supplies and materials purchased by the state for the guidance of using agencies.

Federal Activities. Several technical developments took place at the federal level of interest to all local government buyers. The Federal Specifications Board, composed of representatives from 10 government agencies, drafted regulations governing the operation of its 74 technical committees. The United States Standard Commodity Catalogue Committee presented to the United States Commodity Catalogue Board a report on a proposed standard commodity catalogue system. The Federal Trade Commission issued an important series of reports on distribution methods and costs of various industries.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (730 Jackson Place, NW, Washington 6, DC.), educational and technical organization of governmental buying agencies of the United States and Canada, dedicated to the improvement of governmental buying, carried on an active professional program during the year. The Institute's committee on standards and tests, under the chairmanship of Commissioner Albert Pleydell of the New York City department of purchase, has developed a classification of specifications and has drawn up a program for the development of special NIGP specifications. This committee has studied gasoline additives and the development of specifications for fire equipment and apparatus. The Institute is studying unified storehouse control procedure with a view to developing a report and recommendation of national interest. The Institute aided the Federal Trade Commission in several cases involving alleged collusive pricing practices and combinations in restraint of trade. The Institute also assisted the National Bureau of Standards in the development of a number of commercial standards. The Institute was requested to act as an advisor to the purchasing committee of the American Hospital Association. President Maurice G. Postley conducted a survey of methods of obtaining bids by purchasing agencies of boards of education of the country. The executive director of the Institute was named as an official consultant to the Surplus Property Administration on matters affecting governmental priorities. The 1945 annual conference and products exhibit of the Institute was postponed because of the ban on wartime gatherings until August 19–21, 1946.

New Sources of Municipal Revenue

THE SEARCH of the cities for sources of revenue which will serve as a good supplement to the general property tax continues, but in general still unsuccessfully. As indicated in other articles in this section, the states are taking an increased interest in the revenue plight of cities and the 1945 sessions of a number of state legislatures extended the sharing of state-collected revenues with the cities. Federal aid in the form of grants for highways and public works was also extended during the year, with further aid for health, education, and other special services in prospect. A few small cities have been able to finance the major part of their municipal services by revenue from other sources; an outstanding example of this is Gardena, California (population 9,319 in 1944), which reports in 1945 a per table tax on card clubs brought in more than the general property tax. But on the whole the cities must continue to rely heavily on the general property tax for the major share of their revenue.

An important study of the whole problem was made late in 1945 by the Municipal Finance Officers Association, and the report, *Where Cities Get Their Money,* appeared early in 1946. This report shows the most common sources of municipal revenue outside the property tax, attempts to determine what revenue sources are particularly suited for different types of cities, and analyzes some of the administrative problems presented by particular revenue sources. State commissions on local revenues in 1945 submitted reports in Michigan and New York and such agencies were created in five states for the purpose of surveying the revenue problem: California, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Among the larger cities which made comprehensive studies of their revenue problems are Baltimore, Madison, Richmond, and Toledo.

A comprehensive survey of new sources of revenue developed by cities with population over 5,000 in 1945 was undertaken by the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK early in 1946, and the results are presented here. Not included in this review are federal and state grants, sharing of state-collected revenues with cities, or increases in the general property tax.

No novel sources of revenue have been discovered by municipalities during the last year but several sources have been tapped for the first time by a number of cities. Service charges, particularly for sewerage and water service and for garbage collection, were adopted for the first time and increased by a large number of cities during the year, while amusement taxes proved to be next in popularity. Installation of parking meters and the adoption of an increase in business licenses and utility taxes were other important revenue sources.

Service Charges. Cities which instituted sewer rental charges, based on water consumption, number of fixtures, or flat rate, and netted considerable revenue therefrom, include Madison, Wisconsin ($334,479); Waco, Texas ($50,000); Upper Darby, Pennsylvania ($175,000); Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Alexandria ($12,000), Edgerton, Princeton, and Willmar ($6,000), Minnesota; Huntington Woods and Pleasant Ridge, Michigan; Jamestown, North Dakota; Ashland, Kentucky; Fort Myers, Florida ($30,000); Xenia ($16,000) and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Clinton, Oklahoma ($12,000); Denton ($45,000) and Edinburg ($21,600), Texas; Oelwein, Iowa ($15,600); and Charleston ($15,000) and Lombard ($13,200), Illinois. Kilgore, Texas, abandoned a sewer rental charge and three cities increased their sewer charges during the year: Tyler and Gainesville, Texas; and Muskegon, Michigan. Sewer connection charges were made for the first time by Baraboo, Wisconsin ($80 each) and increased by Memphis, Tennessee, from $12.50 to $25. Charges to users of the city sewer system outside of the city limits were inaugurated by Frankfort, Kentucky; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Newton, North Carolina; and Monterey, California. Memphis, Tennessee, now makes a charge on sewer users who do not obtain all their water from the city. Salem, Oregon, discontinued sewer service to areas outside the city limits with certain exceptions. (See Table XIX in this YEAR BOOK.)

Garbage and refuse collection charges were begun during the year by Lewiston, Pennsylvania (refuse collection $47,000); Newton, Kansas ($12,000); Vancouver, Washington ($85,849); Parkersburg, West Virginia; Lawrenceville and Pekin ($5,000) Illinois; El Dorado, Kansas (trash, $3,000); Anoka, Minnesota; Ferguson ($16,000) and Neosho ($20,000) Missouri; Plymouth, Indiana ($7,000); Stroudsburg ($7,000) and Ford City (ashes), Pennsylvania; Uvalde ($12,000), Electra ($7,560), Childress ($8,500), McKinney ($7,000), and Orange, Texas; Ontario, Monterey ($7,000), Manhattan Beach ($14,500), and San Fernando ($25,000), California; Fort Pierce, Florida ($21,000); Bedford and Athens, Ohio; Port Angeles, Washington ($22,000). Garbage collection rates have been increased by Sherman, Texas; Charleroi, Pennsylvania; and Norman, Elk City, and Duncan, Oklahoma. Livingston, Montana, levied a special garbage tax from which it expects to realize $13,900. Pascagoula, Mississippi, for garbage collection, and Pratt, Kansas, for garbage disposal, have levied special millage taxes. Ashtabula, Ohio, has taken over refuse collection and expects to receive $29,000 annually in service charges. Long Beach, New York, has taken over garbage collection. Ottawa, Kansas, receives a fee for the collection of garbage under contract with a private operator; Pratt, Kansas, makes a charge on business concerns in paper and trash disposal in the business district. Glencoe, Illinois, will receive $12,000 for collecting rubbish (tree trim) from parkways. Tulsa, Oklahoma, now collects garbage outside the city limits for a charge. Fees for garbage and trash collection were abandoned during the year by Guthrie, Oklahoma, and Youngstown, Ohio. (See Table XVIII in this YEAR BOOK.)

The Indiana legislature enacted a law permitting cities and towns to assess residents for trash and garbage collection. Minnesota passed similar legislation pertaining to Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

The following cities expect to raise substantial revenue from an increase in water rates (estimated amount in parentheses): Muskegon, Michigan ($100,000); Orange ($20,000) and Whittier ($25,000), California; Yakima, Washington; Sumter, South Carolina; Guthrie ($12,000), Pauls Valley ($7,500), and Elk City, Oklahoma; Gainesville, Texas ($80,000). Ada, Oklahoma, levied a special assessment of $1 per month for three months added to water bills to raise $11,000. Water rates for users outside the city limits have been increased by Sweet Home, Oregon, and Auburn, New York. The Dalles, Oregon, expects to raise $20,000 from a four-mill tax levy and a 25-cent charge on each water user for four years.

Miscellaneous service charges instituted during the year include a steam service charge in accordance with size of the meter by Escanaba, Michigan; fees from the corn drying plant in Madison, South Dakota; a charge for mowing lots by New Philadelphia, Ohio; and slaughtering fees in Milford, Massachusetts. The finance department of Dallas now makes a charge for the issuance of guaranteed tax certificates and for certain other such services. Fire protection has been discontinued for areas outside the city limits, with certain exceptions, by Salem, Oregon, and charges for such protection instituted by Saginaw, Michigan, and Auburn, New York.

Amusement Taxes and Licenses. Revenue derived from amusements seems to have received increased attention from city councils within the last year, especially in the form of taxes on mechanical amusement devices and on theater and similar admissions. License taxes on juke boxes, ranging from $7.50 to $35 per machine per year were imposed by 19 cities; Aurora, East Moline, West Frankfort, Mt. Vernon, Mattoon, and Chester, Illinois; Omaha, Nebraska; Detroit, Michigan; Jamestown, New York; East Chicago, Indiana; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; University City, Missouri; Beaver Falls, Homestead, and Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Woodbury, New Jersey; Stillwater, Minnesota; Portsmouth, Oregon; and Albia, Iowa. The Detroit ordinance is unusual in that it provides for both a license fee on each box and also a distributor's license fee based on a sliding scale; tax is estimated to yield from $30,000 to $40,000. Athol, Massachusetts, taxes Sunday juke boxes at $10 per machine per Sunday. Other kinds of coin operated amusement devices, particularly pin-ball machines, were taxed or licensed for the first time in 1945 by University City, Missouri; Missoula, Montana; Beaver Falls, Homestead, Indiana, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mattoon and Chester, Illinois; Woodbury, New Jersey; Stillwater, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Portsmouth, Oregon; and Youngstown, Ohio. Spokane, Washington, expects to realize $100,000 from a 5 per cent tax on operating income from slot machines, and Bremerton, Washington, $15,000.

Some of the taxes on admissions to movies, theatres, shows, exhibitions and the like, are based on a flat rate—two cents or three cents per ticket; others are fixed at a percentage of the admission charge, ranging from 2 per cent to 10 per cent. Cities which imposed such taxes during the year include Clanton, Ragland, and Sylacauga, Alabama; Chico, Colton, and San Bernardino, California; Norfolk, Virginia; Wheeling and Moundsville, West Virginia; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Charleston, South Carolina (all admissions except movies which are exempt by state law). Montgomery, Alabama, has imposed a 1 per cent gross receipts license fee on motion picture theaters; Aurora, Illinois, taxes theaters at 30 cents per seat; St. Peter, Minnesota, now licenses movie theaters: Wellston, Ohio, increased its theater license fee and provided for a new dance hall license. San Diego levied a tax on amusement parks of one cent per month per 1,000 square feet of floor space. West Palm Beach, Florida, charges a $300 fee for circuses and shows and other fees for various amusements; San Bernardino increased 100 per cent its business license for shows, exhibitions, and games; Detroit bases the fee for circuses on seating capacity and charges for the cost of building, health, and fire inspection services. Among miscellaneous revenue sources under this heading the Gardena, California, tax on card clubs mentioned above; a Philadelphia license fee of $20 for each bowling alley; a tax in Albany, Oregon, of 2½ per cent on the gross receipts from punch boards; and an Aurora, Illinois, tax on clubs.

Licenses and Fees. Taxicabs were licensed for the first time in a number of cities, including Houston, Texas (street rental charge of $60 for each cab); Davenport, Iowa ($25 per year for each cab); Memphis, Tennessee; Hampton, Virginia (license for taxi drivers); West Frankfort and Mattoon, Illinois; Sweetwater, Texas (2 per cent on the gross receipts of taxis), and Fort Worth, Texas (2 per cent on gross receipts to replace a license of $25 per cab); and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Redondo Beach, California, expects to obtain 24 per cent of its revenue from business licenses. Other cities which enacted new business or occupational license ordinances during the year from which they expect to obtain considerable additional revenue include Lynwood, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Gardena, Hawthorne, and Maywood, California; Indianapolis, Indiana; York, Pennsylvania; Lima, Ohio; Skokie, Illinois; Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; Thomasville, Georgia; Moberly, Missouri; Eugene, Oregon; and Eunice, Louisiana.

Beer and liquor licenses were increased by Racine, Wisconsin; Mt. Carmel, Charleston, and Ottawa, Illinois; East Lansing, Michigan; St. Peter and St. Cloud, Minnesota; and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

City taxes on automobiles were levied for the first time by Newport, Kentucky, and Harriman, Tennessee. Omaha, Nebraska, increased its tax on automobiles and trucks, and University City, Missouri, increased its license on garages and repair shops.

With a view to regulation as well as revenue, Kansas City, Missouri, and Louisville, Kentucky, provided during the year for the licensing of professional bondsmen. Philadelphia licenses auctioneers at $500 per year, and Las Vegas, Nevada, raised its license on pawnbrokers to $200 per quarter. Miscellaneous licensing ordinances include one by Dodge City, Kansas, which provides for a dog tax of $1 for males and $2 for females; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, imposes a tax on weighing machines; Buffalo, New York, licenses sign erectors; Dallas, Texas, charges affected merchants $1 per front foot for loading zones.

Somewhat different in nature from the above are the licenses granted and fees charged by the city for various inspectional services in connection with businesses or facilities "affected with the public interest." Provision for the licensing (for a fee) of food and drink businesses were enacted during the year by Fargo, North Dakota; Alliance, Ohio; Indiana, Uniontown, Avalon, and Kittanning, Pennsylvania. Places where beer is sold were licensed by Morristown, Tennessee, at $100 per quarter; Trenton, Missouri, licensed meat and vegetable processing plants; Memphis, Tennessee, licensed private wells within the city; Hopeville, Georgia, levied a sanitary tax of $3 per housekeeping unit. Charleston, South Carolina, set up inspection fees in connection with the issuance of electrical permits.

Parking Services. Parking meters were installed by a number of additional cities in 1945. They include Marysville, Ironton, Washington Court House, Xenia, and Bellevue, Ohio; Sacramento, California; Indianapolis, Indiana; Jackson, Michigan; Johnson City, Tennessee; Parkersburg, West Virginia; Orangeburg, Sumter, and Florence, South Carolina; Salina, Kansas; Greenville and Brownsville, Tennessee; and Wenatchee, Washington (see Table XVI in this YEAR BOOK). Cincinnati, Ohio, passed an ordinance licensing at $5 each and regulating parking garages and lots. Peekskill, New York, receives rental of $50 per month from a parking lot.

Utilities. More and more cities are adopting taxes on public utilities and others increased such taxes during the year or raised franchise rates. Omaha levied an occupation tax on utilities; Wichita Falls, Texas, levied a 2 per cent gross receipts tax on the local telephone company; Akron, Ohio, levied taxes one-half of one per cent on gross receipts of the local telephone company and of one per cent on the telegraph company; Albuquerque, New Mexico, granted a new 25-year telephone franchise which provides that 2 per cent of gross revenue be returned to the city with an estimated return to the city of $10,000 per year. Abilene, Kansas, expects to realize $550 from a tax on the local telephone company.

Youngstown, Ohio, has levied a 2½ per cent net tax on billings for water, gas, electricity, and telephone service for an estimate yearly revenue of $300,000. Shreveport and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, have imposed 2 per cent taxes on public utilities from which they estimate an annual income of $25,000 and $59,000 respectively. A number of Florida cities—Clearwater, Palatka, Bradentown, St. Augustine, and Fort Myers—levied taxes on all utilities, and Lake Wales increased its utilities tax from 4 per cent to 6 per cent. Moberly, Missouri, granted a franchise to the Missouri Power and Light Company from which it expects to realize over $13,000 a year; Nevada, Missouri, levied a 5 per cent gross receipts tax on the Missouri Public Service Corporation estimated to raise $15,000 annually; Boonville, Missouri, placed a 10 cent tax on water and light meters. Laredo, Texas, taxes water charges; El Dorado, Kansas, raised its franchise rates from 1 per cent to about 3 per cent.

Motor buses were considered as a source of revenue by a number of cities. Charges took the form of licenses at a flat rate per bus or taxes based on number of seats or on gross receipts of the company. Cities which taxed or licensed buses for the first time during the year included Baltimore; Knoxville; Saginaw, Michigan; Miami Beach, Florida; Davenport, Iowa; Carlsbad, New Mexico; and Uniontown, Clairton, and Wilson, Pennsylvania. Racine, Wisconsin, increased its bus license fee.

Baltimore increased from 3 per cent to 9 per cent its gross receipts tax on street cars and trackless trolleys; Knoxville and Memphis, Tennessee, levied gross receipts taxes on street railway companies.

Airport Charges. With the increasing acquisition by cities of airports and airport sites, revenue from such sources gained in importance. New York City will construct facilities and improvements at Idlewild Airport, and has signed leases with 12 airline companies for the use of such facilities. Reimbursement for control tower operating costs, landing fees, and ground rental are specified in the agreements signed by participating companies (*Public Management,* December, 1945, page 345). Alliance, Nebraska, which has leased its airport to a private operator, will receive 5 per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of gasoline and other aviation supplies and 12 per cent of the gross revenue from all other sources. Saginaw, Michigan, has leased its airport to a private operator for $3,600 a year; Antigo, Wisconsin, will receive $1,400 as rental of airport facilities and crop growing, and Eugene, Oregon, has imposed airport license fees.

Excise Taxes. Kansas City, Missouri, realized $764,688 in 1945 from a cigarette tax of two cents per package. Other cities which estimate substantial income from such taxes adopted in 1945 include Omaha, Nebraska; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Ragland and Talladega, Alabama; and Moberly and Boonville, Missouri. Clanton and Parrish, Alabama, levied taxes of one cent a gallon on gasoline.

Miscellaneous. Retail sales taxes were adopted in 1945 by Santa Barbara, Redlands, and Colton, California, and Atlantic City, New Jersey. Conneaut, Ohio, increased its sales tax for an expected revenue of $1,500. The only other cities known to have such taxes are New Orleans, New York City, and San Bernardino, California.

Toledo, Ohio, early in 1946 adopted an ordinance levying a 1 per cent income payroll tax, with an estimated annual yield of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 (*Public Management,* February, 1946). Philadelphia is the only other city with such a tax.

Monterey Park, California, levied a tax of 10 cents a week on trailers used as homes; and Ishpeming, Michigan, increased its water revenue by $5,000 a year by installing a good accounting system in its water department. An increase in hospital charges and the imposition of various new hospital fees will yield Cambridge, Massachusetts, an estimated $125,000 a year. Atlantic City, New Jersey, has placed a tax on room rentals and on meals over 75 cents.

Conclusion. Although the large number of cities mentioned above have tapped new sources of revenue to cover specific services to increase the general fund, none of them has succeeded in getting away from reliance on the general property tax as its chief financial base.

Municipal Reserve Funds

By H. Harrison Hemenway

Assistant Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

By the end of 1945, 26 states had enacted legislation enabling local governments to set up reserve funds. In addition, municipalities in Wisconsin accumulate reserves under the authority of home rule charter provisions, and Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia have passed laws enabling local units to invest certain unexpended balances in federal government bonds. Most of the laws cited in Table XI were passed during the war years to enable cities to build up funds for financing postwar construction. Only seven of the 33 laws were passed prior to 1942. One of the earliest laws was an Oregon law of 1931 permitting cities to set up funds for the construction of garbage and sewage disposal plants; the 1945 Oregon law replaces the 1931 law and several other acts and applies to all political subdivisions which are empowered to levy taxes. This Oregon law is probably the most comprehensive of all the state laws on this subject.

Cities in 22 states are authorized to build up reserve funds. The laws of Florida, Maine, and New Hampshire cover towns, and the Kentucky law applies only to certain school districts. The laws of nearly half of the states listed in Table XI also apply to county governments.

The chief sources of reserve funds are special tax levies, surplus monies, and appropriations. Fourteen states specify that tax levies may be earmarked for a reserve fund, 15 permit the transfer of surplus general funds to reserves, and in 11 states reserve funds may be established by appropriation. Some states permit special tax levies if the total levy remains within the tax limit, and other states permit such levies in excess of the tax limit if approved by the electorate.

The purposes for which reserve funds may be used vary from state to state, but all 26 states make some provision for financing of capital outlays. Almost all of the laws provide that funds may be used for postwar building, equipment, deferred maintenance, and repairs. In three states, Maine, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, reserves may be used in some cases as a reserve for temporary borrowing.

Municipalities which have power to create reserve funds are in a better position than other cities in carrying out long-term financial plans.

Table XI on the following page is based in part on information contained in a bulletin issued in January, 1944, by the Municipal Finance Officers Association entitled *Municipal Postwar Reserves,* supplemented by an analysis of legislation enacted during 1944 and 1945 and by correspondence with state officials.

TABLE XI

STATE LAWS AUTHORIZING CITIES TO CREATE RESERVE FUNDS

In the column **Local Units Covered**, **B** indicates boroughs, **C** cities, **Co** counties, **D** special districts, **S** school districts, **T** towns, **Tp** townships, **V** villages. Under **Source of Funds**, **A** indicates appropriation, **L** tax levy, and **S** surplus funds. Under **Use of Funds**, **B** indicates temporary borrowing, **C** capital outlays, **D** deferred maintenance, **G** general, **R** repairs, **S** retirement of debt, and **W** war emergency. An asterisk refers to notes at end of the table.

State	Year Enacted, Statutory Reference	Local Units Covered	Source of Funds	Use of Funds
Arizona	1943 Ch. 37	CCo	L	CD
California	1937 Ch. 717	CDCo	LS*	C*
	1941 Ch. 341			
Colorado	1945 HB 530	CTCo*	LSA	CD
Connecticut	1943 Ch. 296	CBT	LS	C
Florida	1943 Ch. 21893	TS	AS	CD
Georgia	1945 No. 371	CCo	S	C
Kentucky	1942 Ch. 27	S*	LS	C*
Maine	1943 Ch. 262	T	L	B
		TCo	AS	C
Maryland	1943 Ch. 686	CCo	N	CD
Massachusetts	1943 Ch. 5	CTDCo	A*	C
	1942 Ch. 4	CT	A*	C
Michigan	1941 Ch. 223	S	L	CR
	1943 Ch. 177	CV	LS	C
Minnesota	1943 Ch. 437	CVB	LS	C*
Montana	1945 Ch. 172	CT	LS	CD*
Nebraska	1939 Ch. 12	CV*	L	C
New Hampshire	1943 Ch. 160	TVDCo*	A*	C
	1945 Ch. 35			
New Jersey	1942 Ch. 187	CCo	A	C
New York	1941 Ch. 747	CVTDCo*	A	C
	1945 Ch. 742	CVTCo	A	S
North Carolina	1943 Chs. 467,593	CTCo	AS	CBS
	1945 Ch. 464			
North Dakota	1943 Ch. 268	C	L	CW
	1945 HB. 39			
Oregon	1945 Ch. 453	CTSCo*	AL	CR
Pennsylvania	1943 Act. 73	CBTTpCo	AS	CD
Rhode Island	1943 Ch. 1277	CT	AS	CB
South Dakota	1945 Ch. 207	C	AS	C
Utah	1945 Ch. 113	CTSCo	LS	C
Washington	1941 Ch. 60	CT	L	CR
West Virginia	1931 code, Ch. 18	CS	LS	C
Wisconsin*				

CALIFORNIA: Must be approved by voters if levy exceeds tax limitation. Cannot be used for water utility.

COLORADO: Cities limited to those over 2,000.

KENTUCKY: Applies only to school districts in second class cities. Board of education makes a request to city legislative body.

MASSACHUSETTS: Must be approved by vote at town meeting; for counties approved by general court.

MINNESOTA: Cannot be used for steam heat, gas, telephone, or electric utilities.

MONTANA: Fund use restricted to streets.

NEBRASKA: Cities of less than 25,000 population.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Approval required by vote at annual meeting for towns and villages or by county delegation for counties. Provisions include water departments of cities and towns.

NEW YORK: Subject to permissive referendum. The 1941 law applies only to first class towns.

OREGON: All political subdivisions empowered to levy ad valorem taxes.

WISCONSIN: Municipalities may accumulate reserve funds under authority of home rule charter provisions.

Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates in Cities Over 30,000

PROPERTY tax rates in American cities in 1945 averaged 22 cents higher per $1,000 of assessed valuation than in the previous year. After a slight dip in 1942 and 1943 the trend toward higher property taxes resumed in 1944 was continued in 1945. Higher price levels, mounting payroll costs, now augmented by employees returning from war service, plus some resumption of public construction, have pushed the cities' tax requirements still higher. Assessed values, responding only slightly to the higher price levels, increased 1.3 per cent in 1945.

Data Presented. Assessed values, the ratio of assessed to true value, and tax rates (the factors that determine the effective property tax levy in any city) are shown in Table XII and summarized by population groups in Table 1 for 327 cities over 30,000 population. The city tax rate (actual and adjusted tax rate) per $1,000 of assessed valuation and the total actual tax rate levied by all jurisdictions (city, county, state, school, and special districts) on the same piece of property within the city also appear in Table XII.

The actual tax rates are those reported by the taxing jurisdiction and should not be used for making comparison between cities. Because all jurisdictions do not assess at 100 per cent of true value or at the same legal ratio, it is necessary to convert the tax rate into the adjusted rate. The latter is arrived at by multiplying the actual rate by the estimated ratio of assessed to true value and the results permit helpful inter-city comparisons to be made. In using these adjusted rates, it should be kept in mind that they cannot be applied to any one piece of property within the city for they are an over-all ratio for the city, and there are deviations within a taxing jurisdiction.

The determination of the ratio of actual assessed value to true value is difficult and only a few jurisdictions have made studies that compare assessed values and the selling price of all types of property found on the assessment rolls. Controversies are numerous between state and local assessors on what is the actual ratio. Discrepancies in New York State are so wide that although ratios are reported for individual cities, they represent only the opinions of the local officials except in a few cases noted in the city footnotes at the end of the table. The footnotes to Table XII bring out other factors to be considered in making inter-city comparisons. Tax rates of special districts such as parks, library, relief, sanitary, and water supply districts that perform essentially municipal functions are included in the city rate. Where it is impossible to exclude non-municipal functions such as school and township government, this fact is also noted.

Trends. Over the five-year period from 1940 to 1945 an average increase in tax rate of 21 cents was reported by the 229 cities for which there are comparable data. All but the two highest population groups report a lower average tax rate in 1945 than in 1940. These two groups—cities over 1,000,000 and cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000—showed increases of 51 cents and $2.54, respectively, in their average tax rates. Cities with a population of 250,000 to 500,000 showed an average decrease of 23 cents in adjusted tax rates as compared with increases in all other population groups. The average increase in assessed values of 1.3 per cent during 1944–45 was shared almost equally by all population groups. The five-year average increase of 6.5 per cent in assessed values between 1940 and 1945 was concentrated in those cities under 500,000 (Table 1). Cities over 500,000 showed very small increases in assessed values.

TABLE I

AVERAGE ADJUSTED TAX RATES AND PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUE, 1944 AND 1945 AND CHANGE, 1940–45

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (250 Cities)			Average Per Capita Assessed Value (250 Cities)			Change, 1940–45 (229 Cities)	
	1945	1944	Change	1945	1944	Change (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value	Per Capita Assessed Value (Per Cent)
Over 1,000,000*......	$30.55	$29.39	$1.16	$1,475	$1,449	1.7	$.41	0.6
500,000 to 1,000,000..	30.64	29.35	1.29	1,674	1,654	1.1	2.54	0.6
250,000 to 500,000....	25.47	25.70	—.23	1,214	1,190	2.0	—.60	3.3
100,000 to 250,000....	28.92	28.61	.31	1,268	1,253	1.3	—1.31	8.7
50,000 to 100,000.....	27.88	27.53	.35	1,264	1,252	1.0	—.36	9.6
30,000 to 50,000......	26.16	26.12	.04	1,251	1,242	0.7	—.14	10.6
All Cities............	27.25	27.03	.22	1,359	1,341	1.3	.21	6.5

*New York City excluded because information on assessment ratio not available. Chicago is excluded because basis of assessment changed from 37 per cent to 100 per cent.

Fiscal Years. Table XII reports for each city the month and day ending the fiscal year. In 57 per cent of the cities the fiscal year is the same as the calendar year. A fiscal year ending on June 31 is the next most popular with 19 per cent of the cities reporting this date. January, March, and September follow in that order. A study by the Bureau of the Census entitled, *Fiscal Years of State and Local Governments* (Study No. 24, June, 1945) shows that of all cities in the country, 50 per cent end their fiscal year in December, 16 per cent in June, 12 per cent in April, 11 per cent in March, and the remaining 11 per cent in other months.

Number of City Tax Payments. Table XII shows for 319 cities the number of installments in which the taxpayer may pay his annual city tax. Since state law often governs the time of payment, the number of payment periods indicated after the city's name may represent statutory requirements rather than the preferred policy. Nevertheless, the taxpayer is allowed two installments in 54 per cent of the 319 cities, four installments in 20 per cent, while lump sum payments still are required in 18 per cent of the municipalities. Twenty-four cities, or 8 per cent, allow more than four installments. Of these, eight cities have 10 payment periods, five have 12 payment periods, and 11 cities have optional payment plans under which the taxpayer may arrange his own installment schedule as long as the taxes are paid before the delinquency date.

TABLE XII

ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1945

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 327 cities in 1945 were prepared by The Volker Fellows, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by public officials, research bureaus, and other civic organizations, and published originally in the December, 1945, issue of the *National Municipal Review.* All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. Information on fiscal years in the last column is from the Bureau of the Census, *City Finances, 1943: Volume 3: Statistical Compendium* (1945), p. 203. Under column heading, "No. of Payments City Tax," "Op" indicates optional payment plan may be arranged by taxpayer prior to delinquent date. A summary of this table and an explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding. Leaders (. . . .) indicate either that the information was not reported or was not available. An asterisk (*) in the first column refers to footnotes at the end of the table which are arranged alphabetically by cities; a dagger (†) refers to notes arranged alphabetically by states.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION		No. of Payments City Tax	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Fiscal Year, Month—Day Ending
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty		City	Total			
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.*†	3,397	$4,886,619	84	2	$22.60	$39.70	100	$22.60	12–31
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	2,906,346	73	2	19.69	34.41	100	19.69	6–30
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	1,488,773	78	2	22.51	57.00	50	11.26	6–30
New York, N. Y.*†	7,455	15,902,978	100	2	. . .	28.20	100	. . .	6–30
Philadelphia, Pa.*†	1,931	3,065,860	79	Op	17.00	28.75	100	17.00	12–31
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.*	859	1,731,713	66	Op	23.12	30.10	100	23.12	12–31
Boston, Mass.*†	771	1,479,172	90	2	29.60	42.50	100	29.60	12–31
Buffalo, N. Y.†	576	900,299	100	2	24.90	42.92	92	22.91	6–30
Cleveland, Ohio†	878	1,357,119	79	2	15.70	29.80	100	15.70	12–31
Milwaukee, Wis.*	587	869,251	85	10	11.06	31.00	90	9.95	12–31
Pittsburgh, Pa.*†	672	980,327	100	12	17.90	38.28	100	17.90	12–31
St. Louis, Mo.*	816	1,099,907	83	4	17.50	27.40	100	17.50	4– 7
San Francisco, Calif.*	635	846,625	84	2	36.97	48.30	50	18.49	6–30
Washington, D. C.*	663	1,542,711	90	2	. . .	17.50	95	16.63	6–30
250,000 to 500,000									
Atlanta, Ga.†	302	378,473	68	3	11.20	36.00	70	7.84	12–31
Birmingham, Ala.†	268	203,726	82	4	11.50	36.00	40	4.60	8–31
Cincinnati, Ohio*†	456	915,588	85	2	9.88	19.80	80	7.90	12–31
Columbus, Ohio†	306	454,650	78	2	7.28	18.00	80	5.82	12–31
Dallas, Tex.*	295	304,114	70	2	17.00	39.70	53	9.01	9–30
Denver, Colo.*	322	396,484	69	2	19.86	38.90	80	15.89	12–31
Houston, Tex.	385	378,000	. .	1	18.75	47.65	50	9.38	12–31
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	551,536	80	2	14.79	31.11	75	11.09	12–31
Jersey City, N. J.*†	301	510,121	79	4	16.96	60.72	75	12.72	12–31
Kansas City, Mo.	399	522,707	69	1	14.00	35.20	65	9.10	4–30
Louisville, Ky.*	319	451,046	72	1	15.15	27.80	85	12.88	8–31
Memphis, Tenn.	293	332,710	85	4	11.50	27.50	80	9.20	12–31
Minneapolis, Minn.†	492	236,046	78	4	57.50	100.00	34	19.55	12–31
Newark, N. J.*†	430	714,259	71	4	27.30	51.60	100	27.30	12–31
New Orleans, La.†	495	511,832	72	2	21.50	39.75	68	14.62	12–31
Oakland, Calif.	302	289,054	83	2	24.60	55.70	35	8.61	6–30
Portland, Ore.*	305	348,238	82	4	22.30	46.10	57	12.71	12–31
Providence, R. I.*†	253	501,915	. .	4	. . .	25.00	100	25.00	9–30
Rochester, N. Y.*†	325	537,502	100	4	19.78	40.26	93	18.40	12–31
St. Paul, Minn.*†	288	136,431	79	4	63.99	98.60	35	22.40	12–31
San Antonio, Tex.	254	208,421	78	5	17.70	41.40	75	13.18	5–31

Table XII—Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION		No. of Payments City Tax	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Fiscal Year, Month—Day Ending
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty		City	Total			
250,000 to 500,000—Continued									
Seattle, Wash.†	368	$290,774	72	2	$21.10	$50.20	35	$7.39	12–31
Toledo, Ohio†	282	470,000	75	2	8.75	19.20	100	8.75	12–31
100,000 to 250,000									
Akron, Ohio*†	245	358,602	70	2	12.50	26.20	64	8.00	12–31
Albany, N. Y.*†	131	238,193	100	1	23.89	33.76	95	22.70	12–31
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	282,291	72	2	20.84	28.30	100	20.84	3–31
Cambridge, Mass.†	111	170,984	92	2	25.54	35.90	100	25.54	12–31
Camden, N. J.†	118	130,428	85	4	18.52	49.20	68	12.59	12–31
Canton, Ohio†	108	177,395	80	2	4.70	16.00	80	3.76	12–31
Charlotte, N. C.*†	101	122,688	75	12	11.17	21.30	67	7.48	6–30
Chattanooga, Tenn.	129	119,059	92	4	22.00	38.60	60	13.20	6–30
Dayton, Ohio*†	211	350,713	69	2	8.31	20.60	80	6.65	12–31
Des Moines, Iowa†	160	144,141	88	2	22.26	62.48	60	13.36	3–31
Duluth, Minn.*†	101	46,242	80	4	43.63	110.60	40	17.45	12–31
Elizabeth, N. J.†	110	133,912	89	4	16.99	44.90	100	16.99	12–31
Erie, Pa.†	117	125,269	100	Op	15.50	39.50	100	15.50	1– 3
Fall River, Mass.†	115	110,587	83	2	...	38.90	100	38.90	12–31
Flint, Mich.	152	229,262	76	3	8.61	20.30	80	6.89	6–30
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	182,000	63	2	10.00	25.80	75	7.50	12–31
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	175,578	74	2	17.00	45.60	67	11.39	9–30
Gary, Ind	112	142,000	60	2	13.83	37.61	40	5.53	12–31
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	210,986	77	1	10.72	19.42	100	10.72	6–30
Hartford, Conn.*	166	386,787	80	4	16.65	30.00	100	16.65	3–31
Jacksonville, Fla.†	173	94,001	85	1	24.00	40.28	70	16.80	12–31
Kansas City, Kan.	121	84,627	81	2	17.52	47.62	60	10.51	12–31
Knoxville, Tenn	112	140,220	71	1	19.18	43.90	75	14.39	12–31
Long Beach, Calif.*	164	253,127	86	2	12.12	52.93	50	6.06	6–30
Lowell, Mass.†	101	94,256	89	1	42.58	44.80	100	42.58	12–31
Miami, Fla.†	172	224,366	86	1	30.56	47.16	100	30.56	6–30
Nashville, Tenn.*	167	183,136	66	2	22.00	...	100	22.00	7–31
New Bedford, Mass.†	110	97,876	87	2	29.21	42.00	100	29.21	12–31
New Haven, Conn.*	161	319,507	80	2	16.02	27.50	100	16.02	12–31
Norfolk, Va.*	144	180,474	86	4	....	25.00	100	25.00	12–31
Oklahoma City, Okla.*†	204	131,017	86	4	17.90	49.55	40	7.16	6–30
Omaha, Neb	234	255,316	69	2	13.45	38.70	70	9.42	12–31
Paterson, N. J.†	140	164,394	87	4	17.04	43.51	100	17.04	12–31
Peoria, Ill.*†	105	83,436	66	2	30.35	55.60	30	9.10	12–31
Reading, Pa.†	111	137,000	100	1	11.00	32.50	100	11.00	1– 3
Richmond, Va.*	193	333,517	86	10	14.50	22.00	100	14.50	1–31
Sacramento, Calif.	106	135,723	85	2	20.50	53.20	72	14.76	6–30
Salt Lake City, Utah†	150	149,270	67	1	16.75	46.25	70	11.73	12–31
San Diego, Calif	203	221,760	81	2	21.40	57.30	50	10.70	6–30
Scranton, Pa.*†	140	96,658	100	4	18.69	50.89	75	14.02	12–31
Somerville, Mass.†	102	116,942	93	10	24.06	38.80	100	24.06	12–31
South Bend, Ind.	101	152,460	71	2	10.05	28.00	70	7.04	12–31
Spokane, Wash.†	122	83,753	77	2	18.00	42.80	50	9.00	12–31
Springfield, Mass.†	150	251,846	92	2	18.68	33.50	100	18.68	12–31
Syracuse, N. Y.†	206	338,005	100	4	20.59	41.95	100	20.59	12–31
Tacoma, Wash.*†	109	59,110	72	2	20.67	56.02	50	10.34	12–31
Tampa, Fla.†	108	79,439	80	10	32.00	60.50	60	19.20	5–31
Trenton, N. J.†	125	151,808	82	4	20.01	48.40	85	17.01	12–31
Tulsa, Okla.†	142	125,757	63	4	16.25	41.04	60	9.75	6–30
Utica, N. Y.†	101	124,112	100	2	21.74	40.60	82	17.83	12–31
Wichita, Kan	115	136,973	74	2	12.87	39.10	70	9.01	12–31
Wilmington, Del.	113	164,856	100	1	14.30	20.00	80	11.44	6–30
Worcester, Mass.*†	194	265,812	93	Op	26.50	37.00	100	26.50	12–31

Table XII—Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION		No. of Payments City Tax	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Fiscal Year, Month—Day Ending
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty		City	Total			
100,000 to 250,000—Continued									
Yonkers, N. Y.*†	143	$284,168	100	4	$23.06	$38.07	100	$23.06	12–31
Youngstown, Ohio*†	168	291,225	85	2	7.48	18.80	80	5.98	12–31
50,000 to 100,000									
Allentown, Pa.†	97	107,759	100	4	12.40	32.40	75	9.30	1– 3
Altoona, Pa.†	80	71,514	100	1	10.00	34.00	61	6.10	1– 3
Amarillo, Tex.	52	64,729	74	2	11.90	36.60	80	9.52	9–30
Asheville, N. C.†	51	56,091	97	1	15.30	29.60	75	11.48	6–30
Atlantic City, N. J.†	64	78,223	91	4	35.80	64.80	100	35.80	12–31
Augusta, Ga.†	66	49,287	62	3	20.00	...	..	...	12–31
Austin, Tex.	88	76,685	81	1	16.50	36.70	67	11.06	12–31
Bayonne, N. J.†	79	122,830	79	4	...	58.68	100	...	12–31
Beaumont, Tex.	59	60,000	83	4	18.50	33.48	75	13.88	6–30
Berkeley, Calif.	86	101,008	99	2	16.56	48.60	52	8.61	6–30
Bethlehem, Pa.†	58	70,278	100	4	12.00	36.50	64	7.68	1– 3
Binghamton, N. Y.†	78	105,348	100	4	21.86	36.80	100	21.86	12–31
Brockton, Mass.†	62	71,191	89	..	...	42.60	100	...	12–31
Cedar Rapids, Iowa†	62	65,611	76	2	15.61	40.63	60	9.37	3–31
Charleston, W. Va.*†	68	122,877	..	2	...	51.38	60	...	6–30
Chester, Pa.†	59	58,743	100	..	15.25	37.25	90	13.73	1– 3
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio†	55	103,858	95	2	4.50	24.20	60	2.70	12–31
Columbia, S. C.	62	25,930	65	..	...	33.00	35	...	12–31
Columbus, Ga.†	53	44,362	79	1	15.00	...	50	7.50	12–31
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	58,410	80	1	20.00	53.20	50	10.00	7–31
Covington, Ky.	62	57,148	75	2	15.70	29.40	70	10.99	12–31
Davenport, Iowa†	66	62,054	91	1	18.00	44.87	60	10.80	3–31
Dearborn, Mich.	64	252,742	62	4	13.07	29.22	100	13.07	6–30
Decatur, Ill.*†	59	35,725	81	2	31.40	58.00	29	9.11	4–30
Durham, N. C.†	60	96,987	65	1	12.75	21.00	75	9.56	6–30
East Chicago, Ind.*	55	102,039	80	2	13.73	30.20	50	6.87	12–31
East Orange, N. J.†	69	104,648	91	4	16.85	41.00	100	16.85	12–31
East St. Louis, Ill.*†	76	47,705	62	2	33.13	63.53	40	13.25	12–31
El Paso, Tex.	97	83,177	78	2	13.50	37.10	70	9.45	2–28
Evanston, Ill.*†	65	125,207	87	2	11.10	29.70	100	11.10	12–31
Evansville, Ind.	97	129,108	..	2	9.10	28.80	75	6.83	12–31
Fresno, Calif.	61	64,141	64	2	16.10	48.60	100	16.10	6–30
Glendale, Calif.	83	74,023	82	2	13.66	53.03	50	6.83	6–30
Greensboro, N. C.†	59	101,223	74	1	...	...	85	...	6–30
Hamilton, Ohio*†	51	77,299	76	2	8.42	18.38	70	5.89	12–31
Hammond, Ind.	70	100,196	..	2	13.50	36.80	50	6.75	12–31
Harrisburg, Pa.†	84	93,899	100	Op	14.00	35.50	55	7.70	1– 3
Highland Park, Mich.	51	95,964	69	2	14.85	33.95	60	8.91	6–30
Holyoke, Mass.†	54	71,627	95	2	25.46	29.00	100	25.46	12–31
Huntington, W. Va.*†	79	128,107	47	2	5.00	18.76	95	4.90	6–30
Jackson, Miss.	62	65,781	74	3	22.60	32.00	60	13.56	9–30
Johnstown, Pa.†	67	72,640	93	4	14.00	37.00	100	14.00	1– 3
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	77,559	75	12	8.80	25.47	72	6.34	12–31
Lakewood, Ohio†	69	95,734	90	2	7.00	26.00	60	4.20	12–31
Lancaster, Pa.†	61	91,023	100	1	6.00	19.00	100	6.00	1– 3
Lansing, Mich.	79	114,724	81	1	16.70	31.60	80	13.36	4–30
Lawrence, Mass.†	84	83,834	91	2	17.68	35.80	100	17.68	12–31
Lincoln, Neb.*	82	96,382	78	2	11.60	34.63	85	9.86	8–31
Little Rock, Ark.	88	46,376	66	3	13.20	49.00	30	3.96	12–31
Lynn, Mass.†	98	131,916	90	2	19.61	32.80	100	19.61	12–31
McKeesport, Pa.†	55	58,901	100	1	13.50	30.50	70	9.10	1– 3
Macon, Ga.†	58	44,704	75	9	13.00	44.00	50	6.50	12–31
Madison, Wis.	67	140,193	84	2	10.50	28.50	96	10.08	12–31
Malden, Mass.*†	58	69,444	91	2	25.81	39.80	100	25.81	12–31

TABLE XII—ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION		No. of Payments City Tax	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Fiscal Year, Month—Day Ending
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty		City	Total			
50,000 to 100,000—Continued									
Manchester, N. H.	78	$90,670	86	1	$28.71	$33.00	100	$28.71	12–31
Medford, Mass.†	63	77,853	95	2	...	38.00	100	...	12–31
Mobile, Ala.†	79	54,529	68	1	7.50	35.50	60	4.50	9–30
Montgomery, Ala.†	78	47,815	69	1	12.50	...	..	...	6–30
Mount Vernon, N. Y.†	67	141,907	100	2	12.27	33.38	100	12.27	12–31
New Britain, Conn.	69	112,966	81	1	...	28.75	100	...	3–31
New Rochelle, N. Y.†	58	138,419	100	4	20.40	41.60	100	20.40	12–31
Newton, Mass.†	70	169,681	90	10	...	28.60	100	...	12–31
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	78	158,627	100	2	19.25	36.83	85	16.36	12–31
Oak Park, Ill.*†	66	102,885	88	2	11.70	30.60	80	9.36	12–31
Pasadena, Calif.	82	128,774	80	1	11.74	48.45	75	8.81	6–30
Passaic, N. J.†	61	83,540	83	4	24.40	53.00	100	24.40	12–31
Pawtucket, R. I.†	76	158,443	70	4	...	21.00	100	...	12–31
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	77,882	76	2	17.20	60.30	90	15.48	6–30
Pontiac, Mich.	67	94,377	66	1	12.73	24.93	70	8.91	12–31
Portland, Me.*	74	80,352	76	1	29.23	50.40	90	26.31	12–31
Portsmouth, Va.	51	37,957	93	2	...	25.00	70	...	12–31
Pueblo, Colo.*	52	30,122	..	2	33.10	65.76	50	16.55	12–31
Racine, Wis.	67	111,189	82	7	5.52	22.21	84	4.64	12–31
Roanoke, Va.	69	68,510	83	4	...	25.00	60	15.00	12–31
Rockford, Ill.*†	85	63,000	65	2	22.11	51.21	40	8.84	12–31
Saginaw, Mich.	83	118,329	79	4	8.25	17.24	80	6.60	6–30
St. Joseph, Mo.	75	60,407	73	1	15,00	36.20	65	9.75	4–19
St. Petersburg, Fla.*†	61	101,442	92	1	21.00	38.71	100	21.00	9–30
San Jose, Calif.	68	68,038	..	2	15.72	...	..	...	11–30
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	49,557	83	2	21.23	63.45	50	10.62	6–30
Savannah, Ga.*†	96	64,688	77	4	23.00	50.50	60	13.80	12–31
Schenectady, N. Y.*†	88	163,506	100	4	19.14	38.35	85	16.27	12–31
Shreveport, La.†	98	113,054	67	1	16.00	32.57	67	10.72	12–31
Sioux City, Iowa*†	82	79,492	75	2	17.84	45.42	60	10.70	3–31
Springfield, Ill.*†	76	54,172	79	2	21.45	47.25	40	8.58	2–28
Springfield, Mo.	61	41,206	71	1	11.20	31.90	40	4.48	12–31
Stockton, Calif.	55	68,854	85	10	19.80	50.34	66	13.07	12–31
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	57,239	65	2	15.57	39.00	65	10.12	12–31
Topeka, Kan.*	68	92,699	56	2	13.99	38.40	100	13.99	12–31
Troy, N. Y.†	70	71,736	100	2	32.75	57.28	86	28.17	12–31
Union City, N. J.*†	56	61,513	93	4	25.41	58.03	100	25.41	12–31
Waco, Tex.	56	51,900	72	12	17.00	36.90	75	12.75	9–30
Waterbury, Conn.	99	190,810	73	2	19.33	30.00	80	15.46	12–31
Waterloo, Iowa*†	52	48,994	80	2	13.92	38.73	60	8.35	3–31
Wheeling, W. Va.†	61	124,829	47	2	13.10	40.71	75	9.83	6–30
Wilkes Barre, Pa.*†	86	80,848	100	4	15.98	41.48	100	15.98	1– 3
Winston Salem, N. C.†	80	119,352	53	1	16.39	23.50	70	12.17	6–30
York, Pa.†	57	50,678	100	1	12.50	38.50	50	6.25	1– 3
30,000 to 50,000									
Alameda, Calif.	36	35,934	83	2	15.80	47.40	50	7.90	6–30
Albuquerque, N. M	35	25,607	86	2	17.53	38.74	60	10.52	6–30
Alexandria, Va.*	34	54,000	85	2	...	25.00	50	...	12–31
Alhambra, Calif.	39	31,633	78	2	15.07	48.45	50	7.54	6–30
Alton, Ill.*†	31	15,776	71	2	23.10	51.10	50	11.55	3–31
Amsterdam, N. Y.†	33	26,224	100	4	15.08	51.48	65	9.80	12–31
Anderson, Ind.	42	41,959	..	2	...	70.00	..	...	12–31
Arlington t, Mass.†	40	56,168	94	2	...	34.40	100	...	12–31
Auburn, N. Y.†	36	51,099	100	2	17.69	30.09	100	17.69	12–31
Aurora, Ill.*†	47	29,288	76	2	28.32	59.57	33	9.35	12–31
Battle Creek, Mich	43	71,481	75	1	7.80	19.80	100	7.80	6–30
Bay City, Mich.	48	50,381	79	1	21.76	39.56	70	15.23	6–30

TABLE XII—ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION		No. of Pay-ments City Tax	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Fiscal Year, Month—Day Ending
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty		City	Total			
30,000 to 50,000—Continued									
Berwyn, Ill.*†	48	$54,704	93	2	$11.80	$32.00	100	$11.80	12–31
Bloomfield, N. J.†	42	66,106	86	4	15.50	42.20	100	15.50	12–31
Bloomington, Ill.*†	33	20,501	74	2	22.40	48.40	35	7.84	4–30
Bristol, Conn.	30	66,169	69	2	...	27.00	90	...	6–30
Brookline t, Mass.†	50	130,417	90	2	17.83	26.00	100	17.83	12–31
Burbank, Calif.	34	64,531	67	2	16.60	54.08	60	9.96	6–30
Butte, Mont	37	48,498	91	2	33.50	...	..	...	6–30
Chelsea, Mass.†	41	42,212	92	2	33.03	47.80	100	33.03	12–31
Chicopee, Mass.†	42	40,170	93	2	...	40.00	100	...	12–31
Clarksburg, W. Va.†	31	53,658	..	2	5.00	...	..	...	6–30
Clifton, N. J.†	49	55,341	90	4	18.15	48.10	75	13.61	12–31
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	30,077	77	2	14.00	46.45	100	14.00	12–31
Council Bluffs, Iowa†	41	21,017	81	2	28.90	72.99	60	17.34	3–31
Cranston, R. I.†	47	82,309	76	4	...	24.00	100	...	9–30
Cumberland, Md	39	49,500	84	Op	12.50	31.40	80	10.00	3–31
Danville, Ill.*†	37	20,696	73	2	25.90	59.20	46	11.91	4–30
Dubuque, Iowa†	44	35,621	77	2	22.27	46.73	60	13.36	3–31
East Cleveland, Ohio†	39	54,984	85	2	7.80	25.70	50	3.90	12–31
Easton, Pa.†	34	41,356	100	4	12.00	35.00	100	12.00	1– 3
E. Providence t, R. I.*†	32	51,289	78	4	...	23.80	100	...	...
Eau Claire, Wis	31	27,246	87	2	8.25	35.00	73	6.02	12–31
Elgin, Ill.*†	38	23,985	76	2	23.70	51.25	30	7.11	12–31
Elkhart, Ind.*	33	44,500	..	2	13.40	31.90	60	8.04	12–31
Elmira, N. Y.†	45	50,800	100	2	22.94	42.13	85	19.50	12–31
Everett, Mass.†	47	80,893	84	2	17.53	29.60	100	17.53	12–31
Everett, Wash.*†	30	16,763	68	2	23.00	48.40	50	11.50	12–31
Fargo, N. D.*	33	42,917	69	2	21.92	57.42	50	10.96	6–30
Fitchburg, Mass.†	42	49,215	85	2	20.34	36.00	100	20.34	12–31
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	18,575	67	3	6.40	42.40	25	1.60	12–31
Gadsden, Ala.†	37	23,017	95	1	10.00	31.00	60	6.00	9–30
Green Bay, Wis.*	46	58,935	88	2	8.79	29.36	80	7.03	12–31
Greenville, S.C.	35	11,060	..	1	47.00	96.00	38	17.86	12–31
Hagerstown, Md.	32	50,500	90	1	5.00	18.40	100	5.00	12–31
Hamtramck, Mich.	49	83,927	..	2	20.00	37.77	67	13.40	6–30
Haverhill, Mass.†	47	49,339	89	1	29.69	39.60	100	29.69	12–31
Hazleton, Pa.†	38	28,223	100	1	15.50	50.50	50	7.75	1– 3
High Point, N. C.†	38	48,600	71	4	10.65	21.50	85	9.05	6–30
Hutchinson, Kan	30	29,123	67	2	16.77	39.51	70	11.74	12–31
Inglewood, Calif.	30	25,292	92	2	14.00	59.72	50	7.00	6–30
Jackson, Mich.	49	73,940	82	5	9.22	21.84	80	7.38	6–30
Jamestown, N. Y.†	43	56,897	100	1	13.03	37.00	90	11.73	12–31
Joliet, Ill.*†	42	26,577	..	2	24.10	65.20	25	6.03	12–31
Joplin, Mo.*	37	24,132	70	1	15.00	37.90	50	7.50	12–31
Kenosha, Wis	49	73,505	89	3	7.18	31.00	80	5.74	12–31
Kokomo, Ind.	34	30,459	64	2	14.37	36.10	57	8.19	12–31
La Crosse, Wis.	43	57,159	85	3	7.21	26.00	84	6.06	12–31
Laredo, Tex	39	20,781	71	12	21.30	48.70	80	17.04	6–30
Lewiston, Me.	39	34,070	89	1	...	37.00	65	...	3–31
Lexington, Ky	49	71,609	63	2	18.00	25.80	90	16.20	12–31
Lima, Ohio†	45	62,843	80	2	6.90	17.60	75	5.18	12–31
Lorain, Ohio†	44	83,000	..	2	6.34	14.28	80	5.07	12–31
Lubbock, Tex.	32	33,122	77	1	8.50	30.70	67	5.70	3–31
Lynchburg, Va.	45	44,481	92	..	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	12–31
Mansfield, Ohio*	37	62,249	78	2	4.40	15.60	74	3.26	12–31
Marion, Ohio†	31	39,217	73	2	5.54	16.60	..	...	12–31
Meriden, Conn.	39	66,565	79	2	13.16	26.00	100	13.16	12–31
Meridian, Miss.	35	23,832	66	3	17.00	...	..	...	9–30
Middletown, Ohio†	31	66,557	65	2	3.55	15.41	80	28.40	12–31

Table XII—Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION		No. of Payments City Tax	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Fiscal Year, Month—Day Ending
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty		City	Total			
30,000 to 50,000—Continued									
Moline, Ill.*†	35	$23,285	73	2	$21.90	$61.70	33	$ 7.23	3-31
Montclair, N. J.†	40	81,669	91	4	16.10	43.50	100	16.10	12-31
Muncie, Ind.*	50	51,633	56	2	13.60	33.80	60	8.16	12-31
Muskegon, Mich	48	64,192	71	1	8.77	21.95	100	8.77	12-31
Muskogee, Okla.†	32	15,806	67	2	7.49	33.83	60	4.49	6-30
Nashua, N. H.*	33	41,755	63	..	30.55	34.60	100	30.55	12-31
New Brunswick, N. J.†	33	41,412	90	4	19.55	51.70	70	13.69	12-31
Newburgh, N. Y.†	32	39,099	100	3	20.66	37.02	86	17.77	12-31
New Castle, Pa.†	48	52,624	100	Op	13.00	38.00	100	13.00	1- 3
New London, Conn.	30	49,745	87	2	... ..	32.50	95	...	9-30
Newport, Ky.	31	22,854	96	2	18.20	29.20	66	12.01	12-31
Newport, R. I.†	31	74,095	61	4	...	24.50	100	...	3-31
Newport News, Va.	37	52,235	80	1	19.50	32.50	60	11.70	12-31
Norristown, Pa.†	38	22,881	100	1	14.50	39.00	50	7.25	1- 3
Norwalk, Conn.*	40	80,617	85	2	...	24.90	80	...	8-31
Ogden, Utah†	44	39,266	..	Op	17.50	45.30	50	8.75	12-31
Orange, N. J.†	36	41,532	92	4	17.96	46.00	100	17.96	12-31
Oshkosh, Wis	39	49,260	79	4	11.51	31.20	89	10.24	12-31
Ottumwa, Iowa*†	32	28,052	..	2	22.26	62.45	60	13.36	3-31
Owensboro, Ky	30	18,282	75	1	10.50	...	..	...	5-31
Paducah, Ky.	34	24,109	..	..	17.80	...	..	...	12-31
Parkersburg, W. Va.†	30	48,329	58	2	5.00	18.34	..	...	6-30
Pensacola, Fla.†	37	31,295	76	10	12.00	20.00	85	10.20	9-30
Perth Amboy, N. J.†	41	45,153	97	4	20.85	56.00	50	10.43	12-31
Petersburg, Va	31	27,061	83	4	...	22.50	80	...	12-31
Plainfield, N. J.†	37	57,763	89	4	14.90	42.30	100	14.90	12-31
Port Arthur, Tex	46	30,539	81	2	19.00	...	70	13.30	6-30
Port Huron, Mich.	33	37,413	86	1	13.94	30.81	100	13.94	6-30
Portsmouth, Ohio†	40	51,041	77	4	10.13	24.00	100	10.13	12-31
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.†	40	53,424	100	4	24.93	39.14	70	17.45	12-31
Quincy, Ill.†	40	40,890	55	2	16.10	35.40	50	8.05	4-30
Raleigh, N. C.†	47	67,089	81	Op	13.50	22.30	65	8.78	6-30
Revere, Mass.†	34	39,251	93	10	...	41.00	100	...	12-31
Richmond, Ind.	35	37,966	68	2	3.70	25.60	60	2.22	12-31
Riverside, Calif.	35	30,691	90	2	15.40	48.50	50	7.70	6-30
Rock Island, Ill.*†	43	25,319	70	2	21.60	55.30	40	8.64	3-31
Rome, N. Y.†	34	32,348	100	2	20.16	45.05	79	15.93	12-31
Salem, Mass.†	41	54,667	88	2	20.28	35.50	100	20.28	12-31
Salem, Ore.	31	17.226	73	4	23.80	63.90	42	10.00	6-30
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	32,820	72	2	16.60	57.20	50	8.30	6-30
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	28,115	47	2	16.00	56.65	33	5.28	6-30
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	49,205	86	2	12.60	...	..	...	6-30
Sheboygan, Wis	41	53,350	87	2	13.67	31.48	100	13.67	12-31
Sioux Falls, S. D	41	48,046	81	2	15.16	33.26	70	10.61	12-31
Spartanburg, S. C.*	32	10,114	57	1	57.00	109.00	18	10.26	12-31
Stamford, Conn.*	48	112,518	81	1	...	32.50	100	...	9-30
Steubenville, Ohio†	38	56,178	77	2	4.80	15.20	75	3.60	12-31
Superior, Wis	35	41,620	87	2	6.36	36.68	100	6.36	12-31
Tucson, Ariz.	37	24,071	..	2	21.20	59.60	55	11.66	6-30
University City, Mo	33	43,411	85	1	8.80	35,00	50	4.40	6-30
Waltham, Mass.†	40	52,799	93	2	...	34.60	100	...	12-31
Warren, Ohio†	43	73,724	..	2	5.80	16.20	80	4.64	12-31
Watertown t, Mass.†	35	52,086	93	2	...	34.00	100	...	12-31
Watertown, N. Y.†	33	46,878	100	1	16.50	38.00	100	16.50	12-31
Waukegan, Ill.*†	34	18,280	66	2	30.40	79.40	25	7.60	4-30
West Allis, Wis.*	36	78,953	69	4	16.06	33.74	78	12.53	12-31
West Hartford t, Conn.*	34	101,668	88	Op	12.11	18.50	100	12.11	...
West Haven t, Conn.*	30	55,239	88	2	...	23.25	100	...	...

Table XII—Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION		No. of Payments City Tax	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Fiscal Year, Month—Day Ending
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty		City	Total			
30,000 to 50,000—Continued									
West New York, N. J.†..	39	$ 37,211	90	4	$24.12	$64.16	60	$14.47	12–31
West Palm Beach, Fla.† .	34	36,466	85	1	36.00	...	..	...	9–30
White Plains, N. Y.†....	40	114,158	100	2	13.29	35.32	100	13.29	12–31
Wichita Falls, Tex......	45	36,170	62	2	15.00	47.50	67	10.05	9–30
Williamsport, Pa.†......	44	29,820	100	Op	13.75	43.75	60	8.25	1– 3
Wilmington, N. C.......	33	42,655	82	4	13.50	19.50	..	...	6–30
Woonsocket, R. I.†.....	49	78,741	72	4	...	25.00	100	...	12–31
Wyandotte, Mich.......	31	49,520	88	1	12.50	28.60	100	12.50	9–30

Footnotes on Tax Rates and Assessed Values, Table XII

There are nine cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population that did not report information for this table. They are: Arlington County, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Cicero, Ill.; Galveston, Tex.; Hoboken, N. J.; Irvington, N. J.; Quincy, Mass.; Springfield, Ohio; and Upper Darby tp, Pa. Seventeen cities of 30,000 to 50,000 failed to report: Ann Arbor, Mich.; Ashland, Ky.; Bangor, Me.; Baton Rouge, La.; Belvedere tp, Calif.; Danville, Va.; Great Falls, Mont.; Kearny, N.J.; Lower Merion tp, Pa.; Newark, Ohio; North Bergen tp, N. J.; Norwood, Ohio; Orlando, Fla.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; and Zanesville, Ohio.

STATE FOOTNOTES

Alabama: The legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value. The rates shown are actual rates.

Florida: Homestead exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from the state and all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

Georgia: Intangibles are assessed at 100 per cent of true value and taxed at from $.10 to $3 per $1,000 by state only.

Illinois: Assessment ratios shown (except where otherwise indicated) are those reported by local authorities.

Iowa: Legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value. Homestead exemption: Amount of homestead exemption is determined by the board of assessment and review each year. The maximum exemption is 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed values or $62.50 which was allowed in 1945.

Louisiana: Homestead exemption: Applies to state, parish, and special district taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000. New homes are exempt from all state and local levies for three years following their completion.

Massachusetts: In many cities the division of the total rate into city, school, county, and state purposes is not available and only the total rate is shown.

Minnesota: Property classification: There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40 per cent, except for first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted real estate at 33⅓ per cent, except first $4,000 of homesteads at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty in three classes at 10 per cent, 25 per cent and 33⅓ per cent. Tax rates shown are actual rates.

New York: Realty valuations include public utilities. The ratio of true value at which property is assessed in New York cities is the subject of considerable controversy. The ratios shown in the tabulation are those given by local officials and in some cases differ from those given by the state tax commission.

North Carolina: Homestead exemption: Authorized but enabling legislation not yet enacted.

Ohio: Realty assessment includes public utility valuation.

Oklahoma: Homestead exemption: The first $1,000 of assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

Pennsylvania: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted.

Rhode Island: School rate included in city rate.

Utah: Homestead exemption: Authorized but not yet effective.

Washington: Legal basis of assessment is 50 per cent of true value.

West Virginia: Property classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays ¼ full rate. Class II (property occupied by the ower as a residence) pays ½ full rate. Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

CITY FOOTNOTES

Akron, Ohio: City rate includes $.11 park rate.

Albany, New York: There is some local opinion that assessments are over 100 per cent.

Alexandria, Virginia: Rate for personal property is $28 per $1,000.

Alton, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 township rate.

Aurora, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 township, $4.20 sanitary district and $2.42 road and bridge rates.

Baltimore, Maryland: Assessed value includes $49,500,000 shares of banks and trust companies, $276,000,000 deposits in savings banks, and $72,450,000 railroad securities taxed at $10, $1,875 and $3 respectively.

Berwyn, Illinois: City rate includes $3.40 sanitary district, $.60 public health, $.50 township and $.40 poor relief rates.

Bloomington, Illinois: City rate includes $3 township and $3.70 sanitary district rates.

Boston, Massachusetts: Breakdown of total rate of $42.50 estimated on basis of appropriations. Statutory requirement is that valuation be a fair cash value. According to local authorities evidence is overwhelming that a very large percentage of property is over-assessed.

Charleston, West Virginia: Rate shown is for Class IV property totaling $70,193,625. The rate for Class II property value at $22,373,850 is $25.69 per $1,000 and the rate for Class I property consisting of $28,057,920 in personal property and $2,251,900 in public utility property is $12.85 per $1,000.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Assessed value subject to increase by amount of late returns which come in until June 30, 1946.

Chicago, Illinois: City rate includes $4.40 park and $3.40 sanitary district rates. Assessed valuations shown above are county assessor's full value figures. The state contends that full value figures for real estate are really 73 per cent of full value.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Intangible personalty taxed on income not included in assessed valuation.

Danville, Illinois: City rate includes $3.30 road and bridge, $4.20 township and $2.30 sanitary district rates.

Dayton, Ohio: City rate includes $2.16 conservancy district rate.

Decatur, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 town, $3.30 road and bridge, $2 sanitary district, $4 parks, and $1.30 tuberculosis sanatorium rates.

Denver, Colorado: Consolidated city-county rate because of city-county governmental organization.

Duluth, Minnesota: Rate shown applies to non-homestead property. Rate on homesteads is $108.02 ($27 adjusted).

East Chicago, Indiana: City rate includes $2.25 sanitary districts, $.60 library and $1.83 township rates.

East St. Louis, Illinois: City rate includes $8.20 east side levee, $3.70 park, $3.40 town and $1.33 health district rates.

East Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed valuation includes $2,293,180 intangible personal property taxed at rate of $4 per $1,000.

Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $4.95 township and $1.70 sanitary district rates.

Elkhart, Indiana: City rate includes $.60 library and $1.14 township rates.

Evanston, Illinois: City rate includes a combined rate of $4 for township, poor relief and sanitary district.

Everett, Washington: City rate includes public utility district rate of $1 and port district rate of $2 (estimated to be that of last year—1944).

Fargo, North Dakota: Assessed valuation includes an estimated $4,900,000 in corporate utilities assessed by the state. City rate includes $2.46 city park system rate. Law specifies that realty must be assessed at 100 per cent, but millage is computed on 50 per cent of the assessed valuation.

Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.20 metropolitan sewage disposal rate.

Hamilton, Ohio: City rate includes $3.14 conservancy rate.

Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes $.51 metropolitan district rate.

Huntington, West Virginia: City rate includes $.60 park rate.

Jersey City, New Jersey: Assessed value excludes $111,971,632 second-class railroad valuations.

Joliet, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 township, $3 road and bridge, and $4.10 park district rates.

Joplin, Missouri: Assessed value includes $1,882,676 estimated corporation tax.

Lincoln, Nebraska: City rate includes $1 sanitary district rate.

Little Rock, Arkansas: City rate includes $1.20 police and fire pension and $1 library maintenance rates.

Long Beach, California: City rate includes $.10 sanitation district rate.

Louisville, Kentucky: Real estate rate shown. Rate on personal property is $32.80.

Malden, Massachusetts: City rate includes $4.16 welfare and veterans aid rates.

Mansfield, Ohio: City rate includes $.13 township rate.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: City rate includes $.93 metropolitan sewerage district rate.

Moline, Illinois: City rate includes $1.70 township and $1.80 street and bridge rates.

Muncie, Indiana: City rate includes $.65 library rate.

Nashua, New Hampshire: City rate includes most of school rate.

Nashville, Tennessee: City rate includes school rate.

Newark, New Jersey: City rate includes rate for school debt service.

New Haven, Connecticut: Tax rate for small annexed territory (Ward 32) is $15.48.

New York City, New York: Rate shown is for borough of Manhattan. Total rate for Bronx is $27.90; Brooklyn, $27.90; Queens, $28.20; and Richmond, $27.90. Totals include levy for reassessments of special assessments which are borough-wide in character. Breakdown of total rate estimated from appropriations. Assessment ratio shown is figure reported by the state tax commission. Some local authorities contend that some properties are assessed at 160 per cent or higher, while others are assessed below 100 per cent of true value.

Norfolk, Virginia: School rate included in city rate.

Norwalk, Connecticut: The rate shown is the average tax rate for this year and includes appropriations for school, county, state and all city departments.

Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $3.40 sanitary district, $1.20 park district, $.60 poor relief, $.20 driveway maintenance and $.20 mosquito abatement rates.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: First $1,000 of homestead assessment taxed at only $9.45 ($3.78 adjusted).

Ottumwa, Iowa: Rate for Ottumwa independent center No. 1 is $45.96.

Peoria, Illinois: City rate includes $3 town, $2.85 park district and $3.75 sanitary district rates.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: City and county are consolidated and city rate covers all costs. Assessment includes approximately $640,000,000 "money at interest" taxed at four mills by the city.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City rate is weighted average of $25 on land and $12.50 on buildings. Because of varying proportions of land to buildings on different pieces of property, the rate actually varies from $20 to $30.

Portland, Maine: City rate includes $.05 bridge service. Ratio estimated at 90 per cent.

Portland, Oregon: City rate includes $.90 port and $1.30 dock rates.

Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value does not include $220,365,820 intangible personal property taxed at 4 mills.

Pueblo, Colorado: City rate includes $5.75 conservancy district rate.

Richmond, Virginia: While payment of taxes in two installments is the customary practice, by signing a special agreement they may be paid in ten installments.

Rochester, New York: State reports assessment ratio at 93 per cent but local authorities believe that it is more nearly 119 per cent of true value.

Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $2.52 road and bridge rate and a combined rate of $6.78 for sanitary district, park and township.

Rock Island, Illinois: City rate includes $2.90 township and $2.03 street and bridge rates.

St. Louis, Missouri: St. Louis is a city and county within itself. City rate includes county rate.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Rate shown is for non-homestead property. Rate on homesteads is $96.50.

St. Petersburg, Florida: There are approximately twenty state and county tax rate districts in the city. Rates vary because of city and school districts and roads. City rate shown is only one of four varying from $18 to $21.

San Francisco, California: Assessed value does not include $370,051,995 solvent credits taxed at $1 per $1,000. City and county governments combined.

Savannah, Georgia: Assessed valuation reported is 1944 figure.

Schenectady, New York: Ratio shown is the equalization rate set by the New York State Tax Commission.

Scranton, Pennsylvania: City rate is weighted average of $26.32 on land and $13.16 on improvements.

Sioux City, Iowa: Rates given include moneys and credits taxed at 5 mills.

Spartanburg, South Carolina: City rate includes $5 metropolitan sewer district rate.

Springfield, Illinois: City rate includes $1.67 sanitary district and $2 park rates.

Stamford, Connecticut: Tax rate shown is for 1st city district; rate for 3rd city district is $27.50.

Tacoma, Washington: City rate includes $2.50 park rate.

Topeka, Kansas: Assessed value includes $21,630,316 intangibles assessed at $.50 per $100. City rate includes $.43 library rate.

Union City, New Jersey: Rate for former town of Union shown. Rate for annexed portion is $57.98.

Washington, D. C.: Ratio estimated at 95 per cent. School rate included in city rate. Home owners pay taxes in as many as four installments.

Waterloo, Iowa: East side rate shown. Rate for west side is $38.68.

Waukegan, Illinois: City rate includes $4 park, $2.50 sanitary district, $5.10 township rates.

West Allis, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.74 metropolitan sewer system rate.

West Haven, Connecticut: The rate shown is for one of three fire districts. The rates for the two other fire districts are $24 and $24.40 per $1,000.

West Hartford, Connecticut: Breakdown of total rate of $18.50 estimated on basis of appropriations.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: County rate includes $1 institution tax rate.

Worcester, Massachusetts: Local authorities believe that assessments are at approximately 92 per cent of true value.

Yonkers, New York: Local agencies contend their assessments are over 100 per cent.

Youngstown, Ohio: City rate includes $1.42 sanitary district and $.12 township rates.

The Municipal Debt Situation

By Lewis B. Sims

*Assistant Chief, Governments Division, Bureau of the Census**

GROSS indebtedness of the 397 largest cities—those having 1940 populations over 25,000—was reduced 3.9 per cent to $7,492,000,000 in 1944 from $7,795,000,000 in 1943. Almost all of these cities showed decreases. Because many cities put extra amounts into their sinking funds, the decrease in the net long-term indebtedness was even greater than in the gross, namely, to $6,185,000,000 from $6,455,000,000, or 4.2 per cent. Kalamazoo, Michigan, was the only genuine debt-free city. In addition, however, Fort Smith, Arkansas, had no full faith and credit debt, all of its obligations being for water and payable solely from the earnings of the water system.

City Debt and Total Local Debt. The 397 cities here under consideration account for an important segment of the total state and local governmental debt. Gross debt of the 397 largest cities represented over seven-eighths of the debt of all cities in 1944 and slightly more than half of the debt of all local governments. Indebtedness of the state governments was only about a third as large as that of the 397 largest cities.

War Influence on Debt Trends. Wartime reduction of city obligations was a consequence of the two-fold effect the war economy exerted upon the finances of the cities.

First, the opportunity for capital expenditure was drastically curtailed by the wartime regulations of the public and private economy, necessitated by the shortages in both manpower and materials. By the middle of the war, capital outlay was running at only about half of its prewar level. Even for this reduced program of capital improvements, resort was not always made to borrowing.

Secondly, the finances of the cities reflected somewhat—although to a less extent than those of the states[1] the effect of the phenomenal rise in national income, generated by federal war expenditures. In many cities revenue so exceeded expenditure as to result in sizable surpluses. These surpluses, or more appropriately "balances", mean not only that debt loads were ordinarily carried with ease during the war, but also that reserves were in many cases accumulated for debt retirement and for postwar construction without borrowing.

The city debt decreases in 1944 were almost paralelled in the year before, and for the same basic reason—war. From 1942 to 1943 the drop in gross debt had been 4.2 per cent, and in net long-term debt it had been 4.9 per cent.

Debt by Population Group. Recent debt changes of the cities by population group may be seen from the chart below and in more detail from the following data on debt outstanding (in millions):

---

*The opinions expressed are personal.

[1] Bureau of the Census, "State Debt in 1945" and "State Tax Collections in 1945", *State Finances: 1945,* vol. 2, nos. 3 and 2 respectively.

Population Group	Number of Cities	Gross Debt			Net Long-Term Debt		
		1944	1943	1942	1944	1943	1942
Over 1,000,000	5	$4,124	$4,269	$4,375	$3,216	$3,339	$3,487
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	735	780	837	627	673	729
250,000 to 500,000	23	951	987	1,029	820	848	875
100,000 to 250,000	55	714	750	803	635	674	715
50,000 to 100,000	105	548	569	615	507	522	562
25,000 to 50,000	200	419	439	475	380	399	423
Total	397	$7,492	$7,795	$8,135	$6,185	$6,455	$6,791

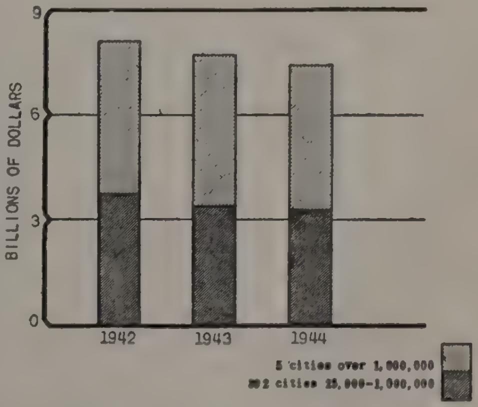
The following points may be observed from the above statistics: (1) In each of the six groups the indebtedness was decreased from 1942 to 1943 and again from 1943 to 1944. (2) The decreases were both in gross and in net long-term debt, and without exception among population groups. (3) The decreases in net long-term debt were in most cases greater than in gross debt which, as already pointed out, was due to larger payments into sinking funds. (4) The five metropolises constituting the population group above the million mark accounted as usual for an extraordinary proportion of the total, although so far as debt reduction is concerned they did not dominate the picture.

Character of Long-Term Debt. Of the long-term debt, totaling $7,348,000,000, 88.4 per cent, or almost nine-tenths, consisted of full faith and credit debt payable from unspecified general revenue. The remainder $855,000,000 was distributed among the following categories (in millions):

Other full faith and credit debt:	
Payable from pledged earnings of plants and activities	$181
Payable from guaranteed special assessments	190
Payable from other sources	29
Nonguaranteed debt:	
Payable solely from pledged earnings of plants and activities	406
Payable solely from special assessments	47
Payable solely from other specified revenue	1

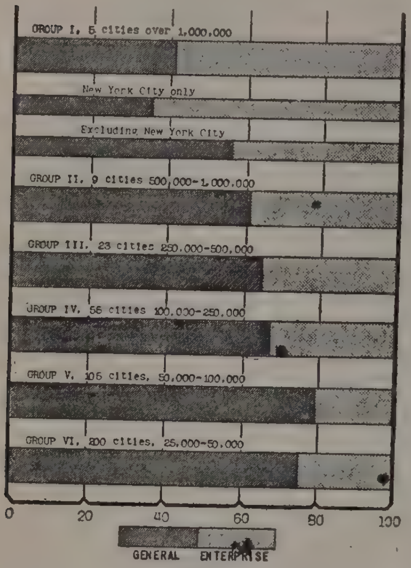
As might be expected, only a small proportion of the total long-term debt was not backed by the full faith and credit of the cities; the nonguaranteed portion was merely 6.2 per cent of the total. This debt represented obligations for the payment of which only specific revenue was pledged, usually the earnings of city enterprises. The city of Los Angeles had the largest single portion of this type of debt—issued for its electric light and power system.

General Debt and Enterprise Debt. In each population group except the one consisting of the five



Source: Bureau of the Census

Gross Debt of the 397 Cities: 1942, 1943, and 1944 largest cities, general debt was larger than enterprise debt, as shown in the accompanying chart. Almost half of the 397-city debt was enterprise debt, but much of this high proportion was accounted for by such debt in the largest cities, especially New York and the other four cities with populations over 1,000,000. Enterprise debt was in most cases nearly or wholly self-supporting from sales of enterprise services to the public.



Source: Bureau of the Census

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF DEBT, BY POPULATION GROUP: 1944

Both general debt and enterprise debt, following decreases in 1943, dropped again in 1944, as shown in the chart on p. 207. General debt of the 397 cities, amounting to $3,994,000,000 in 1944, decreased 5.5 per cent from the previous year; debt for enterprises, totaling $3,498,000,000 dropped less rapidly, only 2 per cent.

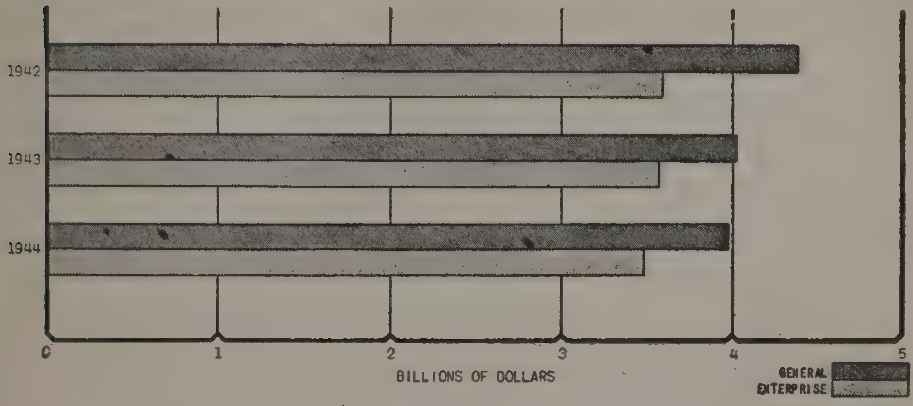
Short-Term Financing. With the improvement in the punctuality of property taxpayers' remittances, cities during the war era found short-term borrowing less necessary, and repayment of short-term debts was increasingly prompt. Thus at the close of 1944 relatively few of these obligations were carried over to the next year, and 294 of the 397 cities had no such debt at all.

City short-term debt outstanding fell 17.6 per cent in 1943 and then an additional 25.5 per cent in 1944, in that year amounting to $143,000,000 and constituting only 1.9 per cent of gross debt.

Debt Issued. Less and less opportunity for new construction and hence less and less need for incurring debt—this has been the gist of the municipal debt story in recent years. The result is that debt issued by the 397 cities in 1944 was the smallest in a long time, and most of what was issued was paid off within the same year. The total issued amounted to $644,000,000 as compared with $751,000,000 in 1943 and $815,000,000 in 1942. The largest portion consisted of new short-term loans.

Mostly because of the prevailing low interest rates, many cities refunded some of their bonds with the result that, just as in the previous year, more than half of the long-term debt issued was for the purpose of refunding—$92,000,000 out of the $179,000,000. The incurrence of *new* long-term debt, which is the significant aspect of debt issuance, both for the city and for the taxpayer, fell from $213,000,000 in 1942 to $103,000,000 in 1943 and then to only $88,000,000 in 1944. The 1944 flotations were found to be distributed among the cities of all six population groups, but over 70 per cent of the 397 cities incurred no new long-term debt at all.

Water systems and streets and sewers in war-crowded centers were the chief purposes of new bonds. Best examples are found in the cities of Houston, which incurred a debt of $14,000,000 for water and an additional $2,400,000 for sanitation and streets, and Baltimore, which borrowed $9,300,000 for water and $5,300,000 for sanitation, schools, and harbor development. Far-west Tacoma borrowed $5,400,000, mostly for electric power, and Miami Beach, one of the nation's outstanding resort cities, went in for the purchase of a golf course and the construction of water and sewer facilities, incurring a debt of $2,300,000.



Source: Bureau of the Census

DEBT OF THE 397 LARGEST CITIES: 1942, 1943, AND 1944

Interest Costs. The price a city must pay for financing capital improvements out of borrowings, instead of out of current revenue, is the cost of interest. With continually decreasing debt and the low level of interest rates prevailing in the bond markets, the cities have been able to reduce their interest costs in recent years. In 1944 these costs among the 397 largest cities dropped 4.8 per cent, from $291,000,000 to $277,000,000. The generality of the change may be observed from the following data on interest payments (in millions):

Population Group	Total		On General Debt		On Enterprise Debt	
	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
Over 1,000,000	$153	$156	$63	$66	$90	$90
500,000 to 1,000,000	28	30	16	18	12	12
250,000 to 500,000	34	38	22	25	12	13
100,000 to 250,000	25	28	18	20	7	7
50,000 to 100,000	20	22	16	18	4	4
25,000 to 50,000	16	17	12	13	4	4
Total	$277	$291	$147	$160	$130	$131

It will be readily seen that in the cities of each of the six population groups total interest payments amounted to less in 1944 than in 1943. The same is true of the interest payments on general debt but not of those on enterprise debt. This difference corresponds roughly to the difference in debt reduction; i.e., general debt has been declining faster than enterprise debt, as mentioned earlier.

A Word of Caution. The year 1944 was strictly a war year. City governments were severely restricted in their use of manpower and materials for improving their capital plant. Indeed, improvements were often deferred—necessarily so—long after postponement had become absolutely uneconomic. To construct a storm sewer or to put through a new street might well have been an outright municipal saving in many cases; but in wartime such a saving is secondary to the prosecution of the war. Thus the close of 1944 found the cities with worn and rundown capital facilities and with a huge backlog of needed construction. New borrowings have not been permanently avoided. They have only been postponed. The balance sheet of most cities was not better but worse at the close than at the beginning of 1944, despite the decrease in debt outstanding—3.9 per cent in gross debt, 4.2 per cent in net long-term debt. Summary data show that a similar situation continued through 1945,[2] and little borrowing and little construction seems in store for 1946. Each city may well continue to pay its maturing obligations as they fall due, to pay into its sinking funds as much as possible over and above bond requirements, and to call in bonds that are callable and pay them off or refund them at lower interest rates. Cities may be pleased that their debts and their interest costs are down. But there is little room for complacency and none for loose debt policy. Debt-incurring time will come again.[3]

[2] For debt statistics, by type of government but not by individual city, see Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Debt in the United States: 1945.*

[3] Some well-considered thoughts on municipal debt policy are expressed by Frederick L. Bird, "Housecleaning Time for Cities", *National Municipal Review,* January, 1946. In the same issue of that journal appear also two related articles, Carl H. Chatters, "Wanted: Municipal Statesmen", and Paul Studenski, "How Will Cities Get the Money?"

TABLE XIII

GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF 1944, AND DEBT ISSUED IN 1944

Information in this table, reproduced with permission, is from a report issued in April, 1946, by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census, entitled "City Debt in 1944," *City Finances: 1944*, Volume 2, Number 1. The cities covered are the 397 with 1940 populations over 25,000. Not included in this table are 14 "urban places" listed in a note at the end of the table. **Gross Debt** consists of (a) full faith and credit long-term obligations payable from unspecified general revenue, from earnings of revenue-producing plants and activities, from special assessments, and from other pledged specific revenue; (b) non-guaranteed long-term debt payable solely from earnings of revenue-producing plants and activities, solely from specified revenue, and, for the first time, solely from special assessments; and (c) short-term debt. **Net Long-Term Debt** is long-term debt less sinking-fund offsets to long-term debt. The difference between the total and the general-government figures under both gross and net long-term debt represents debt for public-service enterprises. A dagger (†) indicates data are for fiscal year 1943. Population in italics indicates post-1940 figures are in Table III.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944	New Long-term Debt Issued in 1944
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only	(in thousands)	
Over 1,000,000							
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	$ 173,579	$ 133,776	$ 101,808	$ 63,017	$ 4,720	$ 832
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	324,715	240,044	300,012	238,044	12,205	700
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	211,972	29,729	201,903	28,208	8,668	0
New York, N.Y.	*7,455*	2,961,166	1,043,548	2,287,556	758,258	107,693	10,131
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	452,765	251.810	324,864	180,185	19,302	0
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	168,067	103,444	131,691	75,213	6,099	14,600
Boston, Mass.	771	132,383	58,125	102,139	45,909	4,622	2,300
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	88,932	75,139	73,522	64,470	3,008	285
Cleveland, Ohio	878	106,434	78,074	91,804	67,646	4,889	1,800
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	11,651	7,841	3,313	165	539	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	51,661	48,703	51,169	48,233	1,681	1,300
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	50,511	46,599	49,276	45,656	1,915	0
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	121,446	31,776	119,342	31,697	5,590	0
Washington, D.C.	*663*	4,376	4,197	4,376	4,197	120	1,758
250,000 to 500,000							
Atlanta, Ga.	302	9,542	7,812	8,438	6,830	382	0
Birmingham, Ala.	268	27,845	19,745	22,377	18,581	968	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	63,540	39,946	41,632	30,276	2,069	759
Columbus, Ohio	306	21,069	18,212	17,572	15,338	780	315
Dallas, Tex.	295	34,772	25,909	32,536	24,228	1,329	2,877
Denver, Colo.	*322*	30,346	8,155	29,985	7,825	1,134	42
Houston, Tex.	385	39,473	22,182	36,939	20,331	994	16,614
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	19,487	7,375	18,764	6,903	863	147
Jersey City, N. J.	301	55,072	43,015	47,004	39,362	2,561	97
Kansas City, Mo.	399	42,753	27,267	41,921	26,586	1,516	21
Louisville, Ky.	319	41,587	40,587	29,466	29,359	1,687	0
Memphis, Tenn.	293	31,810	17,233	27,085	13,770	1,258	500
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	68,111	62,923	65,503	60,324	1,821	1,020
Newark, N.J.	430	84,317	47,346	71,317	38,247	3,995	0
New Orleans, La.	*495*	46,385	36,452	44,132	34,527	1,765	2,500
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	6,706	1,377	6,369	1,298	309	0
Portland, Ore.	*305*	23,175	9,754	19,593	7,861	1,023	0
Providence, R.I.	254	71,318	52,178	52,764	41,386	2,357	0
Rochester, N.Y.	325	52,316	43,679	45,233	39,104	1,607	0
St. Paul, Minn.	288	32,211	26,055	24,946	20,544	383	0

TABLE XIII.—GROSS AND NET DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT ISSUED IN 1944—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944	New Long-Term Debt Issued in 1944
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only	(in thousands)	
250,000 to 500,000—Continued							
San Antonio, Tex.	254	$50,888	$11,829	$46,574	$11,030	$1,846	0
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	74,589	25,801	66,836	24,724	2,904	$138
Toledo, Ohio.	282	23,563	19,761	22,788	19,117	820	182
100,000 to 250,000							
Akron, Ohio	245	23,191	17,691	22,735	17,270	1,252	150
Albany, N.Y.	131	28,379	16,456	26,589	14,940	604	80
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	11,870	11,870	11,520	11,520	383	450
Cambridge, Mass.	111	5,537	5,153	5,061	4,677	182	0
Camden, N. J.	118	22,697	21,908	22,263	21,474	932	0
Canton, Ohio	108	2,908	2,284	1,403	779	146	4
Charlotte, N.C.	101	8,147	5,467	8,147	5,467	332	0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	33,313	14,491	26,223	14,179	1,018	42
Dayton, Ohio	211	7,562	4,878	6,296	3,612	370	73
Des Moines, Iowa	160	7,885	4,104	6,618	3,247	342	21
Duluth, Minn.	101	3,778	2,923	3,732	2,877	124	0
Elizabeth, N.J.	110	11,768	8,270	10,919	7,421	585	38
Erie, Pa.	117	5,190	4,155	4,602	3,904	308	0
Fall River, Mass.	115	2,590	2,407	2,171	1,988	93	0
Flint, Mich.	152	4,737	3,733	3,290	3,074	233	0
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	4,983	3,666	4,974	3,659	174	31
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	19,072	12,801	19,028	12,767	833	0
Gary, Ind.	112	4,929	4,769	4,920	4,760	77	103
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	8,035	4,150	6,318	3,564	310	0
Hartford, Conn.	166	18,925	18,925	16,703	16,703	533	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	11,632	8,031	10,536	7,082	379	26
Kansas City, Kan.	121	6,961	4,165	6,092	3,296	310	692
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	28,020	19,119	26,536	17,942	1,171	0
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	11,200	2,676	11,200	2,676	524	0
Lowell, Mass.	101	3,151	2,869	2,848	2,566	103	0
Miami, Fla.	172	35,990	26,102	34,984	25,465	1,263	216
Nashville, Tenn.	167	26,257	10,390	24,181	9,384	725	250
New Bedford, Mass.	110	3,849	3,277	2,946	2,374	146	0
New Haven, Conn.	161	8,484	8,288	8,095	7,899	347	0
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	39,053	23,269	23,399	14,833	883	0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	13,790	4,980	11,882	4,293	461	299
Omaha, Neb.	224	6,919	6,378	6,176	5,643	333	0
Paterson, N.J.	140	23,941	23,941	23,319	23,319	1,033	1,166
Peoria, Ill.	105	1,369	1,249	1,157	1,037	64	10
Reading, Pa.	111	3,780	2,218	3,542	2,165	170	0
Richmond, Va.	*193*	39,302	29,001	24,667	17,456	1,508	0
Sacramento, Calif.	106	5,912	2,768	5,912	2,768	248	0
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	6,194	2,656	4,507	1,260	202	0
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	17,303	2,437	17,303	2,437	652	0
Scranton, Pa.	140	2,706	2,706	2,520	2,520	85	220
Somerville, Mass.	102	3,576	3,391	3,158	2,973	97	50
South Bend, Ind.	101	2,996	2,921	2,928	2,896	103	0
Spokane, Wash.	122	3,204	3,145	3,165	3,145	102	98
Springfield, Mass.	150	10,952	6,251	10,352	5,651	365	0
Syracuse, N.Y.	206	24,085	20,189	22,584	18,688	651	769
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	25,672	2,265	24,842	2,082	522	5,406
Tampa, Fla.	108	12,163	8,217	11,697	7,899	506	0
Trenton, N.J.	125	14,796	14,266	14,186	13,672	597	0
Tulsa, Okla.	142	11,137	7,777	7,990	5,574	452	0
Utica, N.Y.	101	14,222	6,922	14,055	6,755	386	348
Wichita, Kan.	115	6,782	5,592	6,406	5,216	132	200
Wilmington, Del.	113	9,325	3,480	8,057	3,011	433	0

TABLE XIII.—GROSS AND NET DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT ISSUED IN 1944—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944	New Long-Term Debt Issued in 1944
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only	(in thousands)	
100,000 to 250,000—Continued							
Worcester, Mass.	194	$ 8,155	$ 7,059	$ 6,655	$ 5,559	$ 131	$670
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	27,343	23,540	25,943	22,140	1,002	0
Youngstown, Ohio.	168	7,899	7,281	7,756	7,138	263	95
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa.	97	5,348	4,678	4,939	4,301	218	3
Altoona, Pa.	80	1,847	1,467	1,613	1,234	90	0
Amarillo, Tex.†	52	4,782	2,827	4,613	2,710	208	0
Asheville, N.C.	51	19,170	14,125	18,516	13,737	337	0
Atlantic City, N.J.	64	36,427	33,033	36,171	32,777	784	0
Augusta, Ga.	66	2,295	1,838	2,090	1,685	107	0
Austin, Tex.	88	5,190	4,660	5,190	4,660	239	0
Bayonne, N.J.	79	14,598	10,303	14,598	10,303	637	0
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	7,666	5,591	7,133	5,324	357	0
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	560	560	560	560	27	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1,340	1,000	1,177	837	50	0
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	3,560	3,523	3,414	3,377	118	0
Brockton, Mass.	62	2,526	2,076	2,026	1,576	58	30
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . . .	62	1,740	1,230	1,687	1,177	83	0
Charleston, S.C.	*71*	7,018	5,293	6,831	5,243	221	0
Charleston, W.Va.	68	3,399	3,399	3,289	3,289	98	50
Chester, Pa.	59	2,739	2,739	2,234	2,234	110	0
Cicero, Ill.	65	4,510	3,649	3,386	2,525	118	33
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	55	185	185	85	85	11	0
Columbia, S.C.	62	2,502	1,692	2,182	1,592	111	0
Columbus, Ga.	53	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	76	0
Corpus Christi, Tex.† . .	57	10,443	9,171	9,323	8,321	482	18
Covington, Ky.	62	3,847	1,984	3,713	1,876	79	0
Davenport, Iowa.	6	2,124	2,124	2,016	2,016	68	0
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	8,093	6,824	4,428	3,788	390	0
Decatur, Ill.	59	681	526	534	402	85	0
Durham, N.C.	60	6,441	3,580	6,106	3,245	411	0
East Chicago, Ind.	55	2,478	956	2,266	917	163	0
East Orange, N.J.	69	7,004	6,724	6,222	5,942	327	0
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	807	807	596	596	24	0
El Paso, Tex.	97	5,614	4,467	5,066	3,940	265	0
Evanston, Ill.	65	888	581	488	200	59	110
Evansville, Ind.	97	1,893	1,601	1,760	1,495	64	0
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	2,365	536	2,365	536	106	0
Galveston, Tex.	61	12,983	6,299	12,456	5,806	400	175
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	1,175	993	1,175	993	60	0
Greensboro, N.C.	59	12,187	9,833	11,774	9,495	520	65
Hamilton, Ohio	51	1,439	1,016	1,363	940	78	5
Hammond, Ind	70	5,837	5,032	5,705	5,000	67	0
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	3,243	1,285	3,233	1,279	111	0
Highland Park, Mich . .	51	730	656	639	584	37	0
Hoboken, N. J.	50	7,448	7,413	7,027	6,992	337	0
Holyoke, Mass.	54	565	423	426	284	27	0
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	79	2,057	2,057	1,645	1,645	93	0
Irvington, N.J.	55	6,223	6,223	6,049	6,049	266	0
Jackson, Miss.	62	5,041	4,580	4,812	4,351	214	0
Johnstown, Pa.	67	2,956	2,956	2,187	2,187	130	0
Kalamazoo, Mich	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakewood, Ohio.	69	1,464	1,401	1,131	1,068	51	65
Lancaster, Pa.	61	3,149	3,149	3,111	3,111	135	0
Lansing, Mich.	79	808	275	90	90	39	0
Lawrence, Mass.	84	2,357	2,043	1,857	1,543	54	0

Table XIII.—Gross and Net Debt Outstanding and Debt Issued in 1944—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944 (in thousands)	New Long-Term Debt Issued in 1944 (in thousands)
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only		
50,000 to 100,000—Continued							
Lincoln, Neb.	82	$ 2,376	$ 1,701	$ 1,671	$ 1,296	$ 44	0
Little Rock, Ark	88	8,785	2,447	7,982	2,267	364	0
Lynn, Mass.	98	4,285	4,107	3,785	3,607	117	0
McKeesport, Pa.	55	2,117	2,030	2,084	1,997	58	0
Macon, Ga	58	228	228	228	228	21	0
Madison, Wis.	67	3,699	3,589	3,699	3,589	109	$ 15
Malden, Mass.	58	2,541	2,499	2,201	2,159	65	0
Manchester, N.H.	78	2,693	2,687	2,693	2,687	69	160
Medford, Mass.	63	2,564	2,270	2,526	2,232	68	0
Mobile, Ala.	*79*	10,181	8,791	9,880	8,590	511	550
Montgomery, Ala	78	12,664	9,448	12,594	9,394	583	0
Mount Vernon, N.Y	67	7,971	6,926	6,399	5,895	304	50
New Britain, Conn	69	5,105	3,915	4,485	3,295	161	100
New Rochelle, N.Y	58	11,267	11,267	10,563	10,563	448	146
Newton, Mass	70	4,172	3,762	4,172	3,762	114	500
Niagara Falls, N.Y	78	12,207	11,191	12,115	11,186	546	107
Oak Park, Ill	66	1,805	1,747	1,512	1,454	26	0
Pasadena, Calif	*82*	7,652	2,273	7,652	2,273	372	0
Passaic, N.J	61	11,629	11,629	11,063	11,063	564	0
Pawtucket, R.I	76	15,786	13,299	13,333	11,226	578	500
Phoenix, Ariz.†	65	9,606	4,467	9,412	4,387	367	0
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	4,688	3,613	3,930	2,928	146	0
Portland, Me.	74	4,006	4,006	4,006	4,006	136	0
Portsmouth, Va	*51*	8,235	5,308	5,140	4,590	416	0
Pueblo, Colo	52	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	44	0
Quincy, Mass	76	2,417	2,362	2,417	2,362	52	0
Racine, Wis	67	2,311	1,680	2,136	1,669	86	0
Roanoke, Va	*69*	10,844	6,379	9,588	5,396	274	0
Rockford, Ill.	85	1,097	1,092	627	627	8	0
Saginaw, Mich	83	2,100	714	2,084	714	73	235
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	3,730	3,627	3,730	3,627	114	0
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	21,543	18,733	20,856	18,278	655	0
San Jose, Calif	68	540	540	540	540	25	0
Santa Monica, Calif	*54*	2,097	1,321	2,097	1,321	102	0
Savannah, Ga.	96	5,551	4,481	5,201	4,200	148	1,000
Schenectady, N.Y.	88	8,461	8,295	8,057	7,897	207	316
Shreveport, La.	98	6,855	4,798	6,227	4,401	329	0
Sioux City, Iowa	82	3,988	3,114	3,791	2,931	124	200
Springfield, Ill.	76	4,564	387	4,062	0	155	0
Springfield, Mo.†	61	1,248	1,248	1,097	1,097	40	0
Springfield, Ohio	71	3,565	3,215	3,519	3,169	122	314
Stockton, Calif.	*55*	4,035	4,035	4,035	4,035	205	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	396	321	324	292	12	0
Topeka, Kan	68	869	869	869	869	13	0
Troy, N.Y.	70	7,125	6,565	5,517	4,957	214	0
Union City, N.J.	56	5,755	5,755	5,752	5,752	257	0
Waco, Tex.	56	5,278	3,881	4,821	3,426	229	8
Waterbury, Conn.	99	15,409	8,847	14,609	8,047	539	0
Waterloo, Iowa	52	1,446	1,406	1,338	1,314	36	450
Wheeling, W.Va	61	2,430	1,579	2,273	1,477	99	0
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	86	2,388	2,388	2,372	2,372	85	0
Winston-Salem, N.C.	80	12,143	10,036	11,262	9,155	572	0
York, Pa.	57	1,088	1,088	957	957	34	200
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex.	27	4,384	2,247	3,853	1,945	264	3
Alameda, Calif.	*36*	335	335	335	335	18	0

TABLE XIII.—GROSS AND NET DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT ISSUED IN 1944—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944	New Long-Term Debt Issued in 1944
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only	(in thousands)	
25,000 to 50,000—Continued							
Albuquerque, N.M.	35	$ 2,359	$ 1,481	$ 2,053	$ 1,295	$ 69	0
Alexandria, La.	27	1,035	614	979	614	41	0
Alexandria, Va.	34	3,336	3,336	3,037	3,037	115	0
Alhambra, Calif.	39	658	241	658	241	34	0
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	652	652	595	595	20	0
Alton, Ill.	31	437	437	322	322	12	$44
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	1,999	1,923	1,918	1,890	73	0
Anderson, Ind.	42	1,172	757	1,060	726	38	10
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	600	298	554	271	25	0
Anniston, Ala.	26	2,404	1,547	2,110	1,295	116	0
Appleton, Wis.	28	808	808	808	808	21	0
Ashland, Ky.	30	2,360	1,460	1,504	1,216	96	0
Auburn, N.Y.	36	2,810	2,683	2,707	2,683	42	0
Aurora, Ill.	47	731	508	603	380	17	0
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	110	110	110	110	6	0
Bangor, Me.	30	857	791	835	791	26	0
Baton Rouge, La.	35	1,648	1,344	1,461	1,157	85	0
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	589	589	297	297	19	0
Bay City, Mich.	48	1,283	350	919	163	63	0
Belleville, Ill.	28	578	578	575	575	18	0
Belleville, N.J.	28	3,097	2,777	2,993	2,673	119	0
Bellingham, Wash.	29	1,117	420	979	365	34	5
Beloit, Wis.	25	247	247	247	247	11	0
Berwyn, Ill.	48	1,775	1,775	1,449	1,449	61	0
Beverly, Mass.	26	1,380	780	1,080	480	32	0
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	2,101	1,231	2,101	1,231	99	0
Bloomfield, N.J.	42	4,791	3,855	4,771	3,835	201	0
Bloomington, Ill.†	33	1,587	453	1,403	269	62	16
Boise City, Idaho	26	444	444	444	444	9	0
Bristol, Conn.	30	2,670	1,910	2,120	1,511	127	125
Burbank, Calif.	34	635	212	635	212	26	0
Burlington, Iowa	26	693	464	661	456	29	0
Burlington, Vt.†	28	1,845	1,805	1,705	1,665	72	0
Butte, Mont.	37	718	718	696	696	34	0
Central Falls, R.I.	25	2,231	2,153	2,231	2,153	67	0
Chelsea, Mass.	41	2,577	2,577	1,071	1,071	60	0
Chicopee, Mass.	42	828	590	714	476	20	0
Clarksburg, W.Va.	31	331	331	251	251	15	0
Clifton, N.J.	49	9,919	9,365	9,882	9,328	312	0
Clinton, Iowa	26	686	686	626	626	28	4
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	532	60	396	60	22	0
Concord, N.H.	27	365	242	363	240	13	0
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	1,061	1,061	1,012	1,012	36	155
Cranston, R.I.	47	7,915	7,915	6,870	6,870	198	1,000
Cumberland, Md.	39	5,690	2,985	4,151	2,225	231	150
Danville, Ill.	37	412	412	254	254	8	182
Danville, Va.	33	3,584	1,383	3,279	1,078	132	250
Dubuque, Iowa	44	802	578	704	496	31	130
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	780	780	546	546	32	200
Easton, Pa.	34	5,143	2,051	4,764	1,672	168	0
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	542	425	542	425	19	0
Elgin, Ill.	38	1,020	911	874	789	20	0
Elkhart, Ind.	33	1,199	219	1,124	215	49	0
Elmira, N.Y.	45	1,846	1,846	1,846	1,846	56	0
Elyria, Ohio	25	1,244	442	787	1	28	0
Enid, Okla.	28	1,393	1,006	753	545	51	0
Everett, Mass.	47	978	914	978	914	28	0

TABLE XIII.—GROSS AND NET DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT ISSUED IN 1944—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944	New Long-Term Debt Issued in 1944
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only	(in thousands)	
25,000 to 50,000—Continued							
Everett, Wash	30	$1,812	$ 167	$1,678	$ 52	$ 45	$ 13
Fargo, N.D.	33	1,320	1,020	1,131	856	17	300
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	1,072	997	1,072	997	26	0
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	26	3	26	3	10	0
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	1,161	0	778	0	47	0
Gadsden, Ala	37	2,990	2,990	2,802	2,802	131	0
Galesburg, Ill	29	401	213	328	147	7	170
Garfield, N.J.	28	3,961	2,905	3,810	2,754	181	0
Great Falls, Mont	30	835	418	701	368	29	0
Green Bay, Wis	46	1,653	983	1,431	796	72	0
Greenville, S.C.	35	6,530	1,150	4,421	960	219	0
Hackensack, N.J	26	3,708	3,708	3,688	3,688	143	0
Hagerstown, Md	32	4,335	1,860	4,335	1,860	199	0
Hamtramck, Mich.	*50*	4.115	3,664	3,729	3,278	189	0
Haverhill, Mass.	47	1,554	1,453	1,054	953	31	0
Hazleton, Pa.	38	1,296	1,296	1,291	1,291	60	0
High Point, N.C.	38	9,601	7,228	9,601	7,228	415	0
Huntington Park, Calif.	29	214	141	214	141	12	0
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	825	825	652	652	18	32
Inglewood, Calif.	*30*	243	25	243	25	13	0
Jackson, Mich	50	1,991	1,508	1,845	1,362	89	0
Jamestown, N.Y	43	461	291	461	291	21	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	2,863	1,866	2,863	1,866	121	0
Joliet, Ill	42	743	659	703	619	45	0
Joplin, Mo	37	503	253	365	115	15	250
Kearny, N.J.	39	9,399	4,234	9,349	4,184	453	70
Kenosha, Wis.	49	2,121	1,676	1,771	1,326	82	0
Kingston, N.Y	29	1,640	1,040	1,627	1,027	43	200
Kokomo, Ind	34	743	743	666	666	21	0
La Crosse, Wis.	43	753	751	737	735	17	0
Lafayette, Ind	29	143	143	128	128	6	0
Laredo, Tex.	39	1,673	1,673	1,673	1,673	77	0
Lebanon, Pa.	27	97	97	50	50	4	0
Lewiston, Me.	39	1,107	800	1,107	800	50	0
Lexington, Ky	49	2,204	2,204	1,732	1,732	98	0
Lima, Ohio	45	2,269	1,539	2,078	1,350	101	500
Lorain, Ohio	44	964	964	576	576	28	75
Lubbock, Tex.	32	2,060	1,790	1,785	1,529	97	0
Lynchburg, Va.	*45*	5,418	2,961	3,573	1,891	202	450
Mansfield, Ohio	37	272	186	144	69	8	15
Marion, Ind	27	419	366	360	338	20	0
Marion, Ohio	31	196	196	157	157	13	50
Mason City, Iowa	27	430	430	411	411	13	0
Massillon, Ohio	27	430	430	332	332	20	0
Maywood, Ill	27	1,106	540	920	367	40	150
Melrose, Mass	25	137	137	137	137	9	0
Meriden, Conn.	39	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	30	100
Meridian, Miss.	35	2,594	2,177	2,594	2,177	104	0
Miami Beach, Fla	28	7,725	7,144	7,644	7,063	235	2,310
Michigan City, Ind	26	957	741	853	709	32	31
Middletown, Conn.	26	735	735	735	735	24	0
Middletown, Ohio	31	416	359	397	340	13	0
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	280	260	280	260	4	0
Moline, Ill.	35	1,175	755	1,050	643	35	0
Monroe, La.	28	2,056	1,083	1,890	965	104	0
Montclair, N.J.	40	9,137	6.398	8,501	6,229	381	66
Muncie, Ind	50	1,577	1,577	1,466	1,466	55	2

TABLE XIII.—GROSS AND NET DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT ISSUED IN 1944—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944	New Long-Term Debt Issued in 1944
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only	(in thousands)	
25,000 to 50,000—Continued							
Muskegon, Mich.	*48*	$1,864	$1,526	$1,548	$ 1,210	$ 80	0
Muskogee, Okla.	32	1,046	856	636	520	43	$125
Nashua, N.H.	33	904	904	771	771	23	155
New Albany, Ind.	25	252	252	245	245	5	35
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	3,371	2,571	3,371	2,571	148	0
New Castle, Pa.	48	487	487	418	418	20	60
New London, Conn.	30	4,797	3,619	4,439	3,609	124	0
Newark, Ohio	31	511	300	479	268	18	190
Newburgh, N.Y.	32	2,160	1,814	2,139	1,793	80	0
Newport, Ky.	31	2,152	1,298	2,094	1,255	76	0
Newport, R.I.	31	4,791	1,996	4,459	1,664	129	195
Newport News, Va.	*37*	5,866	3,187	4,337	1,938	262	350
Norristown, Pa.	38	481	481	397	397	21	0
Norwalk, Conn.	40	3,869	3,231	3,665	3,213	142	0
Norwood, Ohio	34	362	293	166	97	12	34
Ogden, Utah	44	2,960	1,734	2,898	1,672	101	0
Orange, N.J.	36	3,404	3,318	3,288	3,202	137	0
Orlando, Fla.†	37	4,660	3,635	4,044	3,155	229	0
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	863	863	863	863	14	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	1,147	1,147	1,027	1,027	49	0
Owensboro, Ky.	30	2,512	1,069	2,498	1,060	99	0
Paducah, Ky.	34	3,675	1,567	3,446	1,338	172	0
Parkersburg, W.Va.	30	1,170	535	1,010	400	53	0
Pensacola, Fla.	37	2,013	1,445	1,559	1,127	95	0
Perth Amboy, N.J.	41	9,828	8,082	9,475	7,830	489	0
Petersburg, Va.	*31*	4,928	4,428	2,935	2,435	216	0
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	654	555	654	555	23	0
Plainfield, N.J.	37	3,283	3,283	3,175	3,175	146	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	*46*	3,710	3,165	3,355	2,880	185	0
Port Huron, Mich.	33	499	494	499	494	21	0
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	3,581	2,823	3,503	2,745	131	0
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	40	3,838	3,588	3,753	3,503	128	0
Quincy, Ill.	40	794	794	594	594	33	0
Raleigh, N.C.	47	4,549	2,855	4,346	2,652	187	25
Revere, Mass.	34	1,737	1,723	775	761	32	10
Richmond, Ind.	35	595	420	551	391	18	0
Riverside, Calif.	*35*	491	116	491	116	27	0
Rochester, Minn.	26	184	79	72	71	9	0
Rock Island, Ill.	43	4,803	2,187	4,471	1,949	188	0
Rocky Mount, N.C.	26	2,649	1,219	2,581	1,209	92	0
Rome, Ga.	26	564	336	564	336	23	0
Rome, N.Y.	34	1,422	1,342	1,422	1,342	37	0
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	5,147	4,002	4,989	3,859	148	0
Salem, Mass.	41	1,182	1,119	975	912	2	68
Salem, Ore.	31	2,864	878	2,429	780	99	0
San Angelo, Tex.	26	1,038	900	1,011	873	51	0
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	540	402	540	402	26	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	*32*	317	272	317	272	17	0
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	1,310	919	1,310	919	56	0
Sharon, Pa.	26	753	753	715	715	25	85
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	1,439	1,369	1,439	1,369	39	0
Sioux Falls, S.D.	41	797	797	699	699	25	0
South Gate, Calif.	27	87	4	87	4	6	0
Spartanburg, S.C.	32	2,758	1,565	2,631	1,462	120	0
Stamford, Conn.	48	2,983	2,983	2,483	2,483	68	0
Steubenville, Ohio	38	786	775	786	775	15	0
Superior, Wis.	35	1,556	1,556	1,556	1,556	66	0

TABLE XIII.—GROSS AND NET DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT ISSUED IN 1944—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Gross Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1944 (in thousands)		Interest Paid in 1944	New Long-Term Debt Issued in 1944
		Total	General Government Only	Total	General Government Only	(in thousands)	
25,000 to 50,000—Continued							
Taunton, Mass.	37	$ 674	$ 623	$ 674	$ 623	$ 18	0
Torrington, Conn.	27	762	762	409	409	12	0
Tucson, Ariz.	37	1,837	1,318	1,440	1,004	74	0
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	2,193	1,565	1,822	1,219	112	$ 28
Tyler, Tex.	28	2,088	1,618	2,019	1,568	89	0
University City, Mo.	33	1,615	1,615	1,552	1,552	52	0
Waltham, Mass.	40	1,420	1,322	1,420	1,322	43	0
Warren, Ohio	43	1,138	1,013	964	878	35	56
Warwick, R.I.	29	3,213	1,990	3,213	1,990	120	0
Washington, Pa.	26	417	417	412	412	15	0
Watertown, N.Y.	33	2,226	1,880	1,909	1,597	82	0
Waukegan, Ill.†	34	1,485	675	1,339	529	20	0
Wausau, Wis.	27	650	650	650	650	14	0
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	1,066	955	990	879	36	0
West Allis, Wis.	36	2,099	1,949	2,099	1,949	79	0
West New York, N.J.	39	5,089	5,089	5,089	5,089	256	0
West Orange, N.J.	26	2,992	2,992	2,943	2,943	117	0
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	11,126	11,126	11,126	11,126	378	0
White Plains, N.Y.	40	10,028	9,192	9,870	9,046	403	0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	6,075	2,905	6,071	2,901	178	3,000
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	1,608	1,608	1,608	1,608	71	0
Williamsport, Pa.	44	391	391	350	350	17	0
Wilmington, N.C.	33	3,645	2,114	3,031	1,588	142	300
Woonsocket, R.I.	49	5,054	4,482	4,241	3,669	205	0
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	577	577	92	92	26	0
Yakima, Wash.	27	1,239	149	1,169	130	62	0
Zanesville, Ohio	38	798	745	738	687	18	0

The 14 "urban places" not included in Table XIII are: 50,000 to 100,000—Arlington County, Virginia, and Upper Darby township, Pennsylvania; 25,000 to 50,000—Arlington town, Massachusetts; Belmont town Massachusetts; Belvedere township, California; East Providence town, Rhode Island; Haverford township, Pennsylvania; Lower Merion township, Pennsylvania; North Bergen township, New Jersey; Teaneck township, New Jersey; Watertown town, Massachusetts; West Hartford town, Connecticut; West Haven town, Connecticut; and Woodbridge township, New Jersey.

[2] Figures for the board of education formerly considered by the Census Bureau as an integral part of the city corporation and, beginning with 1944, classified as an independent unit of government, are excluded.

Sources of Information: Finance

Sources of Statistics: Finance

Bird, Frederick L. Trend of Tax Delinquency, 1930–44. Municipal Service Department. Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., 290 Broadway, New York. 1945. Shows tax delinquency for 13 years for cities over 50,000, including percentage delinquent each year, ratio of collections to year's levy, etc.

International City Managers' Association. Governmental Data for Small Council-Manager Cities. 1944. Gives number, term, and salary of councilmen; revenues, expenditures, and indebtedness; number of employees; and utilities owned and operated—for 126 cities of less than 5,000 population.

Leonard, J. M. The Direct Tax Burden on Low-Income Groups. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1939. Direct taxes paid by family in 1937 in 150 cities over 30,000 population.

State Financial Reports. Official state agencies in 29 states regularly publish some municipal finance data, with rather complete information contained in the reports issued by such states as California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and only assessed valuations and tax rates in others as in Michigan, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. For a list of the state agencies and titles of financial reports available in each state, see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1939, pp. 543-49.

Tax Institute. Tax Yields: 1942; Tax Collection Statistics for the Various Units of Government, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1943.

Tax Rates of American Cities, *National Municipal Review,* 299 Broadway, New York 7. December, 1945. Shows population; assessed value, fiscal year; tax dates and penalties; rates for city, schools, and state; ratio of assessed to true value; adjusted tax rate; amount of homestead exemption. Compiled for 1945 by the Volker Fellows at the National Training School for Public Service.

Tax Research Foundation. Tax Systems: a Year Book of Legislative and Statistical Information; Including all the States and Certain Canadian and Foreign Data. 9th edition, 1942. Commerce Clearing House, 214 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. City Finances (formerly Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 100,000). (Annual.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (1) Individual city reports for 91 cities having populations over 25,000. (2) Topical reports on city revenue, expenditure, and debt for cities having populations over 25,000. (3) Statistical compendium giving summary of finances of cities (a) preliminary, for cities over 100,000, and (b) final, for cities over 25,000. (4) Decennial reports giving data for 1942: Finances of Cities Having Populations Less Than 25,000 (detailed revenues, expenditures, and debt). 1944. 44pp. 15 cents. Also reports giving 1942 data for townships and New England towns and for school districts.

Selected Standard References: Finance

ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 106pp. 75 cents.

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL RELATIONS. By Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations, United States Treasury Department. 78th Congress, 1st session. Senate Document No. 69. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 595pp. 75 cents.

FINANCING GOVERNMENT. By Harold M. Groves. Henry Holt & Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 1939. 777pp. $5.

FISCAL ASPECTS OF METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATION. By Herbert A. Simon. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley 4. 1943. 67pp. $1.

GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASING. By Russell Forbes. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1929. 370pp. $2.50.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT ADMINISTRATION. By Carl H. Chatters and A. M. Hillhouse. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 528pp. $5.

MANUAL OF WATER WORKS ACCOUNTING. By Municipal Finance Officers Association and the American Water Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 483pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (Revised edition.) 1941. 206pp. $2.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 34pp. 25 cents.

MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING. By Carl H. Chatters and Irving Tenner. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 794pp. $6.

MUNICIPAL AUDIT PROCEDURE. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 54pp. 50 cents.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET PROCEDURE AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 100pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE. By A. E. Buck. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1926. 562pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE ADMINISTRATION. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 424pp. $7.50.

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE COSTS AND PRACTICES. By Hilliard B. Wilson. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 51pp. $1.

PURCHASING FOR SMALL CITIES. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 22pp. 50 cents.

SOME CRITERIA FOR JUDGING AN ANNUAL MUNICIPAL FINANCE REPORT. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 4pp. 25 cents.

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 103pp. $1.

STANDARD PRACTICE IN MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURE. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1943. 26pp. 50 cents.

STATE SUPERVISION OF LOCAL FINANCE. By Wylie Kilpatrick. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 65pp. $1.25.

TAX-REVERTED PROPERTIES IN URBAN AREAS. By A. M. Hillhouse and Carl H. Chatters. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 183pp. $2.50.

URBAN LAND APPRAISAL. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 170pp. $3.

WHERE CITIES GET THEIR MONEY. By A. M. Hillhouse and Muriel Magelssen. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 225pp. $5.

New Books and Pamphlets: Finance

ACTUAL REVENUE SOURCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 8pp. 50 cents.

BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES—A MAJOR POTENTIAL SOURCE OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE. By Malcolm M. Davisson. League of California Cities, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. 1945. 72pp. $1.

(1) CITIES LEVYING CIGARETTE TAXES. 1946. 2pp. 50 cents. (2) STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES. 3pp. 50 cents. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946.

THE CITY BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION LICENSE TAX. Seattle Municipal League, 316 Marion Building, Seattle 4, Washington. 1945. 4pp.

CITY DEBT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1943. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 6pp.

CITY FINANCES: 1943; CITIES HAVING POPULATIONS OVER 25,000. VOL. 3, STATISTICAL COMPENDIUM. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 224pp.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE'S STOREHOUSES AND STOREROOMS. By Albert Pleydell. Citizens' Bureau of Milwaukee, 125 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1945. 43pp.

CITY PERIODIC FINANCIAL REPORTS. Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1946. 28pp.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN RHODE ISLAND. Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council, 32 Westminster Street, Providence. 1945. 7pp.

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL FINANCE ADMINISTRATION. By Roger S. Baldwin. Board of Estimates and Taxation, Greenwich, Connecticut. 1945. 19pp.

DETAILED EXPENDITURES OF VIRGINIA CITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN 1942 OR 1943. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1945. 10pp. 50 cents.

DIAGNOSING CITY TAX PROBLEMS. *Tax Policy*, 254 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. September, 1945. Entire Issue.

FEDERAL EXCISE TAXES: EXEMPTIONS ALLOWED LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 4pp. 25 cents.

A FINANCIAL DILEMMA—HOW TO MEET IT. *P. E. L. Newsletter*, Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22. November, 1945, entire issue.

FISCAL RECORDS AND CONTROLS: A CHECK LIST FOR EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 9pp.

FISCAL YEARS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. By H. Hemenway. Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1945. 7pp.

GOVERNMENT DEBT IN THE UNITED STATES: 1945. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1946. 12pp.

GOVERNMENTAL FINANCES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942. Bureau of the Census. Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 144pp.

GRANTS-IN-AID AND OTHER FEDERAL EXPENDITURES WITHIN THE STATES. Supplement 1. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 9pp. 25 cents.

GUIDEPOSTS TO A FREE ECONOMY. By Harley L. Lutz. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 206pp. $2.

How Other Cities Head Off Deficits. Municipal League of Seattle, 316 Marion Building, Seattle 4, Washington. 1945. 8pp.

Legal Problems Incident to Revenue Bond Financing. By David M. Wood. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 15pp. $2.

Local Government Debt in Rural Counties of Ohio. By Alvin S. Tostlebe. United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C. 1945. 46pp.

Local Government Finance in Pennsylvania. Postwar Planning Commission, State Capitol, Harrisburg. 1945. 42pp.

Looking into Chicago's Pocketbook. By James A Cunningham. The Civic Federation, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2. 1945. 26pp.

Management of Inspection and Policy Control. By J. M. Juran. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 15. 1945. 23pp. $3.

Miscellaneous Sources of Municipal Revenue. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 4pp.

Multiple Taxation of Air Commerce. Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. 1945. 263pp.

Municipal Finance Survey of South Dakota, 1940 and 1943. League of South Dakota Municipalities, University of South Dakota, Vermillion. 1945. 54pp.

Municipal License Fees in Washington Cities. Association of Washington Cities, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1945. 20pp.

Municipal Licensing Practices in Minnesota. By Thomas Champlin. *Minnesota Municipalities,* 15 University Library Building, Minneapolis 4. September, 1945, pp. 339–354.

New Sources of Municipal Revenue. *Municipal Finance.* Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. May, 1945. Entire issue.

Ordinance Regulating Professional Bondsmen. Ordinance No. 26. City Clerk, City Hall, Louisville, Kentucky. 1945. 10pp.

Our Debts: A Study of Federal, State and Municipal Debts as They Affect Citizens of New York State. Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, 100 State Street, Albany. 1945. 12pp.

Philadelphia's Debt Limit. Bureau of Municipal Research, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7. 1945. 31pp.

Philadelphia's Finances Now and After the War. By Edgar W. Baird, Jr. Municipal Forum of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York. 1945. 8pp. 50 cents.

Postwar Fiscal Requirements; Federal, State and Local. By Lewis H. Kimmel. Brookings Institution, Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 16pp. $2.

Powers of Municipalities as to Alcoholic Beverages. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1945.

Preliminary Report. Michigan Tax Study Advisory Committee. Governor's Office, State Capitol, Lansing. 1945. 52pp.

Preliminary 10-Year Postwar Capital Improvement Program. City Plan Board, Dayton, Ohio. 1945. 7pp.

Problems of Postwar Taxation. By Simeon E. Leland. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37. 1945. 26pp.

Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Conference on Taxation, 1944. National Tax Association, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 1944. 431pp. $3.75.

Property Records and Controls: A Checklist for Evaluation and Improvement. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 5pp.

The Public Debt. By William Withers. John Day Company, 2 West 45 Street, New York 19. 1945. 110pp. $1.75.

Public Revenues from Alcoholic Beverages, 1944. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. 1945. 59pp.

Report of Citizens Finance Committee of the City of Toledo. Commission of Publicity and Efficiency, City Hall, Toledo, Ohio. 1945. Variously paged.

Report of Committee on Additional Tax Revenue for the City of Baltimore. Office of Mayor, City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland. 1945. 49pp.

Report of the Commission on Municipal Revenues and Reductions of Real Estate Taxes. Revised. The Commission, State Capitol, Albany, New York. 1946. 116pp.

(1) Report of the Commission on Taxation of Intangible Personal Property. 102pp. 1945. (2) Hearings Before the Commission on Taxation of Intangible Personal Property. 165pp. New Jersey Legislature, Assembly Chamber, State House, Trenton. 1945.

Report of the Special Commission to Make an Investigation Relative to Reimbursement of Municipalities for Loss of Taxes Arising from the Holding of Property for Public Purchasing. Massachusetts General Court, Legislative Document Room, 428 State House, Boston 33. 1945. 18pp.

Report of the Special Commission to Study the Financial Problems of the State Government and Municipalities of the State. 506 Union Trust Building, Providence, Rhode Island. 1945. 8pp.

Report of the New York Temporary State Commission on Municipal Revenues and Reduction of Real Estate Taxes. Albany, New York. 1945. 35pp.

Report of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention. National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers, Treasury Department, Finance Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 1944. 213pp.

A Report on the Current and Prospective

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF VIRGINIA CITIES AND TOWNS. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1945. 36pp.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION—1944. Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Conference National Association of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 94pp. $1.50.

RICHMOND'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM. By Robert Murray Haig. *Richmond News Leader,* Richmond. 1945. 58pp.

SALES TAXES AND OTHER EXCISES. By Roy G. and Gladys C. Blakey. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 216pp. $3.

SOUTHERN STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE TRENDS AND THE WAR. By James W. Martin. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington. 1945. 106pp. 50 cents.

SPECIFICATIONS AND PROPOSAL FORMS FOR BONDING OF VARIOUS CITY EMPLOYEES FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS. Department of Purchasing, City Hall, Cincinnati. 1944. 11pp.

STATE AND LOCAL TAX MANUAL. United States Navy Department. Government Printing Office. Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 175pp.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES REGULATIONS; HEARINGS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 130pp. 15 cents.

STATE DEBT IN 1945. Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1945.

STATE GRANTS-IN-AID IN PENNSYLVANIA. By Randall S. Stout. Bureau of Business Research, Pennsylvania State College, State College. 1945. 41pp.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF PANEL ON PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION. By Leyton E. Carter. Postwar Planning Council of Greater Cleveland, 953 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio. 1944. 8pp.

A TAX PROGRAM FOR A SOLVENT AMERICA. Committee on Postwar Tax Policy, 50 West 50 Street, New York 20. 1945. 48pp.

TREND OF TAX DELINQUENCY, 1930–1944: CITIES OVER 50,000 POPULATION. By Frederick L. Bird. Municipal Service Department, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., 290 Broadway, New York 8. 1945. 36pp.

A 25-YEAR FISCAL REVIEW OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, 1920 THROUGH 1944. Pennsylvania Economy League, Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22. 1945. 29pp.

WHERE CITIES GET THEIR MONEY. By A. M. Hillhouse and Muriel Magelssen. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 229pp. $5.

WITHHOLDING INCOME TAX FROM WAGES; DUTIES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, Effective January 1, 1946. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 16pp. 50 cents.

YOUR REPORT ON REVENUES; A SURVEY OF REVENUE SOURCES FOR RHODE ISLAND CITIES AND TOWNS OVER 15,000 POPULATION. Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council, Providence 3. 1946. 20pp.

FINANCE: ACCOUNTING

ACCOUNTING MANUAL FOR SMALL CITIES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. By Arthur N. Lorig. Association of Washington Cities, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1945. 154pp.

AIRPORTS ACCOUNTS. By Joseph M. Cunningham. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 28pp. $1.25.

MUNICIPAL UTILITY ACCOUNTING. *Municipal Finance,* Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. August, 1945. Entire Issue.

1945 ACCOUNTING MANUAL. Commissioner of Public Accounts and Finance, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. 1945. 42pp.

WORK MEASUREMENT AND COST ACCOUNTING; SELECTED REFERENCES. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C. 1945. 9pp.

FINANCE: ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT RATIOS (PRELIMINARY REPORT). Research Department, Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1945. 21pp.

CARRIER TAXATION. Report of Board of Investigation & Research. 79th Congress, 1st Session. House Document No. 160. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 487pp.

COMPARATIVE TAX RATES IN OREGON CITIES. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1945. 10pp. 25 cents.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR ASSESSORS. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 48pp. $1.50.

KANSAS TAX RATE BOOK. 27th Annual Edition. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol-Federal Building, Topeka. December 20, 1945. 35pp. $4.

MULTIPLE TAXATION OF AIR COMMERCE. Civil Aeronautics Board. Government Printing Offive, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 158pp.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. 1945. 58pp. $1.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT WAR-TIME CONFERENCE. County Assessors of California and State Board of Equalization, Sacramento, October 24, 25, 26, 1944. 1945. 170pp.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR POSTWAR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 4pp. 25 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING. Association of Assessing Officers of Ontario, Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 13–15, 1945. 119pp.

Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference. New Brunswick Association of Assessing Officers, Moncton, August 28–30, 1945. 32pp.

Real Property Description Manual. Michigan State Tax Commission, Lansing. 1945. 60pp.

State Tax Collections in 1944. Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1946. 46pp.

FINANCE: PURCHASING

A Decade of Centralized Municipal Purchasing. Department of Purchase, Municipal Building, New York 7. 1944. 25pp.

Federal Surplus Property Disposal. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 4pp. 25 cents.

National Directory of Commodity Specifications. National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 1,311pp. $4.

Non-Profit Institutions and Surplus War Property. Surplus Property Administration, Railroad Retirement Building, Washington 25, D.C. 1946. 23pp.

Purchasing Procedure and Regulations for Montgomery County, Maryland. Purchasing Bureau, Court House, Rockville, Maryland. 1945. 47pp.

Some Benefits to be Derived from Centralized Public Purchasing. By Joseph W. Nicholson, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1945. 14pp.

Standards on Petroleum Products and Lubricants. American Society For Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 2. 1945. 530pp. $2.75.

Summary of the Work of the Bureau of Supplies of the Board of Education of the City of New York, 1943–46. By Maurice G. Portley, National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 5pp.

Surplus Property Board. SPB Revised Regulation 2: Disposal of Surplus Personal Property to Government Agencies and State and Local Governments. National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 5pp.

The War Years: A Report on the Wartime Activities. Department of Purchase, Municipal Building, New York 7. 1945. 155pp.

Selected Periodicals: Finance

Assessors News-Letter. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (Free to members.)

Bond Buyer. (Weekly.) Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl Street, New York. $35.

Bulletin of the National Tax Association. (Monthly, October to June.) National Tax Association, 35 French Ridge, New Rochelle, New York. $2.

Bulletin Service. (Biweekly.) National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc., 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (Availability limited.)

Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (Weekly.) William B. Dana Company, 25 Park Place, New York 8. $15.

Journal of Commerce and La Salle Street Journal. (Daily.) Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, 12 East Grand Avenue, Chicago. $17.

Municipal Finance. (Quarterly.) Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.50.

Municipal Finance News Letter. (Biweekly.) Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

Purchasing. Conover-Mast Publishing Corporation, 205 East 42 Street, New York. $3.

Tax Administrators' News. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

Tax Digest. California Taxpayers' Association, 775 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles. $2.

Tax Policy. The Tax Institute, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. $3.

Taxes. Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 214 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $4.

Wall Street Journal. (Daily.) Dow-Jones Company, Inc., 44 Broad Street, New York. 7 cents New York City and vicinity, 10 cents elsewhere; monthly, $1.75; yearly, $18.

Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1945 developments in:

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION COUNTY GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL REPORTING

Administrative Organization

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

Municipal administrative organization represents the framework of the administrative machinery which translates public policy formulated by the citizens' chosen representatives into public services and regulation. A sound administrative organization is of prime importance to the planning, direction, coordination, control, and reporting of an efficient program of public services, and provides maximum opportunity for utilizing the best procedures, techniques, and work practices available to public officials.

As a preliminary to the examination of the year's changes in municipal administrative organization, it may be worth while to review briefly several of the more important and better defined principles which now have general acceptance with respect to municipal organization. Among these are the following:

1. The legislative body's participation in administrative matters should be limited to definition, preferably by ordinance or resolution, of the basic plan of organization and operation.
2. Similarly, the functions of boards and commissions other than the principal legislative body should be restricted to matters of a policy, advisory, or quasi-judicial nature.
3. The administrative structure should be headed by a single chief administrative officer endowed with authority and responsibility for the direction and control of all administrative units.
4. Particularly in the larger cities, the chief administrative officer should have available and responsible to him adequate staff agencies to permit proper planning, direction, control, and reporting of service or line functions. Of the staff agencies, those providing finance, personnel, planning, and legal services already are recognized as being essential parts of municipal government structure. Other agencies, such as those concerned with administrative research, public relations, and the like, have so far been accorded such recognition in only a limited degree.
5. The line of service functions should be grouped rationally, with due regard to such factors as similarity of personnel, equipment, procedures, techniques, and type of supervision required, into a number of administrative units sufficiently small to admit of adequate supervision and coordination.

Experience has demonstrated the validity of these principles and they have been applied with increasing frequency in recent years to municipal organization, particularly in municipalities with the council-manager form of government. However, major reorganization frequently remains a difficult problem, usually involving the redrafting of basic laws, local charters, and ordinances, and perhaps requiring the approval not only of legislative bodies but of the electorate. The difficulty of obtaining such approval often has its roots in tradition, special interests on the part of some officials or particular groups, misunderstanding as to the purposes of the proposed changes and the results which are to be attained, and a not uncommon belief on the part of the public and many officials that single individuals should not be entrusted with that degree of authority which may be essential to a proper job of administration.

Because of these and other difficulties, complete municipal reorganizations are comparatively infrequent, and when they do occur, their installation may extend over a lengthy period of time. It is therefore not surprising that during 1945 no complete installation of a comprehensive municipal reorganization was reported. Of course, numerous cities have adopted new charters or are in the process of developing such charters, in most instances providing for the council-manager plan. In addition, several cities had their administrative organizations studied by outside consultants with a view to determining possible improvement: among these are the cities of Richmond and Berkeley, California; Cicero, Illinois; Fox Point, Wisconsin; and Pontiac, Michigan. The outgoing mayor of Hartford, Connecticut, appointed a charter commission to make an extensive study and to draft a new charter eliminating many of the administrative boards which head most of the departments in the city. Baltimore, Maryland, and Seattle, Washington, also were among the larger cities working on charter revision.

Although no complete reorganization affecting all city departments and functions took place during the year, there were numerous instances of partial municipal reorganization for the carrying out of specific functions. Among the staff functions, finance, personnel, and planning received the most attention and among the operating or service functions the greatest activity centered on airports and veterans' service agencies.

Finance. The trend toward the centralization of finance administration apparently continued. In Providence, Rhode Island, a finance department was created consisting of divisions headed by a budget director, tax assessor, purchasing agent, city comptroller, city collector, and revenue administrator, respectively, all responsible directly to the director of finance. A number of cities established centralized purchasing departments or divisions, and accounting departments were also reorganized in a number of municipalities. Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Rensselaer, New York, created the position of purchasing agent, and in Akron, Ohio, the purchasing department was made responsible to the director of finance. Astoria, Oregon, combined treasury and auditing departments, and Eugene, Oregon, combined recorder's and treasurer's offices. Martinsville, Virginia, installed a system of machine accounting and budgetary control and created the office of purchasing agent. Pampa, Texas, created a central purchasing department, combining it with the existing offices of the secretary. Pomona, California, reorganized its accounting department, creating a new accounting position to install and supervise improved accounting procedures. Grand Junction, Colorado, created the position of purchase clerk, responsible to the city manager. Winona, Minnesota, made its city recorder comptroller of all city boards heading its various departments. Crookston, Minnesota, adopted a charter amendment consolidating the offices of treasurer and clerk and eliminated a charter limitation on the salary of these offices. Wisconsin Rapids, Wauwatosa, and Tomah, Wisconsin, abolished the practice of electing assessors and provided for their appointment for an indefinite tenure following examinations to establish qualifications. Much the same thing was done in Stoughton, Wisconsin, except that in addition the offices of assessor and treasurer were combined to make a full-time position. Beloit and Gilette, Wisconsin, combined the offices of clerk and treasurer, and Lodi, Wisconsin, provided that the clerk should be appointed instead of elected in the future. The foregoing examples of changes in organization for financial administration are definitely encouraging. Greater availability of office and accounting equipment, more skilled personnel, and the demand occasioned by the cities' serious financial problems should serve to bring about in 1946 a further strengthening of this trend toward centralization and improvement of fiscal organization and management.

Personnel. As in the case of finance, personnel administration, as another important staff function, was the center of considerable activity. In some instances, this activity toward the improvement of organization for personnel administration undoubtedly was prompted by pay problems. Among the cities employing outside consultants to undertake comprehensive personnel studies, including the preparation of position and classification and in most instances pay plans, were Alpena, Dearborn, Ferndale, and Pontiac, Michigan; Berkeley, California; Cicero, Illinois; Framingham, Massachusetts; and St. Petersburg, Florida. Madison, Wisconsin, created the position of personnel officer. Iron Mountain, Michigan, created a three-man civil service commission appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council, while Long Beach, California, increased the size of its civil service commission from three to five members. There was also considerable activity with respect to organization for the administration of retirement systems. Boards charged with the administration of municipal employee retirement funds were created by Fort Worth, Texas; Tampa, Florida; and Port Huron, Lincoln Park, Monroe, and Niles, Michigan. Glendale and Pasadena, California, contracted with the state of California for entry into the state retirement system. Long Beach, California, repealed its police and fire pension plan and abolished the commission charged with its administration.

Planning. Municipal postwar planning requirements resulted in a number of organizational changes for planning. City planning agencies, in some instances designated as departments, but usually as boards or commissions and occasionally including the zoning function, were created by Dallas, Texas; Evanston, Illinois; Racine, Wisconsin; Muskegon, Michigan; Ashland, Wisconsin; Bedford, Indiana; Burlington, North Carolina; Dennison, Texas; Ironwood, Michigan; Lewiston and Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Provo, Utah; Westfield, Massachusetts; Wooster, Ohio; McAlester, Oklahoma; and Bell, California. Zoning boards were established by Pampa, Texas, and Niles, Michigan. Eldorado, Kansas, established an industrial development advisory commission, and Shaker

Heights, Ohio, established a board of architectural review composed of three registered architects to pass on all building construction. Lansing, Michigan, created the part-time position of city planning engineer. There were also examples of joint planning activities. Oklahoma City continued a joint contractual arrangement with the county and school district for the development of a master plan. Rockford, Illinois, cooperated with the operation of a city-county planning commission, and Eugene, Oregon, cooperated with its county planning council in an area planning study. Also, Lewiston, Pennsylvania, participated in a county-municipal group which sponsored the preparation of an economic plan, and Grand Junction, Colorado, participated in the county zoning commission's program and made appropriations to defray part of the costs of such studies. Reports on the establishments of these new agencies for municipal planning are not clear as to whether the agencies which have been established are properly integrated with the over-all municipal government structure and serve as a staff aid to the chief administrator or whether they are, in effect, independent agencies. Undoubtedly, these examples include both types of organization.

Veterans' Agencies. There were also numerous organization changes to adjust municipal administrative machinery to changes in operating, service, and regulatory functions. Probably the most frequently instituted new municipal service related to the returning veteran. Among the many cities setting up veterans' service agencies, identified by varying titles, were created by Hartford and Bristol, Connecticut; Medford, Amesbury, Waltham, and Brockton, Massachusetts; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania; Auburn and White Plains, New York; Burbank, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Royal Oak and Niles, Michigan; Austin, Minnesota; Rahway and Irvington, New Jersey; Cleveland, Ohio; and Seattle, Washington. East Orange, New Jersey, continued operation of a veterans' bureau in cooperation with nearby communities, and Lincoln park and Melvindale, Michigan, cooperated in a similar operation. Watertown, New York, abandoned its veterans' service agency and transferred this activity to Jefferson county.

Airports. As might be expected, a number of municipalities revamped their organizations to adapt them to new or expanding airport problems. Airport departments, boards, or commissions were created by Cedar Rapids and Waterloo, Iowa; Cumberland, Maryland; Ashland and LaCrosse, Wisconsin; LaPorte and Michigan City, Indiana; Watertown, New York. Waco, Texas, changed from direct operation to leased operation of its airport. Tyler, Texas, re-established its airport department which had been dormant since the army took over its airport in 1943. In some instances, municipal organization for airport administration involved cooperative arrangements with other jurisdictions. For example, at Lexington, Kentucky, a city-county airport is to be operated jointly by a city and county airport board to be appointed in 1946. Tampa, Florida, reported that a county airport authority created by the legislature took over operation of both city- and county-owned airports in the county.

Recreation. A somewhat surprising number of organization changes are reported with respect to municipal recreation. The city manager of San Diego, California, appointed an assistant to coordinate all city recreational activities, including those under playground, recreation, and water departments: one-third of the assistant's salary is paid by the school department in view of the fact that he also acts as coordinator between school and city recreational activities. Michigan City, Indiana, created a municipal golf board and the office of manager of the municipal golf course to administer this new public service. Burlington, North Carolina, reports the organization of a parks and recreation department. Fort Dodge, Iowa, established a year-round recreation program and purchased an existing swimming pool to be operated by the city under the new office of director of recreation. Keane, New Hampshire; Martinsville, Virginia; and Norwood, Massachusetts, created the position of recreation director or superintendent. Fayetteville, North Carolina, abolished its park and recreation commission. Poughkeepsie, New York; Adrian, Michigan; Marinette, Wisconsin; Kingsport, Tennessee; Provo, Utah; Redwood City, California; Beckley, West Virginia; and Belleville, Illinois, created recreation commissions or boards. Stevens Point, Wisconsin, created a park board, and Altoona, Pennsylvania, created a shade tree commission of three members. While the reporting of these organizational changes was too brief to admit of an exact description of the administrative relationships between the boards and commissions established and the chief administrative officer of the city, there seems reason to believe that at least some of these boards and commissions are essentially independent administrative agencies.

Police. Reorganizations with respect to police administration took the turn of establishing new units and offices to perform specialized police functions. At Spokane, Washington, police radio communications were made the responsibility of a separate division of the department. Michigan City, Indiana, added a bureau of identification, and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, added a traffic bureau to its police department. In Richmond, California, which recently completed a comprehensive administrative survey, the police department has been reorganized into six divisions, including patrol, traffic, crime prevention, vice control, criminal investigation, and records and service. Charlottesville, Virginia, created the position of juvenile probation officer, and Wilmette, Illinois, reports the creation of a township inter-community council to study juvenile delinquency problems in the area.

Public Health. There was also considerable activity with respect to organization for municipal public health services. Long Beach, California, created a five-member board of health. Clarksburg, West Virginia, created a sanitation board, and Ashland, Ohio, voted a change in the city charter establishing a five-member board of health. Easton, Pennsylvania, and Beloit, Wisconsin, created the administrative positions of city sanitarian, and Lewiston, Pennsylvania, changed from a part-time to a full-time health officer. Winston-Salem, North Carolina, reported the merging of the county health department with that of the city, the consolidated department being operated by the city. The city of Royal Oak, Michigan, participated as one of 10 political subdivisions officially represented on the South Oakland Hospital Authority, a corporation organized under Michigan state laws to plan, finance, build, and operate a community hospital. Burlington, North Carolina, and Longview, Washington, report the formation of city-county health departments for their respective communities. Hartford, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, initiated partial reorganizations of their hospitals and the installation of institutional cost accounting systems. In at least two instances the operation of institutions was divorced from direct centralized management: Columbus, Georgia, transferred the management of its city hospital from the city manager to a hospital board, and Waco, Texas, changed from direct operation of its city hospital to a leased operation.

Public Works. In the field of public works, the city of Richmond, California, reported a comprehensive reorganization of its public works department through the establishment of the office of director of public works and the divisions of administration, engineering, building regulation, building maintenance, streets and sewers, park maintenance, and equipment and stores. A public works organization and cost accounting study was in process at Medford, Massachusetts. San Diego, California, transferred the operation and maintenance of parking meters from the treasurer's office to the shops division of the public works department. Berkeley, California, in connection with its administrative study, established a building maintenance department to maintain and repair all public buildings belonging to the city. Burlington, North Carolina, established a full-time engineering department and full-time building inspector. Pampa, Texas, combined the offices of city engineer and water department manager under one head, and Ste. Clair Shores, Michigan, combined the positions of superintendent of water department and superintendent of public works. Grand Junction, Colorado, reorganized its public works department to separate operating functions from engineering and planning and to establish building inspection as a separate department responsible to the city manager. In Akron, Ohio, the sanitation division was combined with the street repair department and Oshkosh, Wisconsin, consolidated its street and bridge department, eliminating one board and substituting for it another of different and ex-officio composition.

Other Activities. The end of the war brought an end to the chief purposes of civilian defense agencies, and most cities abolished their civilian defense organizations. A few cities, however, maintained for recreational, welfare, veterans' service, and other peacetime purposes, the citizens organizations originally set up for civilian defense. The Chicago committee is an example of the maintenance of such an organization.

Benton Harbor, Michigan, reduced the size of its library board from nine to five members under a new charter provision, and established for the library the same relationships to the over-all city organization as is the case with other operating departments.

Conclusion. The period of a year is naturally much too short to provide a basis for defining long range trends in municipal administrative organization. However, a general evaluation of the reported changes summarized above seems to warrant several conclusions. The numerous examples of the abolition of civilian defense agencies and the creation of planning, veterans' service, airport, and recreation agencies indicate that municipalities do adjust their organizations to meet current and anticipated changes in programs. It also seems that with respect to the old established functions, illustrated by finance as a staff function and public works as an operating function, there is a definite and desirable inclination toward centralization and consolidation. Unfortunately, this apparent trend with respect to functions with which municipalities have had the most experience does not seem to hold true with respect to those functions which are new to some cities and are undergoing large-scale expansion in others. While precise information is lacking, undoubtedly at least some of the boards and commissions created in 1945 to manage planning, recreation, and airport functions have been endowed with administrative functions and a degree of independence inconsistent with the over-all interests of a well-balanced and efficiently conducted and controlled organization for municipal services.

County Government

By Paul W. Wager

Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina

In 1945 the legislatures of 44 states met in regular session and hence there was a good deal of legislation pertaining to counties. Since all of the legislative assemblies believed at the time of their meeting that the war would last at least another year, the sessions were characterized by an attitude of hesitancy and caution. Generally speaking postwar programs for the counties did not go beyond preferred treatment for the veterans, though at least two states—Nebraska and Washington—cleared the way for local units to purchase surplus property from the federal government. Washington was also one of the few states which considered long-range objectives.

Structural Developments. Structural improvements in county government were limited almost entirely to constitutional revisions and the implementation of constitutional amendments of 1944. On February 27, 1945, Missouri voters adopted a new state constitution, replacing one adopted in 1875. This represents the first complete revision of any state constitution in 36 years. The new constitution removes the requirement of rigid uniformity in county government. The more populous counties are now permitted to adopt home rule charters, and the legislature is authorized to establish not more than four other classes of counties, each fundamentally different in its organization and powers. Alternative forms of government may be provided in each class, from which the voters of the county may choose. The only county officers specifically required by the new constitution are the three members of the county court (board) in those counties which do not choose an alternative form or which do not draft their own charter. Groups of contiguous counties may unite to achieve functional consolidation or may achieve complete consolidation by majority vote in each county affected. By a two-thirds vote in favor of the proposition the electors may dissolve a county and permit its absorption by one or more adjoining counties. St. Louis County has already appointed a charter commission which is drafting a home-rule charter for that county. Studies of county administration and finance have been completed in Pettis, Pemiscot, Cape Girardeau, and Marion Counties. Jasper County has installed modernized tax accounting and collection procedures.

Under the new constitution adopted by the voters of Georgia on August 7, 1945, the legislature is required to provide optional systems of county government from which counties may select the type they desire. Permission for counties to consolidate is continued, if favored by two-thirds of those voting on the proposition in each county affected. Authorization for city-county consolidation is continued with the legislature empowered to outline the procedure. The grand jury of Fulton County (Atlanta) has recommended the adoption of the county manager plan, and local civic leaders are planning to urge introduction of a bill in the Georgia legislature to that end.

The Oregon legislature took advantage of the authority granted it by the constitutional amendment approved in November, 1944, and enacted a county manager enabling act. The new statute does not set up a specific charter but permits any county to adopt a charter which provides a form of county manager government which substantially conforms to the requirements of the act. The law permits the abolition of all elective county offices except the board of commissioners and, where the county unit plan has been adopted, the school superintendent. One of the commissioners, however, must run and serve as county judge. The manager has sole appointive power of all other county officers, though he may delegate this power in part to subordinates. Already Clackamas County is drafting a manager charter for submission to its voters, and there is interest in other parts of the state.

Wisconsin electors approved a constitutional amendment abolishing justices of the peace in Milwaukee. In April, 1946, they will vote on an amendment which would permit county sheriffs to serve more than two consecutive terms. An effort to release Wisconsin counties from the strait-jacket of uniformity failed. A proposed constitutional amendment to achieve this end was approved by the 1943 legislature but the required approval by the 1945 legislature was not obtained.

In Tennessee the movement for the establishment of general sessions courts to replace justice of the peace courts continued to gain headway with the adoption of such courts by Marshall and Wilson counties.

Two bills proposing constitutional amendments to effect the complete consolidation of the city and county governments of Philadelphia, whose boundaries are identical, failed of enactment. A step toward unification of the city and county governments of Philadelphia was taken, however, on May 2 when the Governor signed the county payroll bill which greatly increases the city council's control over county salaries paid from city treasury funds. Beginning January 1, 1946, the salaries, wages, and other compensation of all public officials and employees payable out of the city treasury will be fixed by ordinance of the city council.

The Arlington County (Virginia) Board of Supervisors passed a resolution which may transform Arlington County into a city of the first class. The resolution calls upon the circuit court judge to appoint a charter commission to hold public hearings and prepare a draft of the charter. The draft would be presented to the next session of the General Assembly, and if approved by that body, would be submitted to popular referendum.

As a direct result of the recommendation of the grand jury and an active follow-up campaign by the Citizens Planning Council of Greater San Jose, a Santa Clara County (California) Charter Association was formed to draft and work for the adoption of a home rule manager charter for that county. A county manager plan proposed for King County (Seattle), Washington, failed to secure legislative authorization. A similar fate befell a resolution which would have given Washington counties the right to adopt home-rule charters. Following defeat of the charter which would have given Montgomery County, Maryland, home rule and a manager, the legislature passed several acts pertaining to the county which effect a mild reorganization. They provide an administrative officer with the title of supervisor, a purchasing officer, a civil service commissioner, and larger ordinance power for the board of commissioners. The Wisconsin legislature appointed an interim committee to study the question of county government.

Personnel. The Michigan Institute of Local Government, which for years has been training newly-elected sheriffs in the duties of their office, extended the course to include county treasurers, county clerks, and other elective officials. In North Carolina similar instruction to county officials is offered by the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill. As a result of a law enacted by the 1944 legislature a new plan of reporting by New York's justices of the peace went into effect January 1. The new reports to the state comptroller are more uniform, provide more adequate information on the work performed by the justices, and permit current auditing as well as more effective supervision generally. During the year the county personnel officers of New York State perfected an organization "to promote improvement of the service of the personnel agencies in their administration of the civil service law and to advise and recommend legislation affecting its administration."

The retirement system in Wisconsin was modified by the state legislature to include county employees within its provisions. It is still optional with a county whether to enter the statewide system, but resolutions establishing merit systems were adopted in Wood and Outagamie Counties. In the former the resolution applies only to county highway patrolmen, but the Outagamie resolution covers all county employees. Similarly Nebraska counties were made eligible to participate in the state retirement system. Michigan altered its county retirement plan by lowering the age at which employees may retire. A Colorado act permits county high school districts and union high school districts to create a school teachers' retirement fund. Money for the fund is to be obtained from a special tax levy of not more than 2 per cent. Missouri likewise provided for a retirement system for public school teachers.

Hospitals. There was widespread interest in rural hospitals. North Carolina authorized counties and other political subdivisions to erect or purchase hospitals and, subject to a vote of the people, to issue bonds and levy taxes for the purpose, provided the annual maintenance tax may not exceed five cents on $100 valuation. Another North Carolina act authorized joint city-county acquisition and support of hospitals. Washington authorized the creation of municipal corporations to be known as public hospital districts, which may own and operate hospitals. It also provided state aid for county tuberculosis hospitals and authorized a tax levy for tuberculosis hospitalization. A third act of that state provides for the establishment of health districts consisting of one or more counties. Kansas authorized county boards to levy taxes and issue bonds for public hospitals. A Pennsylvania act permits counties singly or jointly to erect, equip, and maintain hospitals for the care and treatment of contagious diseases. Wisconsin authorized counties or cities or both jointly to construct hospitals. Wisconsin also authorized school district boards to employ public health nurses and licensed dentists.

Finance. In recognition of higher price levels several states raised tax limitations. A constitutional amendment was proposed in Michigan which would permit the property tax limitation to be increased, by majority vote, from 1.5 to 3 per cent, provided the increase is for permanent improvements. Idaho counties were authorized to increase real property taxes. Kansas abolished the tax rate limitation for certain classes of counties and raised it for the others.

Colorado and Arizona strengthened their local government budget laws. Massachusetts required the director of accounts to make an audit of the accounts of all cities and towns annually. New York's state comptroller took steps to have an audit made of all local units with reasonable frequency. Colorado required an annual inventory of county property. Local units in New York were authorized, subject to a favorable vote in a referendum, to create reserve funds to pay off bonded indebtedness. Washington authorized county commissioners to establish reserve funds for the construction of buildings or other permanent improvements. Colorado counties were required to have audits made by a licensed accountant or by employees of the state auditor. The Washington state legislature provided by statute for centralized purchasing and the appointment of a county purchasing agent for King County (Seattle). In 1939 the county commissioners established a centralized purchasing system, but the state supreme court held their action illegal.

Salary increases were granted in Illinois, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Vermont, Arkansas, South Dakota, Washington, and Idaho.

Physical Development. Washington created a state development board and set up a state development fund of $70,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is to be allocated to the counties to carry out such projects as are approved by the board. Colorado authorized counties as well as cities and towns to establish and maintain postwar improvement funds and to levy taxes therefor. Another Colorado act authorized counties to acquire and operate airport facilities, and to levy taxes necessary for the purpose. Vermont authorized its political subdivisions to promulgate and enforce airport zoning regulations. Another Vermont act prohibits the operation of portable sawmills without registration. Kansas modified its drainage district law giving county commissioners authority to manage them, including the right to exercise the power of eminent domain. Indiana and New York also rewrote and liberalized acts concerning drainage and drainage districts. Any Kansas county traversed or touched by the Arkansas River in which any federal agency constructs flood control works is authorized to contract with the federal government to operate such facilities when completed. It may levy taxes or issue bonds in connection therewith.

Wisconsin authorized counties to appropriate without specific designation money for postwar projects. Another Wisconsin act authorized county boards to acquire lands for the production of agricultural lime to be sold at cost to farmers. As a part of a statewide forestry project, Douglas County, Wisconsin, set aside an 80-acre tract of forest land to be used as an experimental plot in reforestation. Texas set up machinery whereby its counties, as well as its municipalities, may acquire airfields as they are abandoned by the Army.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 stimulated a number of states to modify their highway laws in order to qualify to receive the grants for farm-to-market roads. Considerable legislation in respect to county and township highway construction was inspired by the federal act. Five states permitted their local units to levy additional taxes to match federal funds. Kansas authorized counties to issue road bonds up to 2 per cent of the county's taxable valuation if approved by 60 per cent of the voters. Two states authorized counties to use state highway machinery. Many states modified the basis of distributing highway funds to the local units, and several shifted additional mileage from township to county or from county to state highway systems. Maryland subdivisions were authorized to borrow or tax for highway purposes without regard to prevailing statutory limitations.

The trend in Kansas is toward the county-unit road system under which the counties build and maintain all rural roads. Twenty-nine counties now operate under the system. Potter, Galveston, and Brazos Counties, Texas, also placed road administration on a county-unit basis.

Planning and Zoning. Four states passed laws favorable to county planning. These states were Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Carolina. The Michigan law provides for the creation of county planning commissions. Wisconsin authorized the Milwaukee County Board by ordinance to regulate, restrict, or prohibit subdivision of land within the county outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages. New York counties adopting optional forms of government were authorized to create planning commissions with power to prepare master plans and to enforce compliance therewith. Montgomery County, Maryland, and Henrico County, Virginia, enacted ordinances which require that adequate off-street parking space must be planned in all future construction before building permits will be issued. Missouri liberalized a law empowering counties to acquire property for parks. The city and county of Los Angeles created a Civic Center Authority with a budget of $20,000 to make a comprehensive study of a proposed civic center.

On the other hand, county planning received a serious setback in Virginia when the circuit court of Fairfax County held the county zoning act to be invalid. The court held the act to be invalid in that it attempted to prohibit the use of land in specified zones for all purposes except those uses which are enumerated. Such enumerated uses, said the court, are something less than all of the uses to which the owner is entitled to use his property without endangering the public health, safety, order or general welfare. This line of reasoning is contrary to that taken by the United States Supreme Court and the highest courts of appeal in most states, and reflects a viewpoint that most people thought had been discarded.

Miscellaneous. Illinois authorized the creation of a housing authority by a group of two to five counties. Kansas authorized a tax levy for fire protection by counties in addition to all other levies. New York increased the powers of town boards in respect to fire protection districts. It also permitted water districts to establish capital funds for fire protection. The cities and towns of Monroe County, New York, found mutual aid for fire defense in time of war so gratifying that the arrangement is being continued on a permanent basis.

New Mexico rewrote the law governing the appointment of county boards of education. Vermont increased state aid for public schools by about 25 per cent. In Connecticut town boards of education were made liable for damages to property and for injury or death of any person resulting from action in line of duty of any of its members, teachers, or other employees. Wisconsin created the position of county historian. Pennsylvania authorized counties to make appropriations for historical compilations and publications relating to the county.

A new governmental reference library was established by the city of San Diego and the county of San Diego to serve officials and employees of the two units. Kansas authorized county boards, after approval by a majority of the voters, to levy an annual tax for a period of two years to erect and equip a building for 4-H Club purposes.

Council-Manager Government

By Grace L. Geer

Staff Assistant, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

Twenty-eight cities adopted council-manager government during 1945. This compares with 28 cities and one county in 1944, 12 cities in 1943, 27 cities and one county in 1942, and 22 cities in 1941. The 119 municipalities that adopted the manager plan in the five-year period 1941–45 inclusive, is the largest gain for any five-year period in the history of council-manager government except for a similar period immediately following the first world war. Twenty-three of the cities adopting the plan in 1945 adopted council-manager charters or the provisions of state enabling acts while five cities adopted the plan by ordinance. The first group includes: Key West, Florida (12,927); Cairo, Georgia (4,653); Independence (11,565) and Liberal (4,410), Kansas; Corbin, Kentucky (7,893); Fairfield (3,420), Guilford (1,732), Littleton (1,049), Old Town (7,683), Orient (147), Reed Plantation (450), and Rockland (8,899), Maine; Vassar, Michigan (2,154); Brookfield, Missouri (6,174); Burlington, North Carolina (12,198); Carey, Ohio (2,984); Gatlinburg, Tennessee (1,600); Corpus Christi (57,301), Lamesa (6,038), and Pittsburg (2,916), Texas; Chester town (1,740) and Chester village (749), Vermont; and Drummondville, Quebec (10,555). The five cities which adopted council-manager ordinances are: Lynwood, California (10,942); Chester, South Carolina (6,392); Burnet (1,945), McAllen (11,877), and Raymondville (4,050), Texas.

In addition, three cities which adopted the council-manager plan were not put on the official list. Rogers City, Michigan (3,072), did not put its new charter into effect because of court proceedings on the city's right to incorporate, and Brookfield, Illinois (10,817), and State College, Pennsylvania (6,226), adopted the plan by ordinance but did not appoint managers.

Ten other communities rejected proposals to adopt the council-manager plan: Dothan (17,194) and Sheffield (7,933), Alabama; Parsons, Kansas (14,294); Limestone, Maine (1,855); Howell (3,748), Mt. Clemens (14,389), Negaunee (6,813), and Rochester (3,759), Michigan; Sheridan, Wyoming (10,529); and North Vancouver, British Columbia (8,844).

Thirty-four cities held referendums in 1945 and 23, or 67 per cent, adopted the manager plan by vote of the people or received charters by legislative action. In 1944 there were 26 adoptions out of 42 referendums (62 per cent); in 1943, eight out of 19 (42 per cent); and in 1942, 17 out of 22 (77 per cent).

Changes in Official Directory. In addition to the 28 places adopting council-manager government in 1945, two cities that adopted the plan in previous years were added to the official directory, while two were removed. Places added were Dyer Brook, Maine (265), which adopted the plan in 1942, and Mount Royal, Quebec (4,888) which adopted a manager charter in 1934 but was removed

TABLE I
YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	LEGAL BASIS				ABANDONMENTS	
	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]	Total[1]	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning
1908–14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915–19	82	10	92	123	..	1
1920–24	130	19	149	272	..	4
1925–29	77	18	95	367	..	5
1930	15	4	19	386	9	1
1931	15	3	18	404	13	2
1932	19	2	21	425	14	2
1933	8	1	9	434	15	2
1934	9	0	9	443	12	2
1935	10	2	12	455	4	0
1936	9	4	13	468	5	1
1937	6	3	9	477	6	3
1938	9	6	15	492	8	1
1939	14	2	16	508	8	1
1940	15	2	17	525	4	2
1941	19	1	20	547	5	0
1942	18	12	30	575	5	0
1943	7	4	11	586	1	0
1944	23	3	26	612	8	1
1945	20	5	25[2]	637	3	0
	529	108	637[2]		120	28

---

[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1945, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

[2] Not included in this figure are 10 cities where the plan does not become effective until 1946 or later, nor the 28 cities which have abandoned the plan. The 10 cities are Cairo, Georgia; Liberal, Kansas; Fairfield, Old Town, and Rockland, Maine; Brookfield, Missouri; Long Beach, New York; Carey, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Texas; and Corbin, Kentucky.

from the list because the council failed to appoint a manager during the years 1938 to 1945. Two places were removed from the list: Harrison township, Pennsylvania (13,151) which created the position of manager by ordinance in 1940 but has made no appointment for several years; and Warrenton, Oregon (1,365), where the city council has appointed as manager an official elected by the people.

Cities Voting on Abandonment of the Plan. Referendums in three cities in Maine on the continuation of council-manager government resulted in retention of the plan: Fort Kent (5,353), Mechanic Falls (1,500), and Van Buren (5,380). Of the 120 referenda held during the 16-year period, 1930 to 1945 inclusive, 102, or 85 per cent, resulted in retention of the plan (see Table 1). Since 1908 when the plan was first inaugurated, 28 cities[1] have by vote of the people abandoned manager government. Three of these have occurred since 1940: Mason City, Iowa (27,080); Huron, South Dakota (10,843); and Hardwick, Vermont (1,107).

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan	
		Number†	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	70	2.1
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	96	6.7
5,000 to 10,000	962	124	13.0
10,000 to 25,000	662	132	19.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	50	23.5
50,000 to 100,000	106	31	29.2
Over 100,000	92	22	23.9
All cities over 1,000	6,658	525†	

* This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

†This column does not include 112 places operating under the council-manager plan on December 31, 1945, because they have populations under 1,000 (16 towns and villages); because they are not considered by the Bureau of Census as urban places (52 places in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont); because they are outside the United States (30 cities in Canada, Ireland, and Puerto Rico); because they are counties (9 counties); or because they are newly incorporated places (4 cities).

Legislation. Alabama enacted an optional council-manager law which any municipality may adopt by action of the council. Colorado passed an optional act which cities of the second class may adopt by local referendum. Georgia and Missouri adopted new constitutions which provide that the legislatures shall set up optional plans of government for both cities and counties, and Oregon enacted an optional county manager law. Maine amended the 1939 optional act so that it is no longer necessary for towns to vote annually on retention of manager government.

---

[1] The 28 places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara and San Mateo County, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Ashland, Kentucky; Mason City, Iowa; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Huron, South Dakota; Denton, Texas; Brattleboro (which has since readopted), Hardwick village and St. Albans, Vermont; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Brandon, Manitoba, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940).

Growth of the Plan. At the end of 1945, a total of 637 places were operating under council-manager government and nine other places had adopted the plan with effective dates during 1946. In 1930 there were 367 cities operating under manager government, in 1935 there were 455, and in 1940 there were 525.[2]

Nearly one in four (23.9 per cent) of the 92 cities over 100,000 population now operate under the council-manager plan. The ratio is almost exactly one in five (21.8 per cent) for all of the 1,072 cities of 10,000 or more population. The largest ratio, 29.2 per cent, however, is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 population (see Table 2).

Maine leads with 71 council manager cities and Michigan is in second place with 59. Texas has 52, Virginia 47, Florida 44, and California 38 cities operating under the manager plan.[3]

---

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

[3] Seven states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. However, 67 cities in the first three named states at the end of 1945 had adopted the plan by securing legislative action. Georgia will remove itself from this category when the legislature sets up optional plans under the new constitution. Certain cities in Louisiana and Washington may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none have done so.

Municipal Reporting

By J. Fred Rippy, Jr.

Administrative Assistant, City of Wilmington, North Carolina

During 1945 numerous cities continued to recognize the importance of general annual reports in their efforts to keep citizens informed of municipal activities. The cities that issued reports are still generally the ones to use other reporting media for keeping their citizens up to date on municipal activities. Chief among these additional methods are leaflets for distribution with tax or utility bills, radio programs, and movies.

Annual Reports. During 1945 the International City Managers' Association received more than 150 annual municipal reports. However, a considerable number were so limited to financial data that they are not included in the 96 general reports analyzed in Table XIV. Questionnaires were used to gather data not available from the reports. Of the 96 cities listed, 80 have the council-manager, 10 the mayor-council, 3 the commission, and 3 the town-meeting form of government. Three cities which issued either their first annual report or their first such in several years include Auburn, New York; Hazel Park, Michigan; and Clifton Forge, Virginia. Fifty-four cities have issued annual reports for 10 consecutive years or longer.

Table XIV includes 67 cities which also issued reports in 1944, thus making possible some comparisons. The trend begun in 1943 of spending more money on reports and distributing them more widely was continued, as several of the 67 cities issuing reports in 1944 and 1945 published more copies in 1945 and spent more money on them. Special mention of these cities will be made under appropriate headings below.

1. Contents. The most common and widely accepted features of annual reports continue to be a departmental summary of activities, a directory of officials, financial data, and a summary of high-lights and achievements. The reports of 27 cities contained an organization chart of the municipal government, such charts occurring more frequently in the reports of the cities of more than 25,000 population. Fifty-six reports contained graphs of various sorts portraying trends and accomplishments while 44 reports carried pictures.

The reports of 85 cities contained one or more of the following items of information about each department: number of employees, total expenditures, per cent of total expenditures to the city's budget, per capita costs, trends, problems and accomplishments during the year. Comparative figures for previous years were used to good advantage in several reports. The reports of 87 cities carried financial statistics, some of which were segregated in special sections, often at the back of the report. A good percentage of the reports continued to show municipal expenditures for each activity, either in the form of tax rate for the individual activity, percentage of the total city budget, or percentage of the tax dollar. Planning retained its place of prominence gained in recent years as several cities carried complete summaries of planning board activities and outlined specific needs of their communities.

Several cities noted certain changes in methods of presenting information in this year's report. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reduced the reading matter of its report and added more charts and pictures. Several New England cities reduced the amount of statistics included in their reports and added photographs and better narrative discussions of departmental activities. The Connecticut Public Expenditure Council aided several New England cities, including East Hartford, Connecticut, in the preparation of reports. The Council stresses the need for making reports readable and interesting to the citizenry instead of mere compilations of figures and lists of legally required data.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 96 CITIES: 1945

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000.......	8	5–130	42	5–128	72	1–42	25	$455–$4,100	$1,581
50,000 to 100,000....	4	7–234	189	8–188	47	12–36	16	506– 2,789	876
25,000 to 50,000....	16	3–310	23	14–94	45	1–35	20	38– 2,020	396
10,000 to 25,000....	24	2–128	23	13–352	41	3–36	14	15– 1,750	391
5,000 to 10,000....	20	2–340	7	11–205	56	1–29	7	15– 1,000	300
Under 5,000........	24	1–400	2	10–101	48	2–26	6	40– 597	311
All Cities...........	96	1–400	8	5–352	48	1–42	12	$ 15–$4,100	$389

2. Distribution. Most cities mailed their reports but copies were also distributed at civic meetings and were available at city offices. Ninety-two of the cities analyzed sent some copies to persons and organizations outside the city and 72 cities made copies of their reports available to local schools for use in social studies classes or for reference in the library.

More reports were issued than in 1944, with the median city issuing one report for every eight people compared with one for every 12 in 1944 (see Table 1). The cities of 50,000 or more population printed one report for every 57 (median) people compared with one for every 43 last year. Cambridge, Massachusetts, continued to lead this group with one copy for every five citizens with the range going to one for every 234 people in Pasadena, California. The number of copies issued by cities from 10,000 to 50,000 ranged from a copy for every two persons in Winnetka, Illinois, and Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania, to one for every 310 people in Outremont, Quebec. The typical city of less than 10,000 continued to publish more copies per population than larger cities with a median figure of one copy for every four people.

The 67 cities issuing reports in 1944 and in 1945 published a combined total of 188,397 copies in 1945 compared to 170,194 in 1944. As in 1944 the greatest increases were again found in cities of more than 25,000 population. Cambridge, Massachusetts, issued 23,000 reports in 1945 compared with 18,500 in 1944; Kansas City, Missouri, increased its output from 10,000 to 15,000;

Rochester, New York, published 10,000 in 1945 and 7,000 in 1944; and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, issued 15,000 in 1945 compared to 10,000 in 1944.

The majority of the cities in Table XIV required approximately the same length of time to publish their reports as in 1944. The summary table (Table 1) shows that the median time that elapsed between the end of the period covered and the date of issue was 12 weeks as compared to 10 in 1944.

Of the 67 cities issuing reports in both years, 25 issued their reports in less time, 21 took more time, and 21 required approximately the same time. Baltimore, Maryland, required only eight weeks compared to 20 in 1944; Cincinnati, Ohio, decreased its publication time from 40 weeks to 25; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from 30 to six; Pasadena, California, from 32 to 12; Easton, Pennsylvania, from 36 to 20; and Lewiston, Maine, from 12 to seven. A reduction in the time required for publication is a goal that should be constantly sought when conditions permit.

3. Size, Type, and Cost. The popular 6x9-inch size continued to predominate in 1945 with 66 cities using this size. Other sizes ranged from 3½x6 inches for Albert Lea, Minnesota, to the 8½x11 stencil-duplicated size. Of the 96 cities, 82 (85 per cent) printed their reports. Eleven cities stencil-duplicated (often referred to by the trade name "mimeograph") their reports and three used the hectograph process (often called by the trade name "ditto").

The number of pages in 1945 reports remained approximately the same as in 1944 with the median for all 96 cities being 48 compared to 45 in 1944. The number of pages ranged from the five-page folder of Rochester, New York, to 352 pages in the report of Norwood, Massachusetts.

In 1945 the typical city spent $389 on its report compared to $331 spent in 1944. Among the leading cities in expenditures for annual reports are Baltimore, Maryland; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; Schenectady, New York; Lewiston, Maine; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania and Norwood, Massachusetts.

Publication expense ranged from $15 spent by Winchester, Virginia, and Plymouth, Michigan, on 150 stencil-duplicated and 100 hectographed copies, respectively, to $4,100 spent by Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 23,000 copies of a 64-page printed report. Of the 67 cities that issued reports in 1945 and in 1944, 38 spent more on their reports, 18 spent less, and 11 spent approximately the same. The 67 cities spent a combined total of $39,344 in 1945 and $35,748 in 1944. The largest part of this increased production cost is reflected in the greater number of copies issued, although printing costs, where the same number and size of reports were issued, showed a slight increase over 1944 costs.

Radio and Movies. Only five cities reported the use of one or both of these media of reporting municipal activities to citizens. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reported short radio programs conducted by the health department and the public library, and movies were used by the same two agencies and by the museum. Kalamazoo, Michigan, presented some postwar planning radio talks and Alameda, California, made three movies on the subjects of civilian defense, recreation department activities, and safety in bicycle riding. The National Safety Council has made copies of the latter for general use. Finally, the Teaneck, New Jersey, police department continued its practice of filming important public events to be shown to civic clubs and other groups.

Leaflets. Several cities continued the practice of mailing folders or leaflets to citizens, often enclosing them with tax or utility bills. These leaflets varied considerably in size and content, but all portrayed facts and figures about city services. Kansas City, Missouri, continued its practice of mailing illustrated leaflets with tax bills. This year the leaflet showed with illustrations the breakdown of the tax dollar in relation to the essential public services provided. Fort Thomas, Kentucky, issued a leaflet showing the cost of operation of its various departments. Durham, North Carolina, distributed two small leaflets, one showing by means of pie charts where the tax dollar comes from and how it is spent and the other showing the monthly cost of city services to the taxpayer with a $4,000 home. Cambridge, Massachusetts, issued another of its four-page leaflets outlining with the use of small pictures just what various portions of the tax dollar were spent for.

TABLE XIV

GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS ISSUED IN 1945 BY A SELECTED GROUP OF CITIES

Form of government is shown after name of city: a dagger (†) indicates council-manager plan, a double dagger (‡) indicates mayor-council plan, and a section mark (§) indicates commission plan. "Publication Expense," includes cost of photographs, engravings, paper, printing, and binding. "Number of Weeks to First Distribution" shows time from end of period covered by the report to first distribution. After name of municipality, "t" indicates town, "tp" township, and "v" village. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table. Population figures in italics indicate city has post-1940 estimate shown in Table III. Codes used:

How Reproduced

c—Printed in city shop
H—Hectograph
O—Offset
S—Stencil duplicated
All others are printed

Contents

A—Administrative reports of departments
D—Directory of officials
F—Financial data
G—Graphs or charts
H—Highlight review
O—Organization chart
P—Pictures

Methods of Distribution

A—Available at city offices
B—Boy Scouts
C—Through civic organization
F—Firemen
H—Hired delivery men
M—Mailed separately
O—Other city employees
P—Policemen
S—At meetings and speeches
U—With utility bill

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. of Weeks to First Distribution	Method of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. of Reports From 1936 to 1945
Over 100,000									
Baltimore, Md.‡*859*.....	15,000	57	102	6x9	$2,500	8	S	ADFH	2
Cambridge, Mass.†111...	23,000	5	64	6x9	4,100	42	AT	ADFGOP	10
Cincinnati, Ohio†456.....	3,500	130	87	6x9	1,581	25	AS	ADFGHOP	10
Dayton, Ohio†211.......	2,000	105	128	5x7¾	1,150	1	AS	ADP	10
Kansas City, Mo.†399...	15,000	26	48	6x9	2,066	26	AS	ADFGHOP	5
Milwaukee, Wis.‡587....	14,000	42	80	6x9	2,000	6	AS	ADFGHOP	10
Rochester, N.Y.†325.....	10,000	32	5	8½x11	484	40	AT	ADHP	7
San Diego, Calif.†*203*....	3,000	67	19	5x7	455	28	AE	ADP	..

TABLE XIV—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1945—Continued

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. of Weeks to First Distribution	Method of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. of Reports From 1936 to 1945
50,000 to 100,000									
Berkeley, Calif.†*86*	...	...	8	8½x11	...	..	..	ADGP	..
Kalamazoo, Mich.†54	285	189	188	6x9	876	16	A	ADFGHP	10
Pasadena, Calif.†*82*	350	234	61	6x9	506	12	AS	ADFGHOP	10
Schenectady, N.Y.†88	12,000	7	47	6x9	2,789	36	A	ADFGHOP	8
25,000 to 50,000									
Alameda, Calif.†*36*	5,000	7	26	6x9	400	12	AS	ADGHOP	2
Auburn, N.Y.†36	400	90	14	8½x11Sc	50	1	AES	A	1
Bangor, Me.†30	1,500	20	52	6x9	525	35	AE	ADFOP	10
Easton, Pa.§34	350	97	89	6x9	238	20	AS	ADFGH	10
Greenwich t, Conn.*36	8,500	4	94	6x9	2,020	20	A	ADFGOP	8
Henrico County, Va.†42	210	200	57	8½x11S	38	12	AS	ADFGO	9
Johnson City, Tenn.†25	900	27	21	7x8½Sc	55	16	S	ADFGH	2
Lewiston, Me.‡39	5,000	7	65	6x9	1,400	7	A	ADFGHOP	10
Lynchburg, Va.†*45*	400	150	54	8½x11	600	24	AS	ADFO	10
Meridian, Miss.§35	...	...	76	6x9	...	..	..	DFO	..
Outremont, Que.†31	100	310	37	8½x11Sc	100	12	AS	ADF	10
Pittsfield, Mass.‡50	15,000	3	71	6x9	1,972	25	B	ADFGHP	4
Port Huron, Mich.†33	1,500	22	45	6x9	396	20	AS	ADFGHO	3
Shawinigan Falls, Que.†23	1,000	23	43	8½x11Sc	150	33	ES	ADF	..
Teaneck tp, N.J.†25	8,000	3	31	8½x10¾	588	6	EH	ADFGO	10
Wilmington, N.C.†33	1,000	33	40	6x9	350	31	AS	ADFGHOP	3
10,000 to 25,000									
Albert Lea, Minn.†12	3,000	4	32	3½x6	245	..	AU	ADFGOP	10
Atchison, Kan.†13	150	86	30	5¾x8½	65	26	A	ADFG	9
Boulder, Colo.†13	200	65	24	6x9	66	12	AS	ADFHP	10
Chambersburg, Pa.‡15	...	...	78	6x9	...	..	..	ADFGP	..
Cheltenham tp, Pa.‡19	8,000	2	56	6x9	900	17	H	ADP	6
East Hartford t, Conn.‡19	2,000	9	107	6x9	875	36	ABS	ADFGHP	10
Escanaba, Mich.†15	250	60	40	8½x11Hc	20	13	A	ADFG	7
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.†18	250	72	41	8½x11	30	3	AS	ADFGH	3
Fredericksburg, Va.†*10*	225	44	63	6x9	229	14	AS	ADF	10
Hazel Park, Mich.†15	500	30	16	6x9	94	4	AS	AD	1
Ironton, Ohio†16	500	32	31	6x9¼	225	24	AS	ADFGO	10
La Tuque, Quebec†10	1,500	66	20	8½x11	400	5	AST	DFGOP	5
Marquette, Mich.§16	125	128	110	6x9	300	24	AS	ADFG	10
Minot, N.D.†17	3,000	5	44	6x9	391	16	U	ADFGHP	10
Northbridge t, Mass.*10	1,500	6	160	6x9	750	..	A	ADF	10
Norwood, Mass.†15	1,500	10	352	6x9	1,750	14	AS	ADFGP	10
Rumford, Me.†10	1,500	6	77	6x9	418	4	A	ADFGHO	10
Rutland, Vt.‡17	2,200	7	112	6x9¼	850	..	A	ADFHP	10
Stratford, Conn.†23	1,000	23	86	6x9	450	24	AS	ADFGHOP	..
Sumter, S.C.†16	350	45	23	6x9	80	15	A	ADFP	9
Westmount, Que.†25	2,000	12	54	8x11	885	20	AS	ADFGP	10
Wilmette, Ill.†17	4,400	3	29	6x9	403	16	AU	ADFGP	2
Winchester, Va.†*12*	150	80	13	8½x11Sc	15	4	AS	ADF	10
Winnetka, Ill.†12	5,000	2	35	6x9	1,000	10	U	ADFGO	8
5,000 to 10,000									
Alliance, Neb.†6.3	1,500	4	39	6x9	375	29	AS	ADFGHP	10
Brattleboro, Vt.†9.6	2,000	4	96	6x9	573	7	AS	ADFGP	10
Brewer, Me.†6.5	...	...	38	6x9	...	..	..	DFHP	..
Clifton Forge, Va.†*6.5*	77	84	58	8½x11Sc	35	14	ES	ADF	1
DeLand, Fla.†7.0	50	140	27	8½x11Hc	25	18	AS	AFHO	3
Fort Fairfield, Me.†5.7	850	6	124	6x9	480	3	T	ADFGOP	10
Houlton, Me.†7.8	1,100	7	63	6x9	400	4	A	ADFGP	10
Mansfield, Mass.†6.5	2,300	2	130	6x9	683	7	AE	ADF	10
Middleboro t, Mass.†9.0	1,200	7	143	6x9¼	703	7	A	ADFOP	10
Plymouth, Mich.†5.4	100	54	23	8½x11H	15	14	AM	ADFGHO	10

TABLE XIV—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1945—Continued

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. of Weeks to First Distribution	Method of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. of Reports From 1936 to 1945
5,000 to 10,000—Continued									
Presque Isle, Me.†7.9	900	8	56	6x9	319	15	S	ADFH	10
Rhinelander, Wis.†8.5	25	340	11	8½x11Sc	25	6	*	AFH	10
Rockingham, Vt.†5.8	2,000	2	93	6x9	450	5	H	ADFP	10
Rockland, Vt.‡8.9	...	...	81	6x9	...	..	..	ADF	..
St. Johnsbury t, Vt.†9.0	1,250	7	97	6x9	227	1	AS	ADFGHP	10
St. Johnsbury v, Vt.†7.4	1,250	5	31	6x9	227	1	AS	ADFGH	10
Salem, Va.†5.7	200	28	43	6x9	100	6	AT	ADF	7
Tipton, Ind.‡5.1	200	25	23	5¼x8	140	20	ES	ADFGP	4
Walpole, Mass.*7.4	2,000	3	205	6x9	1,000	8	E	ADFGP	10
Yeadon, Pa.‡8.5	1,000	8	32	5½x8½	300	14	A	ADFGOP	6
Under 5,000									
Bellows Falls, Vt.†4.2	1,800	2	45	6x9	275	3	H	ADFG	10
Bloomfield, Conn.†4.3	960	4	88	6x9	597	26	T	ADF	10
Camden, Me.†3.6	1,500	2	87	6x9	400	5	ES	ADFGHP	10
Castleton, Vt.†1.7	1,100	1	91	6x9	385	12	ATU	ADFGH	10
Dexter t, Me.†3.8	1,100	3	76	6x9	410	3	A	ADFGHP	10
Dover-Foxcroft, Me.†4.0	1,500	2	101	6x9	500	3	AS	DFH	10
Ellsworth, Me.†4.0	200	20	40	6x9	154	6	ADB	DFG	6
Fillmore, Calif.†3.2	225	16	35	8½x11Sc	75	11	AES	AF	10
Hillsborough, Calif.†2.8	800	3	10	4x8	40	10	TU	AD	5
Huntington Woods, Mich.†1.8	1,000	1	12	6x9	70	12	B	ADFG	7
Manchester, Vt.†2.1	825	2	96	5¼x8¼	311	4	AT	DF	10
Mercer t, Me.†0.4	200	2	36	6x9	78	4	A	DF	10
Middlebury t, Vt.†3.1	1,275	2	78	6x9	410	8	AES	ADFGP	10
Middlebury v, Vt.†2.1	800	2	40	5½x8	123	2	AES	ADF	10
Montrose, Colo.†4.8	12	400	20	8½x11Sc	...	5	A	ADF	8
Mt. Desert t, Me.†2.0	650	3	99	6¼x9	389	8	A	ADFG	10
Norridgewock t, Me.†1.6	800	2	54	6x9	182	4	A	DF	10
Northfield t, Vt.†3.7	1,700	2	50	6x9	253	6	HS	DFH	10
Northfield v, Vt.†2.1	1,700	1	29	6x9	253	6	HS	DFH	10
Norway t, Me.†3.7	1,100	3	96	6x9	357	8	AHS	ADF	10
Oakland, Me.†2.8	800	3	48	6x9	327	2	AS	DFG	10
Oglesby, Ill.‡3.9	800	8	54	6x9	440	4	AS	DFHP	10
Sweet Home, Ore.†1.1	...	...	14	8½x11Sc	...	..	..	AFGH	..
Westerville, Ohio†3.1	500	6	15	6x9	...	8	A	ADFG	5

FOOTNOTES for Table XIV

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT: Representative town meeting form of government. Information applies to summary of annual report.

NORTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Town meeting form of government

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN: Reprinted in full in the local newspaper.

WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS: Town meeting form of government.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division. Cities Supplement—Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. September, 1944, 47pp. 15 cents. Contains selected data for cities having populations over 25,000 in 1940, including estimated population on November 1, 1943, and per cent change from 1940; detailed information concerning housing, including number of dwelling units and average monthly rent; typical net monthly electric bills; permits issued for new construction in 1942; vital statistics; detailed revenue, expenditure, and debt data for 1942; expenditure for education, number of teachers, enrollment, etc.; number of employed persons with breakdown by industry groups; data on manufacturing, retail, and service establishments; number of registered voters in 1942; data on climate, etc.

Selected Standard References: General

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

CASE REPORTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940–44. 100 pamphlets. 10 cents each; 20 per cent discount on complete series.

CHECKLIST OF SUGGESTED ITEMS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 18pp. 50 cents.

CITY-MANAGER GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 266pp. $2.50.

DYNAMIC ADMINISTRATION. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320pp. $3.50.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph P. Harris, Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453pp. $3.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE. By Chester I. Barnard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1938. 334pp. $3.50.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Revised edition.) By Leonard D. White. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 611pp. $4.

MANAGEMENT METHODS IN CITY GOVERNMENT. By Orin F. Nolting. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 60pp. $1.50.

MEASURING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised edition, 1943. 75 pp. $2.

MODEL CITY CHARTER. (Revised edition.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

MONTHLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS FOR CITIES. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 32pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 582pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT. By Thomas H. Reed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 665pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC RELATIONS: A SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC. By Elton D. Woolpert. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $8.50. (Annual.)

OUR CITIES: THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

PLANNING FOR POSTWAR MUNICIPAL SERVICES. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 90pp. $2.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

PUBLIC REPORTING. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

Technique of Municipal Administration. Revised edition. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1945. 556pp. $7.50.

Units of Government in the United States. By William Anderson, Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised 1945. 47pp. $1.

Urban Government. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: General

Administrative Control: Bibliography. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C. 1945. 11pp.

American State Government and Administration. 3d Edition. By Austin F. Macdonald. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1945. 655pp. $3.75.

Book of the States, 1945–46. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 724pp. $5.

California Government; Politics and Administration. By Winston W. Crouch and Dean E. McHenry. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1945. 344pp. $3.

(1) Check List for Strengthening Management Teamwork. Unpaged. (2) Strengthening Management Teamwork; A Study of Methods and Techniques to Building Sound Intra-Management Supervision. 19pp. National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49 Street, New York 20. 1945.

Civilian Migration in the United States: December, 1941, to March, 1945. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1945. 7pp. Series P-S, No. 5.

Community Relations Manual; What To Do About Your Community's Problems on Inter-Group Relations. American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1. 1945. 23pp.

Democratic Administration. By Ordway Tead. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 78pp. $1.25.

Directory of Agencies in Race Relations; National, State and Local. Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15. 1945. 123pp. $1.

Double Filing in Primary Elections. By Robert W. Binkley, Jr. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley 4. 1945. 16pp. 50 cents.

Election Without Representation. By Donald S. Hecock. National Training School for Public Service, 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. 1945. 10pp.

The Executive in Action. By Marshall Dimock. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1945. 276pp. $3.

Federal Demobilization Programs: Supplement. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 33pp. 50 cents.

Fire Insurance for Local and State Governments. By Robert S. Barnes. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 22pp.

The Foremen's Basic Reading Kit. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1944. 213pp. $3.

Governmental Cooperation and the Returning Veteran in Connecticut Communities. Council on Intergovernmental Relations, Room 202 Transportation Building. Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 51pp.

How to Dispose of Records; A Manual for Federal Officials. United States National Archives, Washington, D.C. 1945. 50pp.

Government and Our Minorities. National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 19pp. 10 cents.

How to Organize a Local Council of Veterans' Affairs and A Veterans' Counseling Center. State Office of Veterans' Affairs, Lansing, Michigan, 1945. Unpaged.

Home Town Plans. Veterans Report No. 2. Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 52pp. 10 cents.

Interim Report of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Legislative Methods, Practices, Procedures, Expenditures. Albany 1, New York. 1945. 121pp.

Lectures on Administrative Regulation. Graduate School, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 1945. 76pp. 50 cents.

Management in Transition. Society for the Advancement of Management, 29 West 39 Street, New York 18. 1944. Members, $1; non-members, $2.

The Management of Your Government. By Harold D. Smith. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 179pp. $2.50.

Manual for Disaster Preparedness Planning. California War Council, P.O. Box 1407, Sacramento 7. November 20, 1944. 41pp.

Manuals for Executives and Supervisors. Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan

Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10. 56pp. Free.

MANUAL FOR OFFICIAL COMMITTEES. American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1. 1945. 26pp.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES; A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Joint State Government Commission, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 1945. 56pp.

NOTES ON THE GOVERNMENTAL EXECUTIVE; HIS ROLE AND HIS METHODS. By Donald C. Stone. *Public Administration Review,* Summer, 1945. pp. 210–225. American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

POSTWAR JOBS FOR VETERANS. *The Annals,* March, 1945, Entire Issue. Edited by Paul Webbink. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 4. $2.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN; AN INTRODUCTORY REPORT. Interstate Commission on The Potomac River Basin, Transportation Building, 17 and H Streets, Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 61pp.

PROBLEMS OF THE VETERAN, PART I. By John F. Duffy, Jr. CIVIL SERVICE AND THE VETERAN, PART II. By Robert W. Binkley, Jr. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF VETERANS, PART III. By John F. Duffy, Jr. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1944. 45pp. 50 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON HOME FRONT UNITY. Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, 134 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2. 1945. 45pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE ON RACE RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1. 1945. 66pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORTATION, 1944. New York University School of Law and School of Commerce. New York. 179pp. $2.50.

PRODUCTION: WARTIME ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE RECONVERSION OUTLOOK. By J. A. Krug. War Production Board, Washington, D.C. 1945. 113pp.

RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY. By Alfred McClung Lee. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 31pp. 10 cents.

RECORDS RETIREMENT AND CONTROLS: A CHECKLIST FOR EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 5pp.

REPORT OF RECESS COMMISSION ON SAFETY OF PERSONS IN BUILDINGS. State House, Boston 33. 1944. 107pp.

RESEARCH IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By William Anderson and John M. Gaus. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 221pp. $3.

ROSTER OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. Division of Accounting and Statistics, State House, Indianapolis. 1945. 69pp.

ROSTER OF STATE, COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 1945. Secretary of State, State Capitol, Sacramento. 208pp.

(1) STANDARDS FOR MEASURING OFFICE EFFICIENCY. 1946. 55pp. (2) TECHNIQUES IN DEVELOPING OFFICE TALENT. 1945. 39pp. (3) TOOLS FOR CONTROL IN THE OFFICE; CHOOSING EQUIPMENT, A VISUAL CONTROL BOARD, MEASURING OFFICE OUTPUT. 1945. 30pp. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR THE CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION OF LABOR DISPUTES. By John F. Duffy, Jr. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1945. 48pp. 50 cents.

STATE VETERANS' PROGRAMS. Revised Edition. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. December, 1945. 53pp. $1.

A STUDY OF THE NECESSITY AND FORM OF STATE REGULATION OF INSURANCE RATES, TOGETHER WITH LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL. Department of Insurance, Sacramento, California. 1945. 47pp.

SUGGESTED STATE POSTWAR LEGISLATION; FEDERAL-STATE PROGRAM FOR 1946–1947. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. Variously paged.

SUPERVISION; A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 1945. 34pp.

SYSTEMATIC POLITICS. By Charles E. Merriam. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1945. 349pp. $3.75.

TOP MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PHILOSOPHY. American Management Association, 300 West 42 Street, New York 18. 35pp.

VETERANS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; UNITED STATES LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 98pp. 20 cents.

VETERANS' INFORMATION CENTERS: A SURVEY OF THEIR OPERATIONS AND SERVICES. By John K. Gurwell. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. December 1945. 49pp. $1.50.

VETERANS RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, BENEFITS. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. October 15, 1945. 90pp. 15 cents.

WORK SIMPLIFICATION AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE WORK SIMPLIFICATION PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE BUDGET. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 49pp. $1.

YOUR GOVERNMENT AT A GLANCE. City Clerk, City Hall, Los Angeles, California. 1945. 33pp.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

THE BOSTON CONTEST, 1944; PRIZE WINNING PROGRAMS. Boston University. Boston University Press, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15. 1945. 148pp.

The Bridgeport Program for Reemployment and Veterans Affairs. Connecticut Reemployment Commission, State Armory, Hartford. 1945. 63pp.

City Problems of 1945–1946. The United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 162pp. $3.

Directory of City Officials of Colorado. *Colorado Municipalities,* July, 1945, pp. 105–108. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder.

Directory of City Officials of Nebraska Cities and Villages, 1944. Nebraska League of Municipalities, 310 Continental Building, Lincoln. 1944. 176pp. $3.

Directory of Minnesota City and Village Officials. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library Building, Minneapolis 14. June, 1945. 14pp. $1.

Directory of Officials, 1945–46. League of South Dakota Municipalities *Bulletin,* University of South Dakota, Vermillion. August, 1945, pp. 18–33.

Handbook for the Mayor (Cities of Third Class). League of Kansas Municipalities, Topeka. 1945. 64pp. $2.

Illinois Municipal Directory; Mayors and Clerks of Illinois Municipalities Over 1,000 Population. *Illinois Municipal Review,* 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. July, 1945, p. 139–143.

An Introduction to Municipal Incorporation and Organization in Texas. Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Texas, Austin. 1945. 34pp.

An Investigation of the Feasibility of Combined Building Inspection in the City of Detroit With a Review of Administrative Trends in Inspectional Services. Survey and Systems Bureau, Office of the Controller, 1908 Water Board Building, Detroit. 1945. 85pp.

Kansas Directory of Public Officials. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. 1945. 146pp. $10.

A List of Information Service Centers in 218 Cities. National Committee on Service to Veterans, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. July 18, 1945. 23pp.

Massachusetts Laws Affecting Municipal Government. Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. 1945. 131pp.

Municipal Legislation of 1945. By Charles F. Lee Decker. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 29pp. $1.

Municipal Index and Atlas. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1945. 723pp. $5.

The Municipal Year Book, 1945. Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting, editors. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 603pp. $8.50.

Municipalities and the Law in Action. Proceedings of the 1944 War Conference, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 500pp. $10.

New York Advancing. Victory Edition, 1939–1945, Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, New York 7. 1945. 393pp. $1.

Officials of Washington Cities. Secretary of State, State Capitol, Olympia, Washington. 1945. 32pp.

Publications for the Small Municipality. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 4pp. 25 cents.

Recent Council-Manager Developments and Directory of Council-Manager Cities. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 20pp. $1.

Report to the Citizens; A Survey of the Government of the City of Augusta, Georgia. By Thomas H. Reed and Doris D. Reed. Citizens Union, 807 Marion Building, Augusta. 1945. 103pp.

Report on the Regulatory Inspectional Services of the City of Chicago and a Plan to Simplify Procedures. Budget Survey Committee, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2. 1945. 135pp.

Roster of City Officials in Texas, 1945. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin 21, Texas. June, 1945. 59pp. $3.

Roster of Municipal Officials in North Carolina, 1945-46. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. September 1, 1945. 20pp. $2.

Victory Conference on Municipal Problems. Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Conference. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. $2.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

County Government Organization in California. By Robert W. Binkley, Jr. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1945. 69pp. 75 cents.

Democracy Trains Its Microscope on Government in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Council on Intergovernmental Relations, 202 First National Bank Building, Mankato, Minnesota. 1945. 35pp.

Governmental Cooperation in Green County, Georgia. By T. Hamp McGibony. Council on Intergovernmental Relations, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. 1945. 33pp.

Ten Years of County-Manager Government in Virginia. By George W. Spicer. Extension Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1945. 94pp. 25 cents.

Selected Periodicals: General

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT. (Quarterly.) Society for the Advancement of Management, 84 William Street, New York 7. $6.

AMERICAN CITY. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) American Political Science Association, 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

GRA NOTES AND NEWS. Governmental Research Association. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. $5 (included in membership).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (England.) National Association of Local Government Officers, 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 3d an issue.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Monthly except August.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. 4s an issue.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly.) Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

STATE GOVERNMENT. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.50.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. $5.

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER. (Irregular.) Published by the Washington office of the American Municipal Association. Available to municipal officials through their state league of municipalities.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

BOROUGH BULLETIN. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder, Colorado. $2.50.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett National Bank Building, Jacksonville. $2.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois. $2.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka, Kansas. $3.

KENTUCKY CITY. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. $1.

LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA. League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Building, Harrisburg. $2.50.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck, North Dakota.

LEAGUE OF SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge. $1.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. $2.50.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 406 Guitar Building, Columbia, Missouri. $2.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, Continental Building, Lincoln. $1.

NEW ENGLAND TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October to June.) New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 808 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York.

SOUTHERN CITY. Southern Municipal News Publishing Company, 704 Raleigh Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Official journal for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee leagues.) $2.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Washington leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1945

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

National planning. In the absence of a national planning agency several federal agencies contributed excellent work in specific planning fields. The National Housing Agency published pamphlets on land assembly for urban redevelopment and on housing goals which emphasizes the necessity of comprehensive planning as the basis for a housing program. The Department of Agriculture set up an interbureau committee on postwar programs to coordinate the work of rural-interest groups. The Bureau of Labor Statistics made excellent surveys of cities and areas whose economic base was sharply affected by shifting problems of war production, and the Children's Bureau published an excellent pamphlet on state and local planning with emphasis on programs for young people.

Little federal legislation for planning was passed during 1945. Congress appropriated $17,500,000 to implement title V of the reconversion bill in May, and late in December voted $12,500,000 in additional aid to local public works blueprinting. Funds were also made available to start the highway program approved in 1944 legislation.

State Planning. The possibility of high postwar unemployment directed planning activities at the state level along two main lines: public works programs and expansion and readjustment of the states' economic base. State planning boards were abolished in Arkansas, South Carolina, and Washington. In each case a new agency was created: the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission, the South Carolina Department of Research, Planning and Development, and the division of progress and industry development in the Washington Department of Conservation and Development. Massachusetts authorized continuance of its special commission on postwar rehabilitation; Minnesota set up a resources commission and a postwar council, Mississippi an agricultural and industrial board, Rhode Island a commission on coordination and execution of postwar programs, and Vermont a development commission. The American Society of Planning Officials listed in its state directory 74 planning and postwar organizations, at least one in every state of the union.

State aid to local planning became one of the most important activities of a number of state planning agencies, notably in Tennessee, Alabama, Wisconsin, Virginia, Rhode Island, Michigan, and New York.

Legislation pertaining to city planning was passed in California, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Utah; to county planning in Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Carolina.

Legislation was passed in Texas to allow neighborhood zoning areas in cities of more than 290,000 population, and 12 states passed airport zoning bills —Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Subdivision legislation was approved in California, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

State funds for local public works programming were appropriated in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

Off-street parking facilities, through the exercise of eminent domain, were made possible by legislative action in California, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

Although 17 states approved legislation for urban redevelopment, the total number of states with legislation for this purpose is only 20. A number of the urban redevelopment bills passed in 1945 were amendments to previously adopted redevelopment legislation. Only three states favored channeling urban redevelopment through housing authorities—Arkansas, Florida, and Tennessee.

Regional and Metropolitan Planning. A regional planning enabling act was passed by the Michigan legislature in 1945 which authorizes the state planning commission to create regional planning commissions with boundaries comprising a homogeneous area. One such commission has been set up in the Detroit metropolitan area and will work closely with the Detroit City Plan Commission. It covers most of four counties. Another in the Saginaw area includes approximately 18 counties.

In Colorado the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission obtained adoption of a uniform building code, after having pressed successfully for state enabling legislation to make this type of regulation applicable to unincorporated areas. New zoning and subdivision regulations were also drawn up for the three counties.

Minnesota and Wisconsin during the year passed reciprocal airport legislation. The municipalities of one state can build airports in the other state when need has been determined. The airports will be operated according to the laws of the state in which they are located, but financed according to the laws of the sponsoring state.

During 1945 the Cincinnati metropolitan planning program entered its second year with a "generalized master plan" for the entire region and generalized town plans for the Ohio and Kentucky communities lying within the jurisdiction of the master planning division. The basic population study has been completed and excellent transportation plans prepared on the basis of an origin-and-destination survey made in cooperation with the Public Roads Administration and the highway departments of Ohio and Kentucky.

Louisville's metropolitan plans also were materially advanced in 1945 with the joint effort of the Louisville-Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission and the Louisville Area Development Association. This second group has enlisted more than 500 citizens to work on small committees whose recommendations on such things as flood control, expressways, hospital facilities, sewers, etc., have found expression in the official planning program.

The Allegheny Conference on Community Development concerned itself with broad social and economic problems in the Pittsburgh region, working through the Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association on matters of particular importance to the metropolitan area. A thorough study of parking conditions and plans for their alleviation is one of these joint undertakings.

The Regional Plan Association of New York completed the economic studies which are basic to its action program and published them under the title *The Economic Status of the New York Metropolitan Region, 1944.*

Last year's Boston Contest has resulted in the organization of a Greater Boston Development Association. The new commission will work closely with existing agencies to avoid any new duplication of activity. The Better Chicago Contest of 1945 was modeled closely after the Boston Contest, although the prize-winning entries were more concerned with physical change than with correction of social and economic maladjustments or with antiquated governmental structure in the metropolitan area.

County Planning and Zoning. The most fertile field for county planning is still in California where long-established commissions like those in San Mateo, Marin, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, and Orange counties have produced effective work year after year. The most detailed county analysis came from the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission in *Postwar Planning—A Case Study, San Bernardino County.*

The Virginia State Planning Board, which sponsored a series of county planning institutes in that state, published six pamphlets on various aspects of county planning organization and activity. (Another series deals with local planning.) Although not organized on a strictly county basis, the planning institutes sponsored by the Michigan Planning Commission stimulated new interest in rural planning problems. Southern counties have been particularly active in the preparation of public works programs.

In Florida the Dade County coordinating and planning commission, which prepared an airport survey for the area in 1944, recently enlarged its staff for an expanded program. The newest county planning commission in the country is probably the one in Montgomery County (Dayton) Ohio, which works closely with the city-plan commission on metropolitan problems. Another Ohio county with an aggressive planning board is Lucas County, which for a number of years has worked jointly with the Toledo planning board. Among the publications put out by the two agencies is *What About our Future?*

Story County, Iowa, with an unofficial postwar planning council, has carried on a remarkable program of adult education in planning. Representing 16 county-wide organizations, the council works across the social, economic, and physical fields of planning in a true "grass-roots" program.

In the East two planning boards which have a reputation for continued excellence of activity are those for Bergen County, New Jersey, and for Westchester County, New York. During 1945 the Westchester County department of planning performed valuable service in connection with important zoning problems and prepared a comprehensive report on the need for markets in the area.

Fairfax County, Virginia, turned up the most serious problem in county planning and zoning. A decision of the circuit court of the county rendered its zoning ordinance invalid, thereby challenging the legality of zoning ordinances in many jurisdictions within and outside the state. Review of the decision has been sought but so far no opinion has been given. Another Virginia County, Henrico, had a few months before adopted a zoning ordinance which contains a number of outstanding provisions. Nearby, in Montgomery County, Maryland, the board of county commissioners approved modern regulations of off-street parking.

New state legislation for county planning includes authorization to Colorado boards of county commissioners to adopt building codes in zoned unincorporated areas; provision for the creation of county planning commissions in Michigan; authorization to county commissioners in North Carolina to set up county planning boards, and for creation of joint county-city planning agencies; and in Minnesota an amendment allowing preparation of a comprehensive plan for Ramsey County outside the city limits of St. Paul.

City Planning and Zoning. The strong support to city planning by mayors and councilmen—their personal interest in the development of planning programs, which was so noticeable during the year, is continuing into the first year of peace. A large number of towns and medium-sized cities in 1945 were granted planning budgets between $10,000 and $50,000 a year. Planning directors for these cities are being offered $3,600 to $6,500. Although the last months of the year brought a number of planners back from war service, there still were too few to go around. A number of local planning programs are marking time until staff can be secured. Some of the cities with new or expanded planning programs are Portsmouth, Ohio; Fargo, North Dakota; Manitowoc, Racine, and Madison, Wisconsin; the Michigan towns of Port Huron, Muskegon, and Midland; Durham, North Carolina; Sacramento and Salinas, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Providence, Rhode Island; White Plains, New York; Cambridge, Massachusetts; New Castle, Indiana; Montclair, New Jersey and Rockford, Illinois. Outside the continental limits of the United States, new planning agencies have been set up in Manila and on Guam.

It is impossible to list all the effective local planning programs. A number of outstanding ones deserve mention, however. Beginning on the West Coast, the Los Angeles department of city planning prepared redevelopment studies, finished its revision of the zoning ordinance, and prepared plans for development of the civic center site. San Francisco completed master plan studies which, if adopted by the board of supervisors, will provide the basis for all future development of transportation, blighted areas, and land for business and public purposes. San Diego surveyed its war experience and proposed plans to keep its greatly enlarged population productively at work.

With the master plan for Dallas nearing final form the public gave its approval to a $40,000,000 bond issue to carry out some of the recommendations for public improvements.

The plan commission in Kansas City, Missouri, published *Patterns and People* which shows population distribution, property use, land values, and other information. This is one of the best presented reports issued during the year. The commission's traffic survey for the metropolitan area is another competent and well-presented report. In Omaha the planning commission's recent recommendations on parks, recreations, and schools have been highly praised by specialists in those fields. Another accomplishment of the year was adoption of the commission's comprehensive zoning ordinance which covers territory three miles beyond city limits (within the state).

With the Minneapolis city planning commission now acting officially as the city's redevelopment commission, by virtue of recent state legislation, redevelopment plans long under study by the planning commission are being reconsidered. St. Paul's planning commission completed plans for the state capitol area and a revised street plan to fit in with the capitol approaches.

The Chicago plan commission is proceeding with the development of a basic land-use plan which shows proposed highways, recreation areas, housing areas, etc. The commission also developed an extensive program of public improvements for the city.

Detroit's master plan is nearly completed and "city plan effectuators" have been appointed to the staff whose function is to devise legal and financial techniques to put the plan into operation, to promote private developments, and to assist other agencies on public projects.

Members and staff of the St. Louis plan commission were appointed to an anti-slum commission to map an over-all program for rehabilitation of blighted areas. Nearby University City celebrated its twenty-fifth year of a continuing planning program. The Cleveland planning commission is well advanced with its redevelopment and conservation plans. There has been conscious and successful effort to obtain public participation in their making. Redevelopment studies are also a major preoccupation of the Pittsburgh department of planning.

The Philadelphia planning commission was given a new appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars to carry on its excellent studies. Published during 1945 were a recommended program of public works and a report on the Vine Street expressway.

There are many other cities whose planning activities should be mentioned, among them Buffalo, Schenectady, Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Atlanta, Miami. And among the smaller cities are Kingsport and Johnson City, Tennessee; Birmingham and Sheffield, Alabama; Tucson, Salt Lake City, Topeka.

Education in Planning. Last year brought new opportunities for men and women to obtain an education directed specifically toward the profession of planning. Harvard announced that it would now offer four degrees in planning —bachelor in city planning, master in city planning, master in regional planning, and doctor in regional planning. The department of regional planning has added a number of new courses and revised old ones. The University of Illinois announced that it will provide instruction for a master of science degree in city planning. At the University of Chicago a new planning institute was set up. The curriculum will stress the social, economic, and administrative aspects of planning. In addition to its regular academic programs, Massachusetts Institute of Technology continued its excellent planning conference series. Last year's conference was the ninth. A special ten-week training course followed the two-week lecture and study period.

The California Labor School offered exceptionally interesting lectures on planning, and Stanford University sponsored a 10-day workshop on community leadership which gave particular emphasis to planning.

Men and women in service who had or hoped to have peacetime careers in planning found time to complete correspondence courses in planning through the Association for Regional Planning and Reconstruction (England) or the Armed Forces Institute (United States).

Professional Organization. During 1945 the American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) published a digest of all legislation enacted in the period 1943 to 1945 for planning and related purposes, and a comparative analysis of urban redevelopment legislation. This second publication is part of a larger study the Society has under way. Also in process of completion is a revised planning personnel manual which it is hoped will be a distinct aid to public officials in setting up competent planning staffs. In lieu of the annual meeting, called off because of the war, the Society held two discussion conferences, one for state planners and one for planning officials and directors in cities with populations over 500,000. The proceedings of these meetings have been published as Parts I and II of *Planning 1945*. The Society's field service to public officials has increased greatly. Many new city planning commissions were established during 1945 but their work has been considerably handicapped by the shortage of trained personnel.

Municipal Land Subdivision Control

By MARTIN AND MARGY ELLIN MEYERSON*

FORTY-THREE states listed in Table XV have passed legislation enabling some or all municipalities to adopt subdivision control regulations. " 'Subdivision' means the division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, sites or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development." This definition from Section 133 of the *Model City Charter* (National Municipal League, 1941) is similar to the definition of land subdivision found in most state enabling legislation. State laws on this subject generally enable municipalities to provide for the control of lot sizes and street layouts, to require the installation of utilities, and to require provision for open spaces and other facilities. Occasionally provision is made for control of population density. Most state legislation on subdivision control has primary reference to residential subdivision but is also applicable to industrial and commercial subdivison.

Subdvision control can only adequately improve a community (and its environs) when it is used as one of the police power instruments to carry out a comprehensive plan for the development of that community. Like zoning or building-line control, subdivision control may perpetuate an uneconomical, unattractive, and inconvenient urban pattern, unless there is a consistent plan tying together and guiding the development of land uses, population densities and distribution, streets, transit, transportation, utilities, schools, parks, shopping facilities.

---

*Mr. Meyerson, associate planner on the planning staff of Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, was formerly on the staff of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, and Mrs. Meyerson was formerly on the staff of the Citizen's Council on City Planning in Philadelphia.

In many states, city planning commissions are specified as regulatory agencies for subdivision control. It should be cautioned that a planning agency should not be so burdened with administration of subdivision control and similar duties that it is unable to prepare a comprehensive planning program. Though the term "master plan" is frequently used in the legislation, in practice it has usually been interpreted to mean only a street plan.

Unfortunately, the sources used for Table XV did not cover enforcement of the control. In most states a fine is levied on the recorders of plats and on the subdivider if an unapproved plat is recorded; on the subdivider, if a lot in an approved plat is sold or transferred. Other means of enforcement are the withholding of municipal utilities and other services, and the denial of building permits. In a few states, sale of lots by metes and bounds description is an evasion of subdivision control.

Control of excess subdivision is provided in the state of Washington, where it must be proved that the public interest is served by additional subdivision. This is a wise provision since it is estimated that there are 15 million unused subdivided lots in the United States. Detroit at the beginning of the war boom had enough subdivided lots to house twice its population. Chicago has enough to house half again its present population. New Jersey has enough to rehouse its whole population. Premature ill-planned subdivisions also result in tax delinquency. Over 90 per cent of tax deeds held by California were on such subdivided lots.

Unless adequate controls are provided the speculator prompted by a housing market of perhaps one and three-quarter million units a year, may skip beyond the blighted wastelands he created in the past and turn more good farm and other land into more vacant blight.

Municipal officials who are drafting or revising the subdivision control regulations of their city will find a suggested ordinance and other useful information in a pamphlet by Robert E. Merriam. *The Subdivision of Land; A Guide for Municipal Officials in the Regulations of Land Subdivision* (American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 1942); National Bureau of Standards, *Model Subdivision Regulations; A Guide for Local Planning Commissions* (National Resources Committee, 1936); certain sections in the *Model City Charter* (National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City 1941); *Land Subdivision* (American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York City, 1939); and Harold W. Lautner, *Subdivision Regulations; An Analysis of Land Subdivision Control Practices* (Public Administration Service, 1941).

Table XV

STATE LAWS ON MUNICIPAL LAND SUBDIVISION CONTROL

This table is based in part on a comparative analysis of state enabling legislation prepared by the National Housing Agency as of January 1, 1945, and on an analysis of legislation enacted during 1945. Under **Within Municipality, C** indicates legislation applies to cities, **B** to boroughs, **T** towns, and **V** villages. Under **Adopt Subdivision Regulations, P** indicates adoption by local planning agency, **L** by local governing body. Under **Approval of Plats, P** shows that plats of proposed subdivisions are submitted for approval to local planning agency, **Pa** to planning agency for advice only, **L** to local governing body. Under **Local Regulations May Govern, X** in any column indicates city may set up standards for population density, installation of streets and highways, utilities, etc. Under **Conform to Plan** (last column), S indicates that streets, **U** utilities, and **O** public open spaces, must conform to plan. A blank space in any column indicates item is not covered. An asterisk refers to footnotes.

State	Jurisdiction		Adopt Subd. Regulations	Approval of Plats	Local Regulations May Govern					Conform to Plan
	Within Municipality (see code)	No. Miles Beyond Corporate Limits			Population Density	Streets and Highways	Installation of Utilities	Lot Width, Area	Public Open Spaces	
Alabama	CTV	5	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	S
Arizona	*			L*		*			*	S*
Arkansas	C*	5	P	P*	X	X	X	X	X	S
California	C	3*	L	Pa,L		X*	X	X		
Colorado	CTV	3*	P	*	X	X		X	X	S
Connecticut	CTB		P	P	X	X		X	X	
Delaware	*		P	P	X	X	X		X	S
Georgia	*	6		Pa,L		X	X		X	
Idaho		*		Pa,L		X				
Illinois	CTV	1.5		L		X				SO
Indiana	CT	5	P*	P*	X	X	X	X	X	SUO
Iowa	*	1	L	Pa,L		X	X	X		SUO
Kansas	*									
Kentucky	*	3,5*	*	P	X	X	X	X*	X	SUO*
Louisiana	*									
Maine	CT		L	*	X	X	X	X	X	SUO
Maryland	CTV*	1	L	P*	X	X	X	X	X	S
Massachusetts	CT*		P	P		X	X		X	
Michigan	CV*		P	P	X	X	X	X	X	S
Minnesota	1st Cl*	3	P	P*	X	X	X	X	X	S
	CTVB	2	L	L		X	X		X	SUO
Missouri	*									
Montana	CT	3*	*	L*		X			X*	
Nebraska	*									
Nevada	C*	3*	L	L*		X	X	X		
New Hampshire	CTV		P	P*	X	X	X	X	X	SUO
New Jersey	CTV		P	P		X	X	X	X	
New Mexico	CTV			L*		X				
New York	CTV		L	P		X	X		X	SUO
No. Carolina		1*		L		X				
No. Dakota	CV	6	P	PL*	X	X	X	X	X	S
Ohio	*									
Oklahoma	CT		L	PL		X				
Oregon	CT	6		P*		X				
Pennsylvania	C*		P	P*	X	X	X	X	X	S
Rhode Island	CT		P	P	X	X	X	X	X	S
So. Carolina	C*	3*	P	P*	X	X	X	X	X	S
So. Dakota	CT	*		L		X				
Tennessee	CTV	*	P	PL*	X	X	X		X	S
Texas	CT*	5*	L	PL*		X	X		X	SUO
Virginia	CT*	2-10*		*		X		X		S
Washington	CT	*	PL*	PL*		X	X	X	X	
W. Virginia	CTV	*		PL*		X				
Wisconsin	CTV	1.5-3*		Pa,L		X		X		SUO

Notes on Land Subdivision Control, Table XV

(an asterisk in the table refers to these notes)

Arizona: The kinds of subdivision regulation are not specified although provision is made for legislative approval of subdivisions in incorporated towns, cities, and adjacent lands. Counties may control subdivisions within three miles of the corporate limits of a city of 20,000. The city must be notified and may recommend changes in streets or open spaces and may appear at hearings of the county board of supervisors. The city must pay for extension of street lines to the subdivision if streets are to conform to city streets or an adopted plan.

Arkansas: Subdivision control authorized for cities of the first and second class (all places over 1,750). Subdivisions must be submitted to county planning board for proper approval if outside corporate limits. A master plan or major street plan must be adopted prior to control of subdivisions.

California: Adjacent land beyond the three-mile limit may be inspected and recommendations made to the appropriate city or county which must consider the recommendations. The governing body may require proper location and adequate width of streets and drainage ways prior to approval.

Colorado: Jurisdiction beyond corporate limits only if municipality has adopted a street plan. Proposed subdivision submitted for approval to local planning commission if master plan or major street plan adopted; otherwise to the local legislative body.

Delaware: Any city or town in New Castle County may exercise control over subdivisions or may delegate authority to a regional planning commission which has control over unincorporated land in New Castle County.

Georgia: Any city in a county of 60,000 or more, except that counties may have control even within corporate limits if there is no city planning commission.

Idaho: Any city, town, or village, may control subdivisions in "outlots," i.e. land lying beyond corporate limits but subject to municipal jurisdiction.

Indiana: A city of under 20,000 may delegate to the county planning board, if any, the authority of the city planning commission to control subdivisions. The proposed subdivision is submitted to the planning commission for approval following the adoption of a master plan or major street plan. If there is no planning commission, approval is given by the board of public works in cities of the first, second, third, or fourth class (all places over 10,000), the common council for cities of the fifth class (2,000 to 10,000), and the board of trustees for any town (under 2,000).

Iowa: A city of 25,000 and over may exercise control over subdivisions within its corporate limits and one mile beyond; any other city or town, if it has a planning commission may exercise control within and adjacent to its corporate limits. In the latter case, regulations relate to lots and streets and highways, and do not require conformance to a major plan.

Kansas: If a master street plan has been adopted, Kansas City and Topeka may control subdivisions within and three miles beyond their corporate limits. The local planning agency draws up regulations which may include provisions for population density, streets and highways, utilities, lot width and area, and open spaces. The local planning agency may approve proposed subdivision after a master plan or major street plan has been adopted; otherwise legislative body gives approval. Streets may be required to conform to the master plan or major street plan.

All other cities of over 15,000 may control subdivision within corporate limits and in land adjacent or contiguous to limits. Subdivisions may be approved by the legislative body and there is a requirement that streets conform to existing streets.

All other cities (under 15,000), if they have a planning commission, or if they delegate authority to the county planning board (in counties of more than 70,000, or if contiguous to military reservation and if assessed valuation not more than $150,000,000) may regulate subdivisions within and three miles beyond corporate limits (if within same county). The regulations are adopted by the planning commission, and may deal with population density, streets and highways, lot widths and area, and open spaces. Proposed subdivisions submitted to planning commission for advisory opinion; legislative body makes final decision.

Kentucky: Different enabling legislation for varying classes of cities. Cities of the first class (only Louisville) and other cities in counties including a city of the first class may control subdivisions within corporate limits; the planning commission drafts regulations which are adopted by legislative body; the planning commission gives approval of proposed subdivisions. Regulations may govern population density, streets and highways, utilities, lot widths and area, open spaces. Streets, utilities, and open spaces may be required to conform to a master or major plan.

In cities of second class (20,000 to 100,000) jurisdiction for subdivision control extends three miles beyond corporate limits. The planning and zoning commission adopts regulations and approves proposed subdivisions in accordance with a "comprehensive design." Regulations may govern as in Louisville with the exception of lot width and area which is not specified.

Cities of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes (1,000 to 20,000) have jurisdiction five miles beyond corporate limits, and may control subdivisions after a master plan or major street plan has been adopted. The planning commission adopts subdivision regulations and may approve proposed subdivisions. Regulations may govern as in Louisville, but only streets need conform to a master or major street plan.

Louisiana: Cities which have a planning commission have jurisdiction over land adjacent to corporate limits; other cities only within corporate limits, Plats are submitted to the planning commission. After a comprehensive plan has been adopted all streets, playgrounds, etc., must conform to it. After approval by planning commission, proposed subdivision submitted for legislative approval. The city engineer in cities with no planning commission drafts regulations, requires conformance to street and alley pattern, and may approve proposed subdivision.

Maine: Legislative body receives for approval the proposed subdivisions but may delegate this authority to planning commission.

Maryland: Any city, town, or village, may exercise control over subdivisions within corporate limits except Baltimore city and those municipalities in Kent, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Worcester, Caroline, Prince George's, Howard, St. Mary's, Anne Arundel, and

Harford counties. The planning commission within authorized municipalities receives for approval the proposed subdivisions only after a master plan or major street plan has been adopted.

Massachusetts: Boston not included.

Michigan: Any city or village with an adopted master street plan may control subdivisions as shown in table. Any city (except 4th class), village, or township which has not adopted a master street plan may provide for the installation of utilities, may require a bond to improve streets and public places, and may require conformance to street pattern if not in conflict with county or state program. Proposed subdivisions submitted to legislative body for approval.

Minnesota: The first line in the table is for cities of the first class (over 50,000) that have more than 35 per cent of land unplatted which may control subdivisions within and 3 miles beyond their corporate limits after a master plan or major street plan has been adopted. The second line is for all other cities, villages, towns, and boroughs; they have jurisdiction two miles beyond corporate limits.

Missouri: All cities, towns, and villages may control subdivisions within their corporate limits; following adoption of a master plan or major street plan all may protest county action on subdivisions within one and one-half miles of corporate limits; approval for plat then only by unanimous vote of county court. In cities of 400,000, plats submitted for approval to the board or body charged with the construction and maintenance of streets for all subdivisions laid out in lots and streets. Regulations govern streets and highways. Similar provision for cities of first class (75,000 to 100,000) except that proposed subdivisions submitted for approval to planning commission and legislative body.

Proposed subdivisions in all other cities, towns, and villages submitted for approval to legislative body which may "require such changes or alterations . . . as may be found necessary to make such plat conform to any zoning or street development plan which may have been adopted or appear desirable."

Montana: If a municipality has a commission-manager government, subdivisions may be controlled three miles beyond corporate limits. Also in commission-manager cities the director of public safety makes regulations for and approves plats. Tracts less than 20 acres and special tracts such as small orchards, vineyards, etc., may be exempted from regulation requiring dedication of from one-twelfth to one-ninth the platted area, excluding streets and alleys, for public parks and playgrounds.

Nebraska: Any city of metropolitan class (over 100,000), any primary class city of 40,000 to 100,000, and any first class city of 5,000 to 25,000 may exercise control of subdivisions within its corporate limits. In the first two cases jurisdiction three miles beyond corporate limits is permitted if land is within same county and not within boundaries of another incorporated city or town. In the third case jurisdiction is confined to land adjacent or contiguous to corporate limits.

In all authorized cities the legislative bodies approve proposed subdivisions and in all except those of metropolitan class the legislative body adopts subdivision regulations. Regulations govern streets and highways; in cities of from 40,000 to 100,000, streets in the area three miles beyond corporate limits may be required to conform to a master plan or major street plan.

Nevada: Cities in counties of over 15,000 are authorized to control subdivisions within their limits and, if a planning commission exists, to report through the commission to the governing body of the county on plats three miles from the limits of the cities. Tentative plats must be approved by planning commission, final plats by the legislative body; control is exercised after master plan or major street plan has been adopted.

New Hampshire: The planning commission is empowered to regulate subdivisions after a master plan or major street plan has been adopted.

New Mexico: Subdivisions of land partly within and partly outside corporate limits must be approved by both county and municipal governing bodies.

North Carolina: Cities and towns may control subdivisions only beyond their corporate limits.

North Dakota: Subdivisions within corporate limits submitted for approval to municipal planning commission; beyond corporate limits approval of county planning commission also required. Two-third vote of county legislative body decides city-county disagreement. Prior to subdivision control by municipal planning commission, a master plan or major street plan must be adopted.

Ohio: Any city or village may control subdivisions within corporate limits. A city with a planning commission and adopted master street plan may exercise control three miles beyond corporate limits upon advice or approval of county or regional planning commission. Subdivision regulations are adopted and approval for proposed subdivisions is given by the planning commission where one exists. Where none, the platting commissioner or village council takes action. Regulations govern population density, streets and highways, but may not require dedication of open space other than for streets or ways, or require a minimum lot area greater than 3,500 square feet.

Oregon: Planning commission reports on proposed subdivision but final approval by city engineer or surveyor, and if none, by county surveyor.

Pennsylvania: Second class cities (500,000 to 1,000,000) may exercise subdivision control within corporate limits as shown in the table except that prior to approval of proposed subdivision the county planning commission, if any, must review it and make a report. In second class A cities (135,000 to 500,000) control within corporate limits and similar transmission of plat to county planning commission. Regulations govern streets and highways. Third class cities (all other cities) similar to second class A except that jurisdiction extends three miles beyond corporate limits. Philadelphia not covered by act.

South Carolina: Any city of more than 34,000 may control subdivision within its corporate limits and may control the laying out of new streets three miles beyond. In other matters plan commission advisory beyond city limits. A master plan or major street plan must be adopted prior to control of platting.

South Dakota: Cities and towns may also regulate subdivisions on land adjacent or contiguous to the corporate limits.

Tennessee: Jurisdiction for subdivision control five miles beyond corporate limits of a municipality exists only in cities of 160,000 or more. Board of county commissioners must also approve proposed subdivisions in this area. Approval of subdivisions after a master plan or major street plan has been adopted.

Texas: Subdivision control exercised in cities and towns of less than 25,000 after approval by majority voters. The city having largest population approves proposed subdivisions in land five miles beyond corporate limits if plat is in jurisdiction of more than one city.

Virginia: Any city or town having an adopted street plan may exercise control over subdivisions. Jurisdiction beyond corporate limits: incorporated towns, two miles; cities of less than 100,000, three miles; cities of more than 100,000, 10 miles; cities of more than 150,000, five miles. Provisions do not apply to first two of these categories if in Arlington County. Approval of proposed subdivisions may rest with city engineer, mayor, town council, or manager. The county board of supervisors or county surveyor or engineer of roads must give approval for subdivision of lands within or partly within county; in case of city-county disagreement, court decides.

Washington: Jurisdiction for subdivisions beyond corporate limits, advisory only; city or town must be notified of subdivisions in metropolitan area but county takes final action. Within the municipality, regulations and approval for subdivisions given by planning commission, or, if none, by legislative body. Proposed regulations must be submitted to the state planning council 60 days before adoption. It must be indicated that the subdivision will serve the public interest.

West Virginia: Subdivision control may be exercised adjacent to corporate limits. Plats of building lots and streets to be dedicated to public must be submitted to municipal planning commission; if endorsed, then to mayor and council for approval.

Wisconsin: Jurisdiction for subdivision control beyond corporate limits only in counties of less than 250,000; villages (generally less than 1,000) and cities of the 4th class (under 10,000) which have planning commissions have jurisdiction one and one-half miles beyond their limits; cities of first, second, and third classes (over 10,000) have jurisdiction three miles beyond.

City Planning Data

INFORMATION on official and unofficial planning agencies, comprehensive plans, zoning, subdivision control outside the city limits, and the city's role in regional planning is set forth in Table XVI-A for cities with populations over 25,000 and in Table XVI-B for cities having populations between 10,000 and 25,000 in 1940. These data were reported to the Year Book by municipal officials early in 1946.

Type of Planning Agency. Seventy-three per cent of the cities over 25,000 have regular official planning agencies as compared with 66 per cent at the beginning of 1944, 13 per cent have only unofficial planning agencies, 11 per cent have neither, and 3 per cent of the cities did not report. All cities over 250,000 and all except eight of the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 have official planning commissions. Of the 586 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, 45 per cent have official agencies, 25 per cent have unofficial bodies only, and 30 per cent have neither (see Table 1).

The size of the planning commission varies from three to 46 members. The median size is five, including ex officio members, for all cities over 25,000; but in cities over 250,000 the number is slightly greater while the smaller cities seem to have fewer members. In about two-thirds of the cities of 25,000 or more the planning agency has one or more ex officio members. Appointed members of the planning board in cities over 25,000 are appointed by the mayor in 159 cities, by the city council in 100 cities, by the city manager in 16, by other officials or bodies in 12, and 23 cities did not report. In the population group of 10,000 to 25,000 the appointed members of the planning agency are appointed by the mayor in 114 cities, by the council in 119, by the city manager in 6, and are elected by the people in 22. The director or secretary of the city planning agency in 256 cities over 25,000 is selected by the planning agency in 146 cities, by the mayor in 39, by the council in 39, and by the city manager in 32.

A total of 102 cities, or 35 per cent of all those having official planning agencies in the population group over 25,000, have one or more full-time employees in their planning department. Only 15 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have employees devoting full-time to planning work, and 88 cities in this group have only part-time employees (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	No. of Cities In Group	Type of Planning Agency—No. of Cities				Agencies Having Full-Time Employees	Agencies Having Only Part-Time Employees	Reporting Expenditure Over $1,000	With Comprehensive Plans in Process	With Comprehensive Zoning	Outside Subdivision Control	Participating in Regional Planning
		No. of Cities Reporting	Official Body	Unofficial Body	None							
Over 500,000....	14	14	14	0	0	12	0	12	12	14	0	10
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	23	0	0	21	0	20	20	22	10	21
100,000 to 250,000	55	54	46	8	0	31	6	35	45	51	22	32
50,000 to 100,000	107	101	75	10	16	19	22	24	69	86	34	46
25,000 to 50,000	213	204	133	35	36	19	45	26	124	148	43	67
10,000 to 25,000	662	586	261	144	181	15	88	30	279	355	63	129
All over 10,000...	1,072	982	552	197	233	117	161	147	549	676	172	350

Comprehensive Plans. The making of comprehensive or master plans, including all the physical features important to the development of a municipality, is one of the primary duties of the planning body. Table 1 shows that 549 cities over 10,000 have comprehensive plans in process or completed, and that slightly more than one-half of these cities are between 10,000 and 25,000.

Zoning. One of the principal tools of planning is a zoning scheme restricting the height, area, bulk, and use of buildings or premises by districts. A total of 321 cities over 25,000 (80 per cent of all cities reporting) claim to have comprehensive zoning ordinances. More than 90 per cent of the cities which have official planning agencies are reported as zoned. Sixty per cent of the reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have zoning regulations, and some cities that have zoning do not have a planning agency.

Subdivision Control. Another function of planning agencies is the review of proposals for new plats or subdivisions for a limited distance beyond the municipal boundary. Ninety-five cities over 25,000 have authority to control subdivision developments up to a median distance of three miles beyond the city limits, the range being from one to six miles. A total of 63 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 also have control over subdivisions outside of the city.

Expenditures. In 1945 a total of 146 cities over 25,000 population reported total expenditures for the operation of their planning agencies to be $2,227,600, and the amount budgeted by the same cities for 1946 is $3,197,000. Financial support for municipal planning agencies ranges from $215,630 in New York City and $232,128 in Detroit to nothing in 53 cities over 25,000. The planning agencies in 54 cities over 25,000 had expenditures of less than $1,000 in 1945 and 117 cities had budgets of $1,000 or more.

Among the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population the planning agencies in 30 cities expended more than $1,000 each in 1945 for operating expenses, with the planning budget for six cities exceeding $5,000: Asbury Park, New Jersey; Decatur, Georgia; East Hartford, Connecticut; Ironwood, Michigan; Reno, Nevada; and Temple, Texas. A total of 105 cities in this group reported that no expenditures were made for planning in 1945, and 81 cities spent less than $1,000 for this purpose.

Among the cities with populations over 25,000, 107 reported a larger budget for their planning agency in 1946 than was spent in 1945, in 18 cities the 1946 budget is smaller, and 12 cities have made planning appropriations for 1946 which had no expenditure for this purpose in 1945.

Regional Planning. A total of 176 cities, or 43 per cent of all cities over 25,000, are cooperating with other units of government in their area in planning on a metropolitan or regional basis. Thirty-one of the 37 cities above 250,000 participate in a setup for regional planning. This cooperation among the cities over 25,000 ranges from an informal arrangement in 140 cities to a formal plan with a legal basis or sharing of costs and joint use of staff in 36 cities.

A total of 129 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population report that they are cooperating with other governments in the area in planning on a metropolitan or regional basis through informal arrangements. Eight of these cities report intermunicipal arrangements for planning through a formal agency set up by law: Ada and Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Cambridge, Ohio; Elwood, Indiana; Forest Park, Illinois; and Grand Forks, Lynbrook, and Valley Stream, New York. Cities which are cooperating with other cities by sharing costs or making joint use of staff or both are: Grand Junction and Trinidad, Colorado; Bessemer and Florence, Alabama; Kankakee and Winnetka, Illinois; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Redwood City, California; Lewiston, Idaho; Missoula, Montana; Gloucester, Massachusetts, Bellevue, Canonsburg, and Vandergrift, Pennsylvania; Bristol, Tennessee; Reno, Nevada; Eugene, Oregon; University Park, Texas; and Fairmount, West Virginia.

Public Works Projects and Estimated Cost. City officials were asked by the YEAR BOOK in January, 1946, to list the more important projects for which plans and specifications had been completed and to report the estimated cost of these projects. Replies were received from 619 cities out of 1,072 over 10,000 population. Of these, 425 indicated the types of projects being planned, and 194 cities indicated that plans were incomplete or had not been begun. Individual city data are not shown in Tables XVI-A and XVI-B and only a brief survey is presented here; more details appeared in the article in the April, 1946, issue of *Public Management.*

The 425 cities reported a total of 972 projects. One-fourth of these projects were additions to or improvements in waste disposal services and facilities (sewage plants, sewers, incinerators), the percentage being roughly the same for each population group. Street and highway projects account for 205 of the projects listed, or just under one-fifth of the total. Water supply projects are relatively much more important to the smaller cities. Such projects account for 183 of the 972, or 14 per cent, but among the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population they account for one-sixth of all projects; the proportion for the larger cities ranges from one-eighth to one-tenth.

Construction of municipal buildings accounts for 14 per cent of the projects (134), with 18 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, 15 per cent of those between 100,000 and 250,000, 14 per cent of those between 10,000 and 25,000, and smaller percentages among the other population groups listing such projects. Thirty-eight cities indicate that they plan to undertake improvements or developments of airports. School projects, mostly new buildings, are listed by 26 cities, of which 14 are over 25,000 population, and 12 between 10,000 and 25,000. Recreation projects (swimming pools, stadiums, and war memorials) were listed by 79 cities, of which half are between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Hospitals ranked high among the other types of contemplated projects, with 14 cities reporting the intention of constructing new hospitals or additions to existing institutions. Other projects reported by more than one city include extension of street lighting systems, repairs to water front developments, extension of utilities other than water, and housing projects.

Of the 214 cities over 25,000 population reporting, the estimated cost for local public works projects for which plans and specifications had been completed in January, 1946, exceeded $10,000,000 in each of 28 cities over 100,000, ranging from $10,000,000 in Corpus Christi, Texas, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to $346,000,000 in New York City. The estimated cost of ready-to-go projects in 15 other cities in this group range from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, in 70 cities from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, in 81 cities less than $1,000,000, and 20 cities reported that no plans and specifications had been completed.

Among the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population 39 cities estimate that the construction costs of projects for which plans and specifications are completed as of January, 1946, will total between $1,000 and $100,000; 59 cities estimate construction costs between $100,000 and $250,000; 44 cities from $250,000 to $500,000; 35 cities from $500,000 to $1,000,000; 38 cities in excess of $1,000,000 each; and 68 cities had not completed any plans for public works projects.

The large majority of public works construction projects being planned by the cities may be considered municipal necessities—sewers, streets, waterworks, rather than such municipal luxuries as stadiums, auditoriums, and the like. Undoubtedly some of these projects represent deferred maintenance and the construction of necessary facilities delayed by wartime conditions; others represent extensions of services to newly built-up areas and a raising of the general level of service to the community.

TABLE XVI-A

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946

This includes all but 13 of the 410 cities over 25,000; data were reported to the YEAR BOOK in February, 1946, by municipal officials. Data for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 are shown in Table XVI-B. Under **Planning Agency** the first column shows the number of appointive members of the planning agency, by whom appointed, and number of ex officio members. The first figure for number of employees is the full-time employees, and the second figure the part-time employees paid by the city. The expenditure and budget figures represent amount for operation of the agency only. The column **Comprehensive Zoning** indicates whether city has use, height, and area regulations. **Control Subdivision Outside City** shows whether city has authority to control subdivision plats and the figure following "Yes" indicates the distance outside city limits such control is exercised. The column **Role in Regional Planning** indicates extent to which city cooperates with other units of government in the area in planning. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of Table XVI-B. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 figure is given in Table III. The 13 cities not reporting are listed in note at end of Table XVI-B.

SELECTION OF AGENCY AND DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
C—City Council
Cl—City Clerk holds position
E—City Engineer holds position
El—Elected
L—Less than $50
M—Mayor
N—None
P—Regular Plan Agency
Uno—Unofficial
W—Commissioner of Public Works

OUTSIDE SUBDIVISION CONTROL

†—City planning agency exercises subdivision control
‡—City planning agency exercises control with approval of county agency

REGIONAL PLANNING

F—Formal organization
In—Informal arrangement
J—Joint use of same staff
S—Sharing costs
N—No regional planning

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN STATUS

App—Approved by city council
Com—Completed and approved by planning agency
None—No comprehensive plan begun
Pre—Plan in preliminary stage

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY					Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)				
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill	3,397	14M12	P	9–1	....	$171.7	Com	Yes	No	In
Detroit, Mich	*1,623*	9Mo	P	50–..	$232.1	305.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Los Angeles, Calif	*1,504*	5C	P	43–..	143.1	171.7	Pre	Yes	No	F
New York, N. Y	*7,455*	6M1	M	69–..	215.6	....	Pre	Yes	No	FS
Philadelphia, Pa	*1,931*	5M4	P	52–..	150.2	490.7*	Pre	Yes	No	In
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md	*859*	6M3	P	9–..	34.2	37.4	....	Yes	No	N
Boston, Mass	771	9M	P	9–..	22.2	54.2	Pre	Yes	No	....
Buffalo, N. Y	576	9Co	P	9–..	30.3	36.7	App	Yes	No	In
Cleveland, Ohio	878	7*	M	25–2	93.2	111.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Milwaukee, Wis	587	3C2	P	13–0	61.9	68.3	Pre	Yes	No	In
Pittsburgh, Pa	672	9M	M	....	61.3	70.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
St. Louis, Mo	*816*	9*5	P	10–..	22.0	45.0	Com	Yes	No	In
San Francisco, Calif	*635*	5Mo	P	17–..	68.5	94.5	Pre	Yes	No	N
Washington, D. C	*663*	4*4	..	....	....	....	....	Yes	No	....

Table XVI-A.—City Planning Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY					Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)				
250,000 to 500,000										
Atlanta, Ga	302	6M3	C	6–..	$17.3	$20.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Birmingham, Ala	268	6M3	C	4–1	3.3	3.3	....	Yes	Yes3	In
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	5M2	P	32*–9*	147.7*	147.2*	App*	Yes	Yes3†	InFS
Columbus, Ohio	306	4C2	M	1–..	0	0	None	Yes	Yes3†	In
Dallas, Tex	295	15C	A	19–..	46.1	....	Com	Yes	No	S
Denver, Colo	*322*	40P6	P	4–..	13.6	18.0	Pre	Yes	No	InS
Houston, Tex	385	9C6	A	6–3	16.3	27.9	Com	No	Yes5†	In
Indianapolis, Ind	387	M	M	11–..	....	39.6	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Jersey City, N. J	301	6M3	P	....	0	25.0	None	Yes	....	In
Kansas City, Mo	399	8M5	A	....	56.4	50.6	Pre	Yes	No	In
Louisville, Ky	319	6*4	P	16–11	45.6	49.0	App	Yes	Yes5‡	....
Memphis, Tenn	293	8M4	M	6–..	15.0	15.7	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	FJS
Minneapolis, Minn	492	4M5	C	7–..	20.2	22.5	Pre	Yes	No	In
Newark, N. J	430	6M3	P	5–0	13.9	20.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
New Orleans, La	*495*	15M	P	9–..	21.2	22.7	Com	Yes	No	N
Oakland, Calif	*302*	7C1	A	6–..	18.1	24.1	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Portland, Ore	*305*	10M	W	2–9	72.7	32.5	Pre	Yes	Yes6†	JS
Providence, R. I	254	5M3	P	9–..	30.0	37.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Rochester, N. Y	325	8C1	A	23–..	49.0	94.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
St. Paul, Minn	288	15M2	C	1–1	12.4	15.7	Com	Yes	No	In
San Antonio, Tex	254	21M5	P	3–..	80.0	100.0	Com	Yes	Yes	In
Seattle, Wash	*368*	6M3	P	4–..	9.0	17.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Toledo, Ohio	282	4C0	P	16*–1	61.1*	60.0*	Pre	Yes	No	F
100,000 to 250,000										
Akron, Ohio	245	5M2	P	5–..	21.1	32.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Albany, N. Y	131	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Bridgeport, Conn	147	5M1	..	2–..	4.0	4.1	Pre	Yes	No	N
Cambridge, Mass	111	7A	A	2–1	7.6	13.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Camden, N. J	118	8M1	M	5–..	8.5	47.0	Pre	No	No	N
Canton, Ohio	108	Uno					Pre	Yes	Yes3	In
Charlotte, N. C	101	5C2	..	1–0	1.5	13.3	Com	No	Yes1†	No
Chattanooga, Tenn	128	8*2	P	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	....
Dayton, Ohio	211	7C	C	7–4	26.9	34.0	Com	Yes	Yes3†	F
Des Moines, Iowa	160	15M	..	2–..	5.2	5.6	App	Yes	No	In
Duluth, Minn	101	13C	C	3–0	8.3	8.8	App	Yes	Yes3†	In
Elizabeth, N. J	110	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	In
Erie, Pa	117	5C	C	2–..	6.0	9.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	....
Fall River, Mass	115	5M	M	..–1	0.3	....	Pre	Yes	No	N
Flint, Mich	152	6C3	P	2–1	7.7	8.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	6M3	P	1–2	4.0	8.0	....	Yes	Yes5†	....
Fort Worth, Tex	178	9C	A	3–1	1.0	9.7	App	Yes	Yes5†	In
Gary, Ind	112	5M4	P	4–..	10.0	6.0	Com	Yes	Yes5†	In
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	8C1	P	9–..	13.6	15.9	Com	Yes	No	In
Hartford, Conn	166	6M1	P	0–2	5.3	....	Pre	Yes	No	F
Jacksonville, Fla	173	C	..	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Kansas City, Kan	121	15M	P	....	10.0	8.0	Com	Yes	Yes3†	S
Knoxville, Tenn	112	4C3	P	..–1	3.6	....	App	Yes	No	N
Long Beach, Calif	*164*	6A1*	A	8–1	13.3	27.4	....	Yes	Yes3†	In
Lowell, Mass	101	5A	A	0–0	....	....	App	Yes	No	In
Miami, Fla	172	9C	P	4–..	4.8	7.5	....	Yes	Yes†	In
Nashville, Tenn	167	4M5	M	4–2	14.6	26.0*	Pre	Yes	No	J
New Bedford, Mass	110	4M2	M	..–1	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	N
New Haven, Conn	161	6M1	M	7–..	10.8	11.2	None	Yes	No	....
Norfolk, Va	*144*	1A1	M	4–1	3.5	19.7	Com	Yes	No	In
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	9M2	A	2–..	15.5*	18.6*	Pre	Yes	No	FJ
Omaha, Neb	224	5M1	M	5–..	18.6	25.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	J
Paterson, N. J	140	Uno					None	Yes	No‡	N

TABLE XVI-A.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY					Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)				
100,000 to 250,000—Continued										
Peoria, Ill.	105	9M	M	..–1	$ 0.2	$ 0.8	Pre	Yes	Yes1½†	In
Reading, Pa.	111	5Co	C	0–0	13.9	17.5	Pre	No	Yes3†	....
Richmond, Va.	*193*	5M2	P	0–0	10.2	10.0	Com	Yes	Yes5†	In
Sacramento, Calif.	106	6C3	P	7–..	7.9	18.1	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	8C3	C	1–1	5.7	6.0	Com	Yes	No	N
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	7A2	P	16–1	31.0	58.4*	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Scranton, Pa.	140	8M	P	0–..	0.8	0.8	None	Yes	No	N
Somerville, Mass.	102	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	S
South Bend, Ind.	101	5M3	P	0–1	....	....	....	Yes	No	N
Spokane, Wash.	122	7M3	P	3–0	5.6	10.4	Pre	Yes	No	In
Springfield, Mass.	150	6M3	P	4–..	8.9	9.4	Pre	Yes	No	N
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	5M	M	3–..	9.6	9.6	Com	Yes	No	F
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	3W	W	0–0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tampa, Fla.	108	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	In
Trenton, N. J.	125	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	In
Tulsa, Okla.	142	8C	M	2–..	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	....
Utica, N. Y.	101	Uno					....	Yes	No	N
Wichita, Kan.	115	15C	P	2–..	6.5	9.5	Com	Yes	Yes3†	In
Wilmington, Del.	113	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Worcester, Mass.	194	7M	M	0–0	0.1	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	N
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	3M2	A	3–..	11.1	13.1	Com	Yes	No	In
Youngstown, Ohio	168	4M3	M	3–2	1.6	1.6	None	Yes	Yes3†	N
50,000 to 100,000										
Allentown, Pa.	97	5M1	P	..–2	12.2	6.4	Pre	No	No	N
Altoona, Pa.	80	5M	P	..–..	....	....	....	Yes	Yes†	N
Amarillo, Tex.	52	7C	P	0–0	0	6.9	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	N
Asheville, N. C.	51	Uno					Pre	No	No	N
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	Uno					Pre	....	....	....
Austin, Tex.	88	9M3	C	3–..	15.3	12.0	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Bayonne, N. J.	79	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	7C3	C	3–..	0	17.5	Pre	No	Yes5†	In
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	9C4	C	1–0	3.7	3.7	Pre	No	No	In
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	5C	P	....	0.3	0.5	App	Yes	Yes3†	N
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	5M2	..	....	0.1	0.1	Com	Yes	No	In
Brockton, Mass.	62	5M	..	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	13M1	M	0–..	0.3	0	....	Yes	Yes1†	N
Charleston, S. C.	*71*	9M1	Cl	0–0	....	....	None	Yes	No	N
Charleston, W. Va.	68	13M	M	1–1*	....	3.2	Com	Yes	Yes3†	N
Chester, Pa.	59	5M	..	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	N
Cicero, Ill.	65	None					....	Yes	No	N
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	3C2	C	..–1	0.5	0.5	Pre	Yes	No	N
Columbia, S. C.	62	None					App	Yes	No	N
Columbus, Ga.	53	5C	N	0–0	0	0	App	No	Yes3†	In
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	5C1	W	..–2	14.0	15.1	Pre	Yes	No	N
Covington, Ky.	62	Uno					None	Yes	No	....
Davenport, Iowa	66	15M2	P	2–2	12.0	12.0	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	N
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	7M2	..	0–1	4.2	5.4	Pre	Yes	No	N
Decatur, Ill.	59	8C3	P	....	0	0.1	Com	Yes	Yes1½†	InF
Durham, N. C.	60	5M1	A	5–..	12.0	13.4	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	In
East Chicago, Ind.	55	None	..	....	....	....	....	Yes	No	In
East Orange, N. J.	69	8M1	P	....	10.0	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
El Paso, Tex.	97	5Co	P	..–1	....	....	App	Yes	Yes5†	N
Evanston, Ill.	65	12M3	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Evansville, Ind.	97	1M5	M	2–2	6.1	7.4	Pre	Yes	No	JS
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	6M3	*	....	L	0.1	Com	Yes	No	In
Galveston, Tex.	61	None					....	Yes	Yes5	N
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	5C	A	..–1	2.2	5.9	Pre	Yes	No	In

Table XVI-A.—City Planning Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY					Compre-hensive Plan Status	Compre-hensive Zoning	Control Subdivi-sions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expendi-tures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)				
50,000 to 100,000—Continued										
Greensboro, N. C.	59	5Co	C	..–5	0	0	App	Yes	Yes1†	N
Hamilton, Ohio	51	4A2	A	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	Yes3†	InS
Hammond, Ind	70	2M7	P	..–1	$0.4	$0.4	Pre	Yes	No	In
Harrisburg, Pa	84	Uno					Pre	No	No	N
Highland Park, Mich.	51	7M	..	..–3	....	3.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Holyoke, Mass	54	5M	M	0–0	....	....	Com	Yes	No	InS
Huntington, W. Va	79	None					Pre	Yes	No	N
Irvington, N. J	55	7C2	P	..–1	0.2	2.2	Pre	Yes	No	In
Jackson, Miss	62	None					None	Yes	No	N
Johnstown, Pa	67	Uno					Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Kalamazoo, Mich	54	7C1	P	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	N
Lakewood, Ohio	69	6C1	C	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	....
Lancaster, Pa	61	5C	C	....	16.2	1.2	App	Yes	No	In
Lansing, Mich	79	8C1	P	..–1	0.2	2.5	App	Yes	No	In
Lawrence, Mass	84	5Mo	P	0–2	1.3	3.2*	None	Yes	No	F
Lincoln, Neb	82	None					*	Yes	Yes	In
Little Rock, Ark	88	....	*	2–..	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	....
Lynn, Mass	98	None					....	Yes	No	N
McKeesport, Pa	55	3M	P	....	0.1	0	Pre	No	No	N
Macon, Ga	58	None					....	Yes	No	N
Madison, Wis	67	4M4	E	0–0	3.5	5.0	Com	Yes	Yes3†	....
Malden, Mass	58	6M	P	..–1	0.5	1.0	Pre	Yes	No	N
Manchester, N. H	78	5M2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	N
Medford, Mass	63	7M	P	0–0	....	....	....	Yes	No	N
Mobile, Ala	79	5C3	C	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	N
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	3M	..	..–3	....	0.4	....	Yes	No	N
New Britain, Conn	69	6M3	M	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes†	N
New Rochelle, N. Y	58	4M1	P	0–0	0	L	Pre	Yes	No	In
Newton, Mass	70	5M	M	0–0	L	L	Com	Yes	No	N
Niagara Falls, N. Y	78	5Mo	A	4–..	3.1	10.0*	Pre	Yes	No	In
Oak Park, Ill	66	12M1	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Pasadena, Calif	82	7Co	A	4–..	11.0	12.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Passaic, N. J	61	8M	M	0–1	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Phoenix, Ariz	65	7Co	A	7–..	0	40.0	Pre	Yes	Yes	N
Pontiac, Mich	67	6A3	A	0–1	25.0	60.0	None	Yes	Yes1½	In
Portland, Me	74	5C	P	3–1	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	....
Portsmouth, Va	51	None					Pre	Yes	No	N
Pueblo, Colo	52	None					....	Yes	No	N
Quincy, Mass	76	5M	..	....	....	....	None	....	....	....
Racine, Wis	67	4M4	C	2–..	8.2	13.0	Pre	....	Yes3†	In
Roanoke, Va	69	None					App	Yes	Yes	S
Rockford, Ill	85	15M2	P	0–0	0.6	....	Pre	Yes	No	FS
Saginaw, Mich	83	6C3	P	1–..	2.1	2.7	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	InFJS
St. Joseph, Mo	76	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	In
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	9A2	C	0–2	....	....	App	Yes	No	In
San Jose, Calif	68	5C1	A	3–..	3.5	8.5	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	S
Santa Monica, Calif	54	6M3	C	1–0	1.4	8.5	Pre	Yes	No	In
Savannah, Ga	96	5Co	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	N
Schenectady, N. Y	88	9A	A	2–3	6.3	5.3*	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Shreveport, La	98	10M	P	2–..	5.4	6.0	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Sioux City, Iowa	82	11M	P	0–1	1.8	....	Com	Yes	Yes3†	N
Springfield, Ill	76	24*	P	....	....	....	None	Yes	No	In
Springfield, Mo	61	7M2	P	0–..	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	N
Springfield, Ohio	71	None					....	....	....	N
Stockton, Calif	55	6M3	P	..–1	2.4	2.5	Com	Yes	Yes3†	J
Terre Haute, Ind	63	5M4	P	0–0	....	2.9	None	Yes	No	N
Topeka, Kan	68	Uno					Com	Yes	No	In
Troy, N. Y	70	7M	M	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In

TABLE XVI-A.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

		PLANNING AGENCY								
City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
50,000 to 100,000—Continued										
Union City, N. J	56	None					....	....	....	....
Upper Darby tp., Pa	57	None					....	Yes	....	N
Waco, Tex	56	Uno					Pre	Yes	Yes5†	N
Waterbury, Conn	99	5M2	..	1–1	$10.2	$10.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Waterloo, Iowa	52	13M	P	0–0	0.6	9.2	Pre	No	Yes1†	FS
Wheeling, W. Va	61	7M	P	..–2	0	....	....	Yes	Yes2†	N
Wilkes Barre, Pa	86	5C	P	..–5	0	0	Pre	No	No	....
Winston Salem, N. C	80	None					None	Yes	Yes1	....
York, Pa	57	5C	P	0–2	0	0	Pre	No	Yes3†	S
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex	27	Uno					Pre	No	No	N
Alameda, Calif	36	5M1	N	0–0	0	L	Pre	Yes	No	In
Albuquerque, N. M	35	None					....	No	No	In
Alexandria, La	27	4C1	A	1–2	....	5.4	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†	In
Alexandria, Va	34	3C	P	0–0	.....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Alhambra, Calif	39	9M2	P	..–1	0.3	0.5	Pre	Yes	No	N
Aliquippa, Pa	27	None					Pre	No	No	N
Alton, Ill	31	4M	P	0–4	....	....	....	....	....	
Amsterdam, N. Y	33	7M	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	N
Anderson, Ind	42	None					....	Yes	No	N
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	6C3	C	1–1	....	7.5	Pre	Yes	No	In
Anniston, Ala	26	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	....
Appleton, Wis	28	4M3	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	N
Arlington t., Mass	40	5E1	P	0–0	0.9	....	Pre	Yes	No	N
Ashland, Ky	30	None					....	No	No	....
Auburn, N. Y	36	M	M	0–0	....	1.7	Pre	Yes	No	N
Aurora, Ill	47	15M	P	0–0	L	....	None	Yes	Yes3†	In
Bakersfield, Calif	29	6C3	A	....	2.0	7.8	Com	Yes	Yes3†	In
Bangor, Me	30	Uno					App	Yes	No	N
Baton Rouge, La	35	15C0	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	JS
Battle Creek, Mich	43	9M11	P	0–0	5.5	4.4	Pre	Yes	No	In
Bay City, Mich	48	C	C	1–..	2.6	3.8	Com	Yes	No	In
Belleville, Ill	28	9M2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	N
Belleville, N. J	28	None					....	Yes	No	N
Bellingham, Wash	29	5M2	P	0–..	0	3.0	App	No	No	N
Belmont t., Mass	27	3	..	....	....	....	....	Yes	....	....
Beloit, Wis	25	6A1	C	..–3	2.6	2.6	App	Yes	Yes3†	N
Berwyn, Ill	48	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Beverly, Mass	26	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	None					None	Yes	No	In
Bloomfield, N. J	42	6M2	P	....	0.5	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Bloomington, Ill	33	None					Pre	No	No	N
Boise City, Idaho	26	6M1	P	....	....	....	....	....	No	....
Bristol, Conn	30	3C3	P	0–0	5.9	6.6	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	N
Brookline t., Mass	50	5E1	P	..–2	0.6	1.0	Com	Yes	No	In
Burbank, Calif	34	4C1	A	2–1	4.6	7.6	App	Yes	No	F
Burlington, Iowa	26	15C	P	..–15	0	....	Pre	No	No	....
Burlington, Vt	28	5C1	..	0–6	0	0	Pre	No	No	N
Chelsea, Mass	41	5M0	P	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	N
Chicopee, Mass	42	5M	P	1–..	1.0	....	Com	Yes	No	In
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	Uno					Pre	No	No	N
Clifton, N. J	49	7M3	P	0–0	1.1	24.0	Pre	Yes	....	N
Clinton, Iowa	26	None					None	No	No	N
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	9C2	..	0–0	....	....	App	Yes	No	N
Concord, N. H	27	7M2	P	2–..	5.2	5.4	Pre	Yes	No	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	None					None	Yes	No	N
Cranston, R. I	47	5M2	P	1–0	3.0	3.0	Pre	Yes	No	In

TABLE XVI-A.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY					Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)				
25,000 to 50,000—Continued										
Cumberland, Md	39	4M1	P	0–0	$6.6	$5.0	....	....	....	....
Danville, Ill	37	Uno					App	Yes	No	InS
Danville, Va	33	Uno					....	Yes	No	....
Dubuque, Iowa	44	7Co	A	..–1	0.5	0.5	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	In
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	A	..	3–1	....	....	App	Yes	No	In
Easton, Pa	34	5C	C	..–1	0	0.1	None	Yes	Yes3†	N
E. Providence t., R. I.	32	Uno					None	Yes	No	N
Eau Claire, Wis	31	None					None	Yes	Yes	N
Elgin, Ill	38	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	In
Elkhart, Ind	33	Uno					....	....	No	....
Elmira, N. Y	45	6M1	P	....	4.0	5.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Elyria, Ohio	25	5M2	P	0–1	0.1	0.1	App	Yes	No	N
Enid, Okla	28	5M2	M	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	....
Everett, Mass	47	5M0	N	0–0	2.0	2.1	....	Yes	No	N
Everett, Wash	30	6C3	P	..–9	0	0	....	Yes	No	N
Fargo, N. D	33	5C3	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	N
Fitchburg, Mass	42	5M	M	....	0.5	....	Pre	Yes	No	N
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	5C2	C	....	0	0	Com	Yes	No	N
Fort Smith, Ark	37	5Co	C	0–0	0	0	....	No	No	N
Gadsden, Ala	37	None					....	....	....	....
Galesburg, Ill	29	Uno					None	Yes	No	N
Garfield, N. J	28	....	..	....	....	....	Pre	No	No	In
Great Falls, Mont	30	M	P	....	0	5.0	Pre	Yes	No	N
Green Bay, Wis	46	4M	P	4–0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greenville, S. C	35	5M	P	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	Yes3†	N
Hackensack, N. J	26	Uno					Pre	No	No	In
Hagerstown, Md	32	Uno					Com	No	No	In
Hamtramck, Mich	*50*	6M3	P	0–2	....	....	Pre	....	No	InS
Haverford tp., Pa	28	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	In
Haverhill, Mass	47	5C	P	..–1	0.5	0.5	....	Yes	No	N
Hazleton, Pa	38	5C	P	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	N
High Point, N. C	38	5M	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	N
Huntington Pk., Calif	29	9C	P	..–9	0.9	1.0	None	Yes	No	N
Hutchinson, Kan	30	9C	P	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	N
Inglewood, Calif	*30*	5M3	P	0–0	0.8	1.5	None	Yes	No	In
Jackson, Mich	50	5C	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	N
Jamestown, N. Y	43	5M2	M	0–2	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	N
Johnson City, Tenn	25	A*	..	3–2	....	1.2	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	J
Joliet, Ill	42	None					....	Yes	No	In
Joplin, Mo	37	Uno					....	No	No	....
Kearny, N. J	39	8M1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kenosha, Wis	49	6A1	A	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	N
Kingston, N. Y	29	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Kokomo, Ind	34	7M3	M	..–2	0	0	None	Yes	Yes3	N
La Crosse, Wis	43	7M	P	....	0	0	....	....	....	....
Lafayette, Ind	29	6M3	M	..–1	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Laredo, Tex	39	C	C	....	....	....	App	No	No	N
Lebanon, Pa	27	C	P	..–1	....	....	....	No	No	In
Lewiston, Me	39	None					App	No	No	In
Lexington, Ky	49	4*3	P	0–1	0.2	....	Com	Yes	Yes3†	In
Lima, Ohio	45	None					App	Yes	Yes7†	N
Lorain, Ohio	44	7M	M	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Lower Merion tp., Pa	40	5C	C	1–..	....	5.0	Pre	Yes	No	N
Lubbock, Tex	32	C	E	0–1	....	....	App	Yes	Yes3†	N
Lynchburg, Va	*45*	9C	A	..–2	*	....	App	Yes	*	N
Mansfield, Ohio	37	5M2	W	7–..	0	0	None	No	Yes3†	N
Marion, Ind	27	5M4	M	0–0	1.0	0	Com	No	Yes5†	N
Marion, Ohio	31	Uno					App	No	No	N

TABLE XVI-A.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY					Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)				
25,000 to 50,000—Continued										
Mason City, Iowa	27	7C	P	..–8	L	$2.0	App	Yes	No	In
Massillon, Ohio	27	4M3	P	....	....	....	Pre	No	Yes5†	N
Maywood, Ill	27	None					....	Yes	No	In
Melrose, Mass	25	9M	P	....	L	0.1	....	Yes	No	....
Meriden, Conn	39	None					....	Yes	No	N
Meridian, Miss	35	None					Pre	No	No	N
Miami Beach, Fla	28	None					....	Yes	No	In
Michigan City, Ind	26	7M2	M	..–2	$0.8	1.3	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Middletown, Conn	26	1C5	P	0–1	0.1	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	N
Middletown, Ohio	31	6C1	C	..–1	0.2	0.1	App	Yes	Yes3†	N
Mishawaka, Ind	28	None					App	Yes	No	In
Moline, Ill	35	None					....	Yes	No	N
Muncie, Ind	50	5M	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Muskegon, Mich	48	8P1	P	....	0.5	8.0	None	Yes	No	In
Muskogee, Okla	32	7C3	P	....	0	6.0	....	Yes	No	N
New Albany, Ind	25	None					None	....	....	N
Newark, Ohio	31	Uno					....	Yes	No	N
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	5M3	P	....	0.8	....	Com	Yes	No	In
Newburgh, N. Y	32	None					Pre	Yes	No	N
New Castle, Pa	48	5C	C	0–0	0.1	0.2	None	Yes	Yes3†	N
New London, Conn	30	5C	A	....	L	L	Com	Yes	No	N
Newport, Ky	31	5M2	P	..–3	9.0	....	Com	Yes	Yes†	In
Newport, R. I.	31	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Newport News, Va	37	None					Pre	Yes	Yes3	N
Norristown, Pa	38	None					....	Yes	No	N
N. Bergen tp., N. J	40	None					....	Yes	....	....
Norwalk, Conn	40	15M	P	0–0	0.5	0.5	Pre	Yes	Yes	N
Norwood, Ohio	34	3M2	M	....	L	L	Pre	Yes	No	....
Ogden, Utah	44	7C0	P	4–..	0	15.0	Pre	....	No	JS
Orange, N. J	36	6M3	P	..–1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orlando, Fla	37	7C	..	....	....	....	Com	Yes	....	....
Oshkosh, Wis	39	Uno					None	Yes	Yes3	N
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	Uno					Pre	No	No	N
Owensboro, Ky	30	None					....	No	No	N
Paducah, Ky	34	4M3	P	....	....	*	None	No	Yes3†	....
Parkersburg, W. Va	30	Uno					Pre	No	No	....
Pensacola, Fla	37	C	P	....	....	16.0	Pre	Yes	No	....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	None					Pre	....	....	....
Petersburg, Va	31	Uno					Pre	No	No	N
Pittsfield, Mass	50	5M0	N	..–1	0.6	....	None	Yes	No	N
Plainfield, N. J	37	5C0	C	0–0	0	....	None	Yes	No	N
Port Arthur, Tex	46	None					Pre	Yes	Yes5	In
Port Huron, Mich	33	6M3	P	..–1	2.6	11.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	0..3	P	....	0	0	None	No	No	N
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	40	7M	P	..–1	0.9	0.9	Com	Yes	No	N
Quincy, Ill	40	12M3	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	Yes1½†	In
Raleigh, N. C	47	4C1	C	0–0	3.0	....	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	N
Revere, Mass	34	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	....
Richmond, Ind	35	5M1	P	1–1	1.4	2.0	Com	Yes	Yes5†	N
Riverside, Calif	35	6M3	P	0–1	0	0	App	Yes	Yes3†	In
Rochester, Minn	26	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	In
Rock Island, Ill	43	None					....	Yes	No	N
Rocky Mount, N. C	26	Uno					Pre	Yes	....	N
Rome, Ga	26	None					....	No	No	N
Rome, N. Y	34	5M0	P	0–1	1.0	1.3	Pre	Yes	No	N
Royal Oak, Mich	25	9C	P	..–1	0.4	0.4	None	Yes	No	FJS
Salem, Mass	41	5M	P	1–1	4.8	4.8	Pre	Yes	No	N
Salem, Ore	31	7M3	C	11–..	0	....	....	Yes	Yes6†	In

TABLE XVI-A.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

		PLANNING AGENCY								
City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Budget 1946 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
25,000 to 50,000—Continued										
San Angelo, Tex......	26	None					App	Yes	No	N
San Bernardino, Cal...	44	7C	P	..-1	L	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Santa Ana, Calif......	*32*	5C3	C	..-1	$0.2	$0.2	Pre	Yes	No	In
Santa Barbara, Calif..	35	6C3	P	0-1	0.3	0.3	Pre	Yes	No	N
Sharon, Pa...........	26	Uno					Pre	No	No	....
Sheboygan, Wis.......	41	4C3	P	0-0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	N
Sioux Falls, S. D......	41	Uno					App	Yes	No	N
South Gate, Calif.....	27	5C1	C	0-6	1.1	0	App	Yes	No	N
Spartanburg, S. C.....	32	None					App	Yes	No	N
Steubenville, Ohio....	38	3M5	C	....	....	....	App	No	Yes3†	InJ
Superior, Wis.........	35	4A3	A	..-1	0.6	0.9	....	Yes	No	N
Taunton, Mass.......	37	5M	M	0-0	....	....	Pre	Yes	N	InS
Teaneck tp., N. J.....	25	8A1	P	..-1	0.3	4.5	App	Yes	No	F
Torrington, Conn.....	27	None					App	No	No	N
Tucson, Ariz.........	37	6M3	P	4-0	4.0	7.6	Pre	Yes	No	In
Tuscaloosa, Ala.......	27	Uno					....	No	Yes3	....
Tyler, Tex...........	28	7C3	C	0-0	0	0	Com	Yes	Yes†	N
University City, Mo...	33	5M4	P	..-1	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Waltham, Mass.......	40	5M	P	1-1	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	....
Warren, Ohio.........	43	4M3	C	....	0.3	0.3	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	....
Warwick, R. I........	29	9M5	M	..-2	1.4	2.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Washington, Pa......	26	None					....	....	....	....
Watertown t., Mass...	35	Uno					Com	No	No	N
Watertown, N. Y.....	33	M	P	..-1	0.8	0.8	App	Yes	No	N
Wausau, Wis.........	27	3C	P	....	....	....	Com	Yes	Yes3†	N
Wauwatosa, Wis......	28	5C1	P	....	0	....	None	Yes	No	In
West Allis, Wis.......	36	4M3	P	0-0	0	0	App	Yes	No	In
West Hartford, t.,Conn.	34	5A	A	....	....	....	....	Yes	No	In
West New York, N. J.	39	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
West Orange, N. J....	26	6M3	P	0-1	0.3	0.4	App	Yes	No	In
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	9C1	..	0-4	0.4	0.5	....	Yes	....	In
White Plains, N. Y....	40	3M2	P	1-1	6.0	6.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Wichita Falls, Tex....	45	7M3	A	0-3	4.6	12.0	Pre	No	No	JS
Wilkinsburg, Pa......	30	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	....
Williamsport, Pa......	44	5C	C	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	....	N
Wilmington, N. C....	33	3C2	A	0-1	7.1	11.0	Pre	No	Yes1†	N
Woodbridge tp., N. J..	27	None					....	Yes	....	....
Woonsocket, R. I.....	49	Uno					Pre	Yes	No	N
Wyandotte, Mich.....	31	Uno					None	No	No	N
Yakima, Wash.......	27	4C1	P	0-0	0	0	None	Yes	Yes	In
Zanesville, Ohio......	38	None					....	No	No	N

TABLE XVI-B

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000: 1946

Information in this table was reported directly to the YEAR BOOK in February, 1946, by municipal officials. Cities having no planning agencies or only an unofficial agency and reporting no other activities are listed in notes at the end of the table; cities which did not report also are listed at end of this table. This table differs from Table XVI-A in that it does not show the number of ex officio members, 1946 budget of the planning agency, and the role of the city in regional planning. For an explanation of the column headings and codes see note at beginning of Table XVI-A. An asterisk refers to notes at end of table. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 figure which is given in Table III.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY No. Appointive Members, How Selected	Director, How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	7M	P	..–2	...	Pre	..	No
Abington tp, Pa	21	None				None	Yes	No
Ada, Okla	15	9M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Adams t, Mass.	13	5El	P	0–0	$0.1	Pre	No	No
Adrian, Mich	*14*	6C	P	0–0	0.3	Pre	No	No
Albany, Calif	*11*	5C	C	..–..	...	Pre	Yes	No
Albany, Ga	19	3C	P	0–0	0	Pre	No	Yes*
Albert Lea, Minn	12	Uno				None	Yes	No
Alpena, Mich	13	9M	N	0–1	0	Pre	Yes	No
Ames, Iowa	13	7M	..	0–1	0.3	Pre	Yes	No
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	6El	..	0–0	0.2	None	No	No
Anaheim, Calif	11	6M	M	0–1	1.5	App	Yes	No
Anderson, S.C.	19	None				...	Yes	No
Andover t, Mass.	11	5El	P	0–2	0.2	...	Yes	No
Ardmore, Okla	17	None				...	No	...
Arkansas City, Kan	13	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Arnold, Pa	11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	6A	P	..–3	13.5	Pre	Yes	No
Ashland, Ohio	12	None				None	Yes	No
Ashland, Wis	11	3M	P	..–7	..	Pre	No	No
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	4C	N	0–0	0	None	Yes	Yes 3†
Atchison, Kan	13	7A	P	..–1	0	None	Yes	No
Athens, Ga	21	5C	C	0–0	0	...	No	No
Attleboro, Mass	22	7M	M	..–..	0.2	Com	Yes	..
Auburn, Me	20	3C	..	1–..	2.0	None	Yes	No
Augusta, Me	19	..M	..	..–..	...	None	No	No
Barre, Vt	11	Uno				None	No	..
Bartlesville, Okla	16	5C	A	..–2	0	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Batavia, N. Y	17	7M	P	..–8	..	App	Yes	No
Beacon, N.Y.	13	5M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Beatrice, Neb	11	None				None	Yes	No
Beaver Dam, Wis	10	4*	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Beckley, W.Va	13	7C	P	0–0	$0.2	Pre	No	Yes 5†
Bedford, Ind	13	5M	P	..–9	0	...	No	No
Bell, Calif	11	6C	P	..–..	0	Pre	Yes	No
Bellevue, Pa	10	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Benton Harbor, Mich	17	6C	C	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Bergenfield, N. J	10	6M	P	0–1	0.1	App.	Yes	No
Berlin, N. H	19	3M	M	0–0	0	None	No	No
Bessemer, Ala	*23*	8M	M	0–0	1.0	Pre	Yes	No
Billings, Mont	*23*	None				...	Yes	No
Biloxi, Miss	17	Uno				App	Yes	No
Birmingham, Mich	11	5C	C	..–..	1.2	Pre	Yes	No
Bismarck, N. D	15	5C	P	..–1	0	Pre	Yes	Yes 5†
Bloomington, Ind	21	7M	M	..–1	0	Pre	Yes	Yes 5†
Blue Island, Ill	17	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Bluefield, W. Va	21	5C	P	0–0	0	App	Yes	No
Blytheville, Ark	11	Uno				Pre	Yes	Yes 5†
Boone, Iowa	12	None				...	...	No
Borger, Tex	10	None				App	No	Yes ¼
Boulder, Colo	13	6C	P	..–..	2.9	Pre	Yes	No
Bradford, Pa	18	5M	P	0–0	0	Pre	No	Yes 3†
Brainerd, Minn	12	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Braintree t, Mass	16	5El	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Brawley, Calif	12	Uno				None	Yes	No
Bremerton, Wash	15	6M	P	..–1	...	Pre	Yes	No
Bridgeton, N. J	16	5C	P	0–0	...	Pre	Yes	Yes†
Bristol, Tenn	14	7M	..	..–..	0.6	Pre	Yes	No
Brookfield, Ill	11	None				None	Yes	...
Brownsville, Tex	22	9M	P	..–..	...	Pre	Yes	No

Table XVI-B.—City Planning Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY				Compre-hensive Plan Status	Compre-hensive Zoning	Control Subdivi-sions Outside City
		No. Ap-pointive Members, How Selected	Director, How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Em-ployees	Expendi-tures 1945 (in thou-sands)			
Brunswick, Ga	15	5C	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Burlingame, Calif	16	6C	C	0–0	$0.1	Pre	...	No
Burlington, N. C	12	None				None	Yes	Yes 1†
Butler, Pa	24	7M	P	..–..	0	Pre	No	No
Cambridge, Md	10	None				Pre	Yes	No
Cambridge, Ohio	15	4M	..	0–0	0	None	No	No
Campbell, Ohio	14	Uno				Pre	Yes	...
Cape Girardeau, Mo	19	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Carbondale, Pa	19	None				...	...	No
Carlisle, Pa	14	4C	..	0–0	0	None	...	No
Carnegie, Pa	13	None				...	Yes	No
Casper, Wyo	18	Uno				Pre	Yes	...
Champaign, Ill	23	5M	..	..–..	...	...	Yes	No
Charlottesville, Va	19	7M	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	Yes 3
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	3M	P	0–0	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
Clairton, Pa	16	5M	P	0–0	0.2	Pre	No	No
Clarksville, Tenn	12	4M	P	..–5	0.1	None	No	No
Clayton, Mo	13	6M	C	..–1	1.0	App	Yes	No
Clearwater, Fla	10	Uno				App	Yes	No
Cleveland, Tenn	11	5C	C	..–..	0	Pre	Yes	No
Clinton t, Mass	12	None				None	Yes	No
Coatesville, Pa	14	5P	P	..–..	0.2	Pre	No	No
Coffeyville, Kan	17	11M	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	Yes 5†
Cohoes, N. Y	22	None				...	Yes	No
Columbia, Mo	18	5M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Columbia, Tenn	11	Not Reporting						
Compton, Calif	16	5M	A	0–1	1.7	Pre	Yes	No
Concord, N. C	16	None				...	Yes	...
Cranford tp, N. J	13	6C	C	0–0	0	Pre	No	No
Crawfordsville, Ind	11	*						
Cudahy, Wis	11	None				...	Yes	No
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	5M	M	..–..	...	...	Yes	Yes
Danbury, Conn	22	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Danvers t, Mass	14	Not Reporting						
Darby, Pa	10	5C	...	0–5	0	Pre	No	No
Daytona, Beach, Fla	23	11C	P	..–1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
Decatur, Ala	17	5M	M	..–..	..	...	Yes	No
Decatur, Ga	17	6C	P	0–0	7.0	None	Yes	No
Denison, Tex	16	12C	P	0–0	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
Denton, Tex	11	7C	..	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY				Compre-hensive Plan Status	Compre-hensive Zoning	Control Subdivi-sions Outside City
		No. Ap-pointive Members, How Selected	Director, How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Em-ployees	Expendi-tures 1945 (in thou-sands)			
Gardner, Mass	20	3C	..	0–0	$0.2	Pre	No	No
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	None				None	Yes	No
Gastonia, N. C	21	None				...	...	Yes 1
Geneva, N. Y	16	Uno				None	Yes	No
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	7M	P	..–..	...	...	Yes	No
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	Uno				Com	Yes	No
Gloucester, Mass	24	5M	P	0–0	0.5	Pre	Yes	Yes †
Gloversville, N. Y	23	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Goldsboro, N. C	17	4C	P	0–2	...	Pre	Yes	Yes 1†
Goshen, Ind	11	None				...	Yes	No
Grand Forks, N. D	20	..C	C	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Grand Island, Neb	19	None				Pre	Yes	No
Grand Junction, Colo	12	None				Pre	Yes	...
Greeley, Colo	16	None				...	Yes	No
Greenfield t, Mass	16	5El	P	..–..	...	Pre	No	No
Greenville, Miss	21	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Greenville, N. C	13	Uno				Pre	No	No
Greenville, Tex	14	19C	P	0–0	0.4	None	No	No
Greenwood, Miss	15	None				...	Yes	No
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich	13	..C	C	..–..	0.5	Pre	Yes	No
Guthrie, Okla	10	Uno				Com	Yes	No
Harlingen, Tex	13	5C	M	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Harrison, N. J	14	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Harvey, Ill	18	25M	P	0–0	...	Pre	Yes	No
Hastings, Neb	15	..M	M	..–0	0	Pre	No	No
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	None				...	Yes	No
Hawthorne, N. J	13	None				...	Yes	No
Hempstead, N. Y	21	5C	C	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Henderson, Ky	13	None				App	...	...
Hibbing, Minn	16	Uno				None	Yes	No
Hickory, N. C	13	4M	P	0–2	..	None	Yes	Yes 1†
Highland Park, Ill	14	2C	P	..–..	...	Pre	Yes	...
Highland Park, Tex	10	None	..			...	Yes	No
Hillside tp, N. J	19	None				...	Yes	No
Holland, Mich	15	Uno				...	Yes	No
Huntsville, Ala	13	6C	N	0–0	0	None	No	No
Huron, S. D	11	None				...	Yes	No
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	7M	M	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Independence, Mo	16	Uno				...	Yes	No
Iowa City, Iowa	17	7C	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	Yes†

Dixon, Ill. 11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Donora, Pa. 13	5C	C	..–5	3.0	Pre	Yes	No
Dormont, Pa. 13	None				...	Yes	No
Dothan, Ala. 17	5C	C	5–..	...	Pre	No	No
Dunmore, Pa. 23	None				None	Yes	No
Dyersburg, Tenn. 10	7C	C	..–..	0	Pre	No	No
East Hartford t, Conn. . . 19	6M	C	0–0	7.4	Pre	Yes	No
East Moline, Ill. 12	5C	P	..–6	0	Pre	Yes	No
East Point, Ga. 12	4C	C	..–1	0	App	Yes	No
Easthampton t, Mass. . . . 10	5M	P	..–5	0	...	No	...
Ecorse, Mich. 13	6M	P	0–0	...	Pre	Yes	No
El Centro, Calif. 10	6C	P	..–..	0	Pre	Yes	No
El Dorado, Ark. 16	11M	P	..–..	...	App	No	No
El Dorado, Kan. 10	13M	P	..–..	0	Pre	Yes	No
El Reno, Okla. 10	Not Reporting						
Elwood City, Pa. 12	None				...	Yes	No
Elmhurst, Ill. 15	10C	P	0–0	0.2	Pre	Yes	Yes 1½†
Emporia, Kan. 13	9C	P	..–9	0	Pre	Yes	No
Endicott, N. Y. 18	5C	C	0–..	0.3	...	...	...
Englewood, N. J. 19	7M	M	..–..	0.5	App	Yes	No
Escanaba, Mich. 15	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Euclid, Ohio. 18	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Eugene, Ore. 21	5M	P	2–..	2.0	Pre	Yes	Yes 6†
Eureka, Calif. 17	6M	P	0–0	1.0	Pre	Yes	No
Fairfield, Ala. 12	None				...	...	Yes
Fairhaven t, Mass. 11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Fairmont, W. Va. 23	7M	P	..–1	...	Pre	Yes	No
Farrell, Pa. 14	5M	M	..–..	0	...	Yes	...
Fergus Falls, Minn. 11	Uno				Pre	Yes	Yes 4
Ferndale, Mich. 23	6C		0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Floral Park, N. Y. 13	None				None	Yes	...
Florence, Ala. 15	7C	P	0–1	0	Com	Yes	Yes 3
Forest Park, Ill. 15	6M	P	..–..	...	Pre	Yes	No
Fort Collins, Colo. 12	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 18	5C	P	..–1	0	...	Yes	No
Fort Myers, Fla. 11	None				None	Yes	No
Fort Scott, Kan. 11	None				...	Yes	No
Fort Thomas, Ky. 11	4M	P	..–2	0	...	Yes	No
Framingham, t, Mass. . . . 23	Uno				None	Yes	...
Frankfort, Ind. 14	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Frederick, Md. 16	5M	M	0–1	0.3	Pre	Yes	Yes 1†
Fredericksburg, Va. 10	Uno				Pre	No	No
Freeport, Ill. 22	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Freeport, N. Y. 20	5C	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Fullerton, Calif. 10	..C	..	..–..	0.2	Pre	Yes	No
Fulton, N. Y. 13	3M	N	0–0	...	Pre	Yes	No
Gainesville, Fla. 14	5C	P	..–1	0.1	App	Yes	No
Gainesville, Ga. 10	Uno				App	Yes	No
Garden City, N. Y. 11	5*	P	0–0	L	Com	Yes	No
Iron Mountain, Mich. . . . 11	Uno				Pre	...	No
Irondequoit t, N. Y. 23	5C	C	1–..	...	App	Yes	No
Ironton, Ohio. 16	3C	N	..–..	0	...	No	No
Ironwood, Mich. 13	9C	A	3–6	12.7*	Pre	No	No
Ithaca, N. Y. 20	7M	C1	..–7	0	Pre	Yes	No
Jackson, Tenn. 24	None				...	Yes	No
Jacksonville, Ill. 20	None				...	Yes	No
Janesville, Wis. 23	4A	A	..–..	...	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Jeffersonville, Ind. 11	None				Pre	Yes	No
Johnson City, N. Y. 18	5C	P	0–0	0	App	Yes	No
Johnston t, R. I. 11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Johnstown, N. Y. 11	5M	M	0–1	0.1	App	Yes	No
Kankakee, Ill. 22	16M	C	..–16	2.6	App	Yes	No
Keene, N. H. 14	3M	P	..–9	0.4	Pre	Yes	No
Kenmore, N. Y. 19	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Keokuk, Iowa. 15	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Key West, Fla. 13	5C	P	0–0	...	Pre	...	No
Kingsport, Tenn. 14	6A	P	..–..	0.9	None	Yes	No
Kingston, Pa. 21	3M	..	0–0	0	...	Yes	No
Kirksville, Mo. 10	Uno				None	...	No
Kirkwood, Mo. 12	5C	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Klamath Falls, Ore. 16	7M	P	0–0	0.9	Pre	Yes	Yes†
La Grange, Ga. 22	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
La Grange, Ill. 10	5M	M	..–..	0.1	...	Yes	Yes 1½†
La Porte, Ind. 16	8M	M	0–0	0.2	Pre	Yes	No
Lafayette, La. 19	6C	C	3–4	2.5	Pre	Yes	No
Lake Charles, La. 21	None				None	Yes	No
Lancaster, Ohio. 22	5M	M	..–7	L	None	Yes	Yes 2†
Lansdowne, Pa. 11	Uno				Pre	Yes	...
Laramie, Wyo. 11	None				None	Yes	No
Latrobe, Pa. 11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Lawrence, Kan. 14	6M	P	..–7	0	...	Yes	No
Leominster, Mass. 22	3M	P	..–3	0.8	Pre	Yes	No
Lewiston, Idaho. 11	4C	P	0–0	0	App	Yes	No
Lewistown, Pa. 13	5C	C	..–1	0	Pre	No	No
Lexington t, Mass. 13	6El	..	0–0	0.3	None	Yes	No
Lincoln Park, Mich. 15	7M	P	0–0	L	App	Yes	No
Linden, N. J. 24	None				...	Yes	...
Little Falls, N. Y. 10	Uno				Pre	...	No
Lock Haven, Pa. 11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Lockport, N. Y. 24	Uno				Com	...	No
Lodi, Calif. 11	6C	P	..–2	0.3	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Long Branch, N. J. 17	None				...	Yes	No
Longview, Wash. 12	6M	M	0–0	0.1	None	Yes	No
Lynbrook, N. Y. 15	5C	C	0–0	0	App	Yes	No
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. 17	...	..	..–..	...	Pre	Yes	No
Lynwood, Calif. 11	6M	P	1–..	0.1	...	Yes	No
McAlester, Okla. 12	15M	M	0–0	0	Com	No	No
McAllen, Tex. 12	None				None	Yes	No

Table XVI-B.—City Planning Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY				Compre-hensive Plan Status	Compre-hensive Zoning	Control Subdivi-sions Outside City
		No. Ap-pointive Members, How Selected	Director, How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Em-ployees	Expendi-tures 1945 (in thou-sands)			
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	4C	A	0–0	. . .	Pre	Yes	No
Manhattan, Kan.	12	11C	M	. .–1	$0.1	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	4M	M	1–. .	0.2	App	Yes	Yes
Mankato, Minn.	16	Uno				. . .	Yes	No
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23	Uno				None	Yes	No
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	5El	. .	. .–. .	. . .	None	Yes	. . .
Marlborough, Mass.	15	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	None				None	Yes	No
Martinsville, Va.	*10*	5C	C	. .–1	1.0	App	Yes	No
Massena, N. Y.	11	5*	*	. .–. .	L	. . .	Yes	No
Mattoon, Ill.	16	6C	P	. .–. .	0	Pre	Yes	No
Meadville, Pa.	19	5C	P	. .–2	0	None	No	Yes 3†
Medford, Ore.	11	7C	N	0–1	0.2	None	Yes	Yes 6†
Menasha, Wis.	10	. . .	. .	. .–. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes 3†
Merced, Calif.	10	9M	P	1–. .	0.1	None	Yes	Yes
Methuen t, Mass.	22	Uno				. . .	Yes	. . .
Middletown, N. Y.	22	. .M	P	. .–. .	0	None	Yes	No
Midland, Mich.	10	9C	C	0–1	. . .	Pre	Yes	No
Milford t, Mass.	15	3El	N	0–0	0	Pre	No	No
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	6*	P	. .–1	0.2	Pre	Yes	No
Millville, N. J.	15	8M	P	. .–1	0	Pre	No	No
Milton t, Mass.	19	5El	P	. .–5	1.7	None	Yes	No
Mineola, N. Y.	10	5C	C	0–0	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
Minot, N. D.	17	5C	P	2–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Missoula, Mont.	18	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Mitchell, S. D.	11	None				. . .	Yes	No
Modesto, Calif.	16	5C	C	. .–. .	1.4	. . .	Yes	Yes 3†
Monessen, Pa.	20	5C	P	0–0	0	Com	Yes	Yes 2†
Monroe, Mich.	18	9C	P	0–0	0.6	Pre	Yes	No
Monrovia, Calif.	13	5C	P	0–0	0.8	Pre	Yes	No
Monterey, Calif.	*10*	6M	P	0–0	0.1	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	5C	A	2–0	3.0	App	Yes	No
Morristown, N. J.	15	Uno				. . .	Yes	No
Moultrie, Ga.	10	6C	P	. .–7	. . .	Pre	No	No
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	6M	P	. .–. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	No
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	Uno				Pre	No	Yes 1†
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	5C	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	Uno				. . .	Yes	No
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	3M	P	0–0	0	Pre	No	No
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	*16*	7M	N	0 0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	6M	P	0–0	0	None	No	No
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	5El	P	0–5	0	Pre	No	No
Pocatello, Idaho	18	8M	M	0–8	0	Pre	Yes	No
Pomona, Calif.	24	10C	P	0–3	$0.1	Pre	Yes	Yes
Ponca City, Okla.	17	5M	P	0–5	0	App	Yes	Yes 5†
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	*	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	6M	P	0–2	2.5	Pre	Yes	No
Pottstown, Pa.	20	5C	C	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Provo, Utah	18	9M	M	1–0	0.2	Pre	Yes	No
Rahway, N. J.	17	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Rapid City, S. D.	14	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Red Bank, N. J.	11	6M	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Redlands, Calif.	14	5C	P	5–. .	0	None	No	No
Redondo, Beach, Calif.	*13*	6C	C	. .–. .	0.1	None	Yes	No
Redwood City, Calif.	*12*	7C	P	0–0	L	App	Yes	Yes 1†
Reno, Nev.	21	6M*	P	. .–. .	6.1*	Pre	No	Yes 3†
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	3M	M	0–0	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
Richmond, Calif.	*24*	6C	P	0–1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	5C	C	0–1	0.3	Pre	Yes	No
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	Uno				Com	Yes	No
River Rouge, Mich.	17	7. .	. .	. .–. .	. . .	. . .	Yes	No
Rochester, N. H.	12	7C	P	. .–. .	0.3	None	No	No
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	5M	P	. .–5	0	Pre	Yes	No
Roselle, N. J.	14	None				. . .	Yes	No
Rutherford, N. J.	15	6M	P	0–1	2.0	Pre	Yes	. . .
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	None				Pre	Yes	No
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	7C	P	0–0	0.2	None	Yes	No
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	7C	. .	. .–. .	0	Pre	Yes	No
Salina, Kan.	21	8C	P	0–8	0	Pre	Yes	No
Salinas, Calif.	12	6M	C	0–1	1.0	Pre	Yes	No
Salisbury, Md.	13	None				Pre	Yes	No
San Buenaventura, Calif.	*13*	5M	A	0–1	. . .	Pre	Yes	No
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	6P	*	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
San Leandro, Calif.	*15*	6C	A	. .–1	. . .	Pre	No	No
San Mateo, Calif.	*19*	6C	P	0–2	0.4	None	Yes	No
Sandusky, Ohio	25	16C	C	0–0	L	Pre	No	Yes 2
Sanford, Fla.	10	9C	P	0–0	1.2	. . .	Yes	No
Santa Cruz, Calif.	*17*	6M	M	1–8	0.8	Pre	Yes	No
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	9C	P	. .–7	0	Pre	. . .	No

Nampa, Idaho	12	6C	P	..–6	...	Pre	Yes	No
Needham t, Mass.	12	5El	P	..–..	0.4	Pre	Yes	No
Neenah, Wis.	11	7C	P	..–..	L	Pre	No	Yes 1½
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	None				...	Yes	No
New Castle, Ind.	17	6M	M	1–..	15.0	App	Yes	Yes 3†
New Iberia, La.	14	Uno				App	Yes	No
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	Uno				None	...	No
Newton, Iowa	10	5C	P	..–..	0	None	Yes	...
Newton, Kan.	11	7C	..	0–0	0	App	Yes	No
Niles, Mich.	11	7M	..	..–7	...	...	Yes	No
Norfolk, Neb.	10	Uno				...	...	No
Norman, Okla.	11	9M	M	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
North Adams, Mass.	22	5M	M	0–0	L	Com	Yes	No
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	10	5El	P	0–0	L	None	No	Yes†
North Braddock, Pa.	16	Uno				None	Yes	No
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	None				None	Yes	...
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	10C	P	..–..	0	Pre	Yes	No
Northampton, Mass.	25	5M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5El	P	0–0	0	...	Yes	No
Norwich, Conn.	24	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Norwood t, Mass.	15	5El	P	..–..	0.8	None	Yes	No
Nutley, N. J.	22	8M	P	1–..	1.0	Pre	Yes	No
Oil City, Pa.	20	5C	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Olean, N. Y.	22	Uno				...	Yes	No
Parsons, Kan.	14	12C	P	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Olympia, Wash.	13	12M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Oneida, N. Y.	10	None				...	Yes	No
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Ontario, Calif.	14	6M	P	0–1	0	Pre	Yes	No
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9M	M	..–..	0.7	Pre	...	No
Ossining, N. Y.	16	5C	P	0–0	...	Com	Yes	No
Oswego, N. Y.	22	4M	..	0–0	...	None	Yes	No
Ottawa, Ill.	16	None				None	Yes	No
Ottawa, Kan.	10	9C	P	0–1	3.2	Pre	Yes	Yes 5†
Owosso, Mich.	14	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Painesville, Ohio	12	3A	C	..–2	...	Pre	Yes	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	*17*	6C	C1	0–0	0.3	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Pampa, Tex.	13	None				None	Yes	No
Panama City, Fla.	12	Uno				...	Yes	No
Paris, Tex.	19	7M	P	..–9	0.7	Com	Yes	No
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	7M	P	0–0	...	Pre	Yes	Yes 1½†
Parma, Ohio	16	..M	M	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Peabody, Mass.	22	3M	M	0–0	...	Pre	No	No
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	4M	P	..–..	...	None	Yes	No
Pekin, Ill.	19	Uno				Pre	No	No
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	None				...	Yes	No
Piqua, Ohio	16	3M	P	..–5	0	App	Yes	Yes 3†
Pittsburgh, Kan.	18	12M	P	12–..	0	...	Yes	No
Pittston, Pa.	18	..C	P	..–..	...	None	No	No
Sarasota, Fla.	11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Saugus t, Mass.	15	5El	P	0–1	0.5	Pre	Yes	No
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	Uno				None	Yes	No
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	5*	..	0–6	3.0	Com	Yes	No
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	None				...	Yes	No
Sedalia, Mo.	20	Uno				...	Yes	No
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	3*	C	0–1	0.3	None	Yes	No
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	None				...	Yes	No
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	None				...	No	...
Shelton, Conn.	11	Uno				None	Yes	No
Sherman, Tex.	17	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Shorewood, Wis.	15	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	5C	C	0–0	0.3	Pre	No	No
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	7C	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
South Orange, N. J.	14	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
South Portland, Me.	16	...				Pre	Yes	No
South River, N. J.	11	9M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	...	P	0–5	L	Com	...	No
Statesville, N. C.	11	None				None	Yes	No
Staunton, Va.	*13*	Uno				None	Yes	No
Sterling, Ill.	11	None				...	Yes	No
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Stillwater, Okla.	10	6C	N	0–0	1.2	Pre	Yes	Yes 2†
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	None				...	No	...
Stratford t, Conn.	23	10C	P	..–2	0.4	Pre	Yes	Yes†
Suffolk, Va.	*11*	None				None	Yes	Yes†
Summit, N. J.	16	8*	P	0–1	2.5	Pre	Yes	No
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	...	P	0–1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	15C	N	0–0	0	None	Yes	No
Swissvale, Pa.	16	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	Uno				...	Yes	Yes
Temple, Tex.	15	5C	...	..–..	7.0	App	Yes	Yes†
Texarkana, Ark.	12	None				App	...	No
Texarkana, Tex.	17	5C	C	..–..	0	App	Yes	No
Thomasville, N. C.	11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Tiffin, Ohio	16	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	7M	P	0–0	1.5	...	Yes	No
Traverse City, Mich.	14	7*	P	0–0	...	App	Yes	No
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	None				Pre	Yes	No
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	6C	P	0–0	...	Pre	Yes	Yes 3†
Union tp, N. J.	25	Uno				None	Yes	No
Uniontown, Pa.	22	5C	P	0–5	0	None	No	No
University Park, Tex.	14	5M	M	..–5	L	App	Yes	No
Urbana, Ill.	14	6M	P	..–..	...	Pre	Yes	Yes 1½†
Valdosta, Ga.	16	None				App	...	No
Vallejo, Calif.	*20*	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	5M	M	..–..	...	App	Yes	No
Vancouver, Wash.	19	9M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No

Table XVI-B.—City Planning Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Planning Agency: No. Appointive Members, How Selected	Planning Agency: Director, How Selected	Planning Agency: No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Planning Agency: Expenditures 1945 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City
Vandergrift, Pa	11	5C	C	..–..	...	...	...	...
Vincennes, Ind	18	Uno				None	Yes	No
Wakefield t, Mass	16	5El	..	0–0	$0.1	Pre	Yes	Yes†
Walla Walla, Wash	18	9C	..	..–..	0	Pre	Yes	No
Wallingford, Conn	11	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Watertown, S. D	11	None				...	Yes	Yes 1
Watertown, Wis	11	4C	C	..–7	0	Pre	No	No
Waterville, Me	17	5C	C	..–..	...	...	...	...
Webster Groves, Mo	18	6C	C	..–..	0.3	App	Yes	No
Weehawken tp, N. J	14	Uno				App	Yes	No
Wellesley t, Mass	15	5El	..	..–..	3.2	...	Yes	No
West Chester, Pa	13	None				None	Yes	No
W. Springfield t, Mass	17	Uno				...	Yes	...
West Warwick t, R. I	18	Uno				...	Yes	...
Westerly t, R. I	11	Uno				None	Yes	Yes 6
Westfield, Mass	19	7M	P	..–7	0	None	Yes	No
Westfield, N. J	18	None				...	Yes	No
Weymouth t, Mass	24	5El	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	No
Whittier, Calif	16	5M	P	0–1	$1.3	None	Yes	Yes 3‡
Willimantic, Conn	12	None				...	Yes	No
Wilmette, Ill	17	Uno				Pre	Yes	No
Winchester t, Mass	15	5El	P	..–..	...	...	Yes	No
Winnetka, Ill	12	6C	P	0–1	0.9	Com	Yes	Yes 1½†
Winona, Minn	22	None				None	Yes	No
Winthrop t, Mass	17	..El	..	0–0	1.5	Pre	Yes	No
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	11	4M	P	..–7	0	None	No	No
Woburn, Mass	20	3M	P	0–0	0	Pre	Yes	...
Wooster, Ohio	12	4M	P	0–0	0	None	No	No
Xenia, Ohio	11	None				Pre	Yes	No
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	Uno				None	Yes	No

Omitted from Table XVI-A are the following 13 cities which did not report: Augusta, Ga.; Butte, Mont.; Central Falls, R. I.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Hoboken, N. J.; Monroe, La.; Montclair, N. J.; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashua, N. H.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Stamford, Conn.; Waukegan, Ill.; and West Hartford, Conn.

Omitted from Table XVI-B are the following cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which have only unofficial planning agencies and no zoning ordinance and no subdivision control: Aberdeen, S. D.; Alliance, Ohio; Ambridge, Pa.; Anaconda, Mont.; Ansonia, Conn.; Athol, Mass.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; Bend, Ore.; Burlington, N. J.; Cairo, Ill.; Carteret, N. J.; Carthage, Mo.; Centralia, Ill.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Clovis, N. M.; Coeur'dAlene, Idaho; Collingswood, N. J.; Corapolis, Pa.; Corning, N. Y.; Coshocton, Ohio; Dickson City, Pa.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Florence, S. C.; Fostoria, Ohio; Greenwood, S. C.; Griffin, Ga.; Hobbs, N. M.; Homestead, Pa.; Indiana, Pa.; Kewanee, Ill.; Lawton, Okla.; Lincoln, Ill.; Marietta, Ohio; Marquette, Mich.; Marshall, Tex.; Martins Ferry, Ohio; Menominee, Mich.; Moberly, Mo.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Okmulgee, Okla.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Rock Hill, S. C.; Rutland, Vt.; St. Charles, Mo.; Salem Ohio; Sapulpa, Okla.; Shawnee, Okla.; Sumter, S. C.; Sunbury, Pa.; Trinidad, Colo.; Waycross, Ga.; Winchester, Va.

Also omitted from the table are the following cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which have no planning agency (either official or unofficial), no zoning, and no subdivision control: Annapolis, Md.; Austin, Minn.; Berwick, Pa.; Big Spring, Tex.; Bogalusa, La.; Braddock, Pa.; Bristol, Pa.; Brownwood, Tex.; Bryan, Tex.; Canonsburg, Pa.; Canton, Ill.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Chanute, Kan.; Charleroi, Pa.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Chickasha, Okla.; Cleburn, Tex.; Columbia, Pa.; Columbus, Ind.; Columbus, Miss.;

Cincinnati, Ohio: Twenty-five full-time and nine part-time employees are working on the revision of 1925 master plan. The 1945 expenditure includes $126,000 allotted to temporary master planning staff; the 1946 amount includes $123,066 for this purpose.

Cleveland, Ohio: Mayor selects six members and council one.

Crawfordsville, Indiana: City is now in the process of setting up a planning agency.

Ferndale, Michigan: Director of planning appointed by civil service commission.

Fresno, California: Deputy commissioner of public safety and welfare holds position under planning ordinance.

Garden City, New York: Members appointed by board of trustees.

Ironwood, Michigan: Expenditures cover a period of nine months.

Johnson City, Tennessee: State planning commission operates eastern office here; it also serves Kingsport and Bristol, as well as Bristol, Virginia.

Lawrence, Massachusetts: Budget not yet submitted.

Lexington, Kentucky: Mayor appoints three members and county judge one.

Lincoln, Nebraska: Comprehensive plan defeated by voters at election.

Little Rock, Arkansas: Director of planning appointed by civil service board.

Louisville, Kentucky: Three members are appointed by the mayor and three by the county judge.

Lynchburg, Virginia: Expenditures for planning agency are included in the public works budget. The city regulates subdivision plats only where city facilities are supplied.

Massena, New York: Members and planning secretary are appointed by the board

Connersville, Ind.; Corsicana, Tex.; Cortland, N. Y.; Del Rio, Tex.; Derby, Conn.; Dover, N. H.; Du Bois, Pa.; Duquesne, Pa.; Durant, Okla.; East Liverpool, Ohio; Elwood, Ind.; Faribault, Minn.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Findlay, Ohio; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Fremont, Ohio; Gloucester City, N. J.; Gretna, La.; Gulfport, Miss.; Hannibal, Mo.; Hanover, Pa.; Hanover tp., Pa.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Harrison tp., Pa.; Helena, Mont.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Hoquiam, Wash.; Hornell, N. Y.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Hudson, N. Y.; Huntington, Ind.; Independence, Kan.; Jeanette, Pa.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Kinston, N. C.; Lakeland, Fla.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lexington, N. C.; Lincoln t, R. I.; Lodi, N. J.; Logan, Utah; Logansport, Ind.; Longview, Tex.; McKees Rocks, Pa.; Maplewood, Mo.; Marinette, Wis.; Marshfield, Wis.; Maywood, Calif.; Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Muscatine, Ia.; Natchez, Miss.; New Kensington, Pa.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Old Forge, Pa.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Palestine, Tex.; Peru, Ind.; Phillipsburg, N. J.; Plymouth, Pa.; Reidsville, N. C.; Roswell, N. M.; Selma, Ala.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Sheridan Wyo.; Steelton, Pa.; Streator, Ill.; Terrell, Tex.; Thomasville, Ga.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Virginia, Minn.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Waynesboro, Pa.; Wenatchee, Wash.; West Frankfort, Ill.; Westbrook, Me.; Wewoka, Okla.

Another list of cities between 10,000 and 25,000 omitted from the table are those reporting no planning agency and not reporting any other data: Astoria, Ore.; Barberton, Ohio; Bath, Me.; Cheltenham tp., Pa.; Frankfort, Ky.; Greensburg, Pa.; Laconia, N. H.; Laurel, Miss.; Mahoney City, Pa.; Melrose Park, Ill.; New Bern, N. C.; Newburyport, Mass.; North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Ridgefield Park, N. J.; S. St. Paul, Minn.; Warren, Pa.; Wilson, N. C.

Also omitted from Table XVI-B are the following cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which did not report: Bellaire, Ohio; Biddeford, Me.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Bristol, R. I.; Calumet City, Ill.; Claremont, N. H.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Cliffside Park, N. J.; Columbia, Tenn.; Connellsville, Pa.; Conshoshocken, Pa.; Cumberland, R. I.; Dalton, Ga.; Danvers, Mass.; Dedham, Mass.; Dover, N. J.; El Reno, Okla.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Elmwood Park, Ill.; Fort Madison, Iowa; Fremont, Neb.; Granite City, Ill.; Jefferson City, Mo.; LaSalle, Ill.; Lackawanna, N. Y.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Munhall, Pa.; Nanticoke, Pa.; Natick, Mass.; National City, Calif.; Niles, Ohio; North Little Rock, Ark.; North Platte, Neb.; Pennsauken tp., N. J.; Phenix City, Ala.; Plains tp., Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.; Reading t, Mass.; Salisbury, N. C.; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Seminole, Okla.; Shamokin, Pa.; Shelby, N. C.; Stoneham t, Mass.; Struthers, Ohio; Tamaqua, Pa.; Victoria, Tex.; Waukesha, Wis.; Webster, Mass.; Whiting, Ind.

Albany, Georgia: City regulates subdivision plats only where city water services or sewers extend.

Beaver Dam, Wisconsin: Mayor appoints three members and council one.

Canonsburg, Pennsylvania: The borough is obligated for $78,616 of this sum, the balance is the obligation of the property owners.

Charleston, West Virginia: Employees have been hired since January 1, 1946.

Chattanooga, Tennessee: Members are appointed by mayor and county judge.

of trustees.

Millburn, New Jersey: Mayor appoints five members and council one.

Nashville, Tennessee: This includes $11,000 emergency appropriation.

Niagara Falls, New York: In addition to amount listed the budget provides for the loan of three members of the staff of the engineering department at a combined salary of $9,552.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: The 1945 expenditures includes $9,783 for development of master plan; the 1946 budget appropriation includes $13,000 for the same purpose.

Paducah, Kentucky: No amount budgeted directly to planning and zoning commission. Advertising costs, etc., paid directly out of general revenue.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: $234,380 of this amount is for plan preparation for specific projects when authorized by council; for the same purpose $265,620 remains from 1945 available for appropriation in 1946. These funds are transferred to administrative departments.

Port Chester, New York: Members are appointed by board of trustees.

Reno, Nevada: Planning centralized in central board consisting of county planning, city of Reno, and city of Sparks planning commissions; $5,571 of the total expenditures was an appropriation from the regional planning board.

St. Louis, Missouri: Members are appointed by board of public service.

San Antonio, Texas: Money was raised by citizens of Bexar County in 1944 to finance a planning board of San Antonio and Bexar County, and a charter was obtained from the state.

San Diego, California: The 1946 budget includes $22,000 special ordinance appropriation.

San Gabriel, California: Director of planning appointed by the city administrator.

Scarsdale, New York: Members appointed by board of trustees.

Schenectady, New York: Authorization was given in 1945 for two-year consulting service at $42,000.

Shaker Heights, Ohio: Mayor appoints two members and council one.

Springfield, Illinois: Twelve members are appointed by the mayor and 12 by the council.

Summit, New Jersey: Mayor appoints seven members and council one.

Toledo, Ohio: Eight of the 16 employees are paid by the county. The city's share of the 1945 expenditures was $33,896, difference paid by the county. The city's share of the 1946 budget is $29,620.

Traverse City, Michigan: Mayor appoints six members and council one.

Washington, D. C.: The members of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission appointed by the President exercises planning functions for the District of Columbia.

Sources of Information: Planning

Selected Standard References: Planning

Action for Cities: A Guide for Community Planning. Sponsored by the American Municipal Association, the American Society of Planning Officials, and the International City Managers' Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 84pp. $1.

Area Analysis—A Method of Public Works Planning. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1942. 32pp. 15 cents.

Building the Future City. Edited by Robert B. Mitchell. *The Annals,* November, 1945. Entire issue. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 4. $2.

Culture of Cities. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1938. 586pp. $5.

Draft of an Act for Urban Development and Redevelopment. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 14pp. Free.

A Handbook of Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States. Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. 1941. 105pp. 15 cents.

Industrial Location and National Resources. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 360pp. $1.50.

Local Planning Administration. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 699pp. $7.50.

Migration and Economic Opportunity; Report of the Study of Population Redistribution. By Carter Goodrich and others. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. 1936. 763pp. $5.

National Resources Development Report for 1943. Part I: Post-War Plan and Program. 1943. 81pp. 25 cents. Part II: Wartime Planning for War and Post War. 1943. 116pp. 30 cents. Part III: Security, Work, and Relief Policies. 1942. 640pp. $2.25. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Our Cities; Their Role in the National Economy. National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

Our Cities Today and Tomorrow. By Theodora Kimball Hubbard and Henry Vincent Hubbard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. 1929. 389pp. $5.

Planning for Postwar Municipal Services. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 90pp. $2.

Planning for the Small American City. Revised edition. By Russell Van Nest Black and Mary Hedges Black. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 86pp. $1.

Planning Function in Urban Government. By Robert A. Walker. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1941. 376pp. $3.

Proceedings of National Conference on Planning: 1935, 188pp. $1; 1936, 170pp. $1; 1937, 178pp. $1; 1938, 208pp. $1; 1939, 176pp. $2; 1940, 85pp. $1. 1941, 357pp. $2. 1942, 228pp. $2.50; 1943, 175pp. $2; 232pp. $3. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

A Program for the Use of Tax-Abandoned Land. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 38pp. 50 cents.

The Subdivision of Land. By Robert E. Merriam. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 37pp. 50 cents.

Subdivision Regulations; An Analysis of Land Subdivision Control Practices. By Harold W. Lautner. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 346pp. $3.75.

Urban Blight and Slums. By Mabel L. Walker. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. 1938. 442pp. (Harvard City Planning Studies, Vol. XII.) $4.

Urban Planning and Land Policies. Vol. II of the Supplementary Report of the Urbanism Committee to the National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. D. C. 1939. 366pp. $1. (Released for distribution on March 23, 1941.)

Urban Redevelopment and Housing. By Guy Greer and Alvin H. Hansen. National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1941. 24pp. 25 cents.

Zoning; the Laws, Administration, and Court Decisions During the First Twenty Years. By Edward M. Bassett. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1940. 275pp. $3. (Second printing, with additions.)

A Zoning Manual for North Carolina Towns and Cities. By Patrick Healy, Jr. and revised by George C. Franklin, North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1945. 23pp. $1.

New Books and Pamphlets: Planning

Airport Plan, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. By Horner and Shifrin. Milwaukee County Highway Department, Court House, Milwaukee 3. 1945. Variously paged.

American Planning and Civic Annual, 1944. By Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington D. C. 1944. 178pp. $3.

Basis for Postwar Improvement Program for Kansas City, Missouri. By L. P. Cookingham, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. 1945. 78pp.

Building the Future City. Edited by Robert B. Mitchell. *The Annals,* November, 1945. Entire Issue. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 4. $2.

California Planning. Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, 631 J Street, Sacramento 14. 1946. 65pp.

Citizen Support for Los Angeles Development. By Charles W. Eliot. Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 7. 1945. 12pp. 20 cents.

City Development. By Lewis Mumford, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 248pp. $2.

The City Is the People. By Henry S. Churchill. Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc., 8 West 40 Street, New York 18. 1945. 186pp. $3.

Community Action for Local Self Development. State Planning Board, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 1945. 40pp.

Community Planning and Integration in Allegheny County; A Report on a Demonstration Course. Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. 1944. 47pp.

County Planning Institutes: (1) The Organization, Functions and Duties of County and Regional Planning Commissions. 15pp. (2) Rural Zoning. 45pp. (3) Planning for Public Works. 24pp. (4) Planning for the Development of Rural Industries. (5) Agricultural Planning. 46pp. (6) "County Clinic" as it Relates to Planning. 6pp. Virginia Planning Board, Richmond. 1945.

An Economic and Sociological Study of a Kansas Community; A Pattern For the Study of Any Similar Area in the United States. By Vernon T. Clover. Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas. 1945. 71pp.

The Economic Base of Detroit; Master Plan Reports. City Plan Commission, 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan. 1944. 53pp.

Economic Base of Greenwich, Connecticut. By Walter A. Wachter. Plan Commission, Greenwich, Connecticut. 1945. 23pp.

An Economic Survey of the Los Angeles Area. By Frank L. Kidner and Philip Neff. The Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 7. 1945. 151pp. $2.

To Establish a Missouri Valley Authority; Hearings before the United States Senate Committee on Commerce. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 8 parts. 518pp. Variously priced.

Federal Advances of Funds for Planning Public Works. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 8pp. 35 cents.

Federal-State-Local Urban Highway Planning: Its Significance for Housing Planning. Urban Development Division, National Housing Agency, Washington, D.C. 1945. 14pp.

Illinois State Government Postwar Capital Improvement Program. Illinois Postwar Planning Commission, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3. 1945. 199pp.

Implementing the Master Plan with a Capital Budget. By Herbert S. Swan, 299 Broadway, New York 7. 1945. 8pp. 25 cents.

Land Assembly for Urban Redevelopment. National Housing Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 39pp. 10 cents.

Land Use, Greenwich, Connecticut. By Walter A. Wachter. Town Plan Commission, Greenwich, Connecticut. 1944. 27pp.

Local Planning and Zoning; A Manual of Powers and Procedures for Citizens and Governmental Officials. New York State Bureau of Planning, Albany. 1945. 67pp.

Local Planning is Practical; What One New England City Has Done Through Planning in Six Years. New England Council Community Development Committee, Statler Building, Boston 16. 1945. 15pp.

Local Transportation; Preliminary Report. Plan Commission, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. 1945. 146pp.

Locational Costs in Industrial Areas. Greater Kansas City. By W. D. Bryant and Frances Gaw. Research and Information Department, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. 1945. 45pp.

The Major Street Plan and Improvements in the Business District. City Planning Board, City Hall, East Orange, New Jersey. 1945. 54pp.

Map Making in Three Easy Steps. Massachusetts State Planning Board, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. 1945. 7pp.

Memorandum on Urban Planning; Report of the Postwar Planning Committee. American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C. 16pp.

Mistakes We Have Made in Developing Shopping Centers. By J. C. Nichols. Urban Land Institute, 1737 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 15pp. $1.

Municipal Planning Institutes: (1) Organization, Functions and Duties of Municipal Planning Commissions. 22pp. (2) Planning and Zoning Fundamentals. 22pp. (3) Plan-

NING FOR PUBLIC WORKS. 21pp. (4) DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL MARKETS. 8pp. Virginia Planning Board, Richmond, 1945.

MUNICIPAL STADIUMS. City Plan Commission, Kansas City, Missouri. 1945. 38pp.

THE NEW CITY. By L. Hilberseimer. Paul Theobald, 5 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 2. 1944. 192pp. $5.95.

NINE MILLION JOBS. Committee on Postwar Construction, American Society of Civil Engineers, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1945. 15pp.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, CITY PLAN. PT. 1. POPULATION. 44pp. PT. 2. LAND USE AND ZONING. 30pp. PT. 3. PARKS, RECREATION AND SCHOOLS. Planning Commission, Omaha. 1945.

OUTLINE FOR A COMMUNITY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. By Arthur M. Field. American Industrial Development Council. P.O. Box 141, Charleston, South Carolina. 1946. 76pp. $1.50.

AN OUTLINE FOR MAKING SURVEYS. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1944. 45pp. 10 cents.

OUTLINE OF A STREET TREE PROGRAM. By Glenn Hall. Planning and Housing Association, 447 Sutter Street, San Francisco 8. 1945. 11pp. 25 cents.

PLANNING LEGISLATION—1945. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. October, 1945. 22 pp. $1.

PLANNING FOR THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY. City Planning Commission, Room 361, City Hall, Los Angeles 12, California. 1945. 12pp.

PLANNING NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING CENTERS. By Marcel Villanueva. National Committee on Housing, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1945. 34pp. $1.

PLANNING, 1945. PART I: PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF LARGE CITIES. May, 1945. 82pp. $1.50. PART 2: PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON STATE PLANNING PROBLEMS. July, 1945. 88pp. $1.50. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

PLANNING PAYS PROFITS; THE STORY OF SAN DIEGO. California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, 531 J Street, Sacramento 14. 1945. 31pp.

PLANNING YOUR COMMUNITY. By Earl C. Morrow. Regional Plan Association, Inc., 205 East 42 Street, New York 17. 1945. 42pp. 50 cents.

POSTWAR CAMBRIDGE; REPORT TO THE CITY COUNCIL ON POSTWAR PLANS. Office of the City Manager, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1945. 97pp.

POSTWAR JOBS AND GROWTH IN SMALL COMMUNITIES. Committee for Economic Development, 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 15pp.

POSTWAR PLANNING: (1) A CASE STUDY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 154pp. (2) THE FIRST STEP AND THE UNFINISHED TASK. 31pp. State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, 631 J Street, Sacramento 14. 1944.

THE POSTWAR REPORT. Syracuse-Onondaga Postwar Planning Council, 301 East Washington Street, Syracuse 2, New York. 1945. 154pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGIONAL MEETING, JUNE 9, 1945. American Institute of Planners, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts. 1945. 37pp.

REBUILDING OUR COMMUNITIES. By Walter Gropius. Paul Theobald, 5 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 2. January 26, 1945. 61pp. $1.75.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1946-1951. City Planning Commission, Market Street National Bank Building, Philadelphia 7. 1945. 59pp.

REDEVELOPMENT OF BLIGHTED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN BALTIMORE. Commission on City Plan, 400 Municipal Building, Baltimore 2. 1945. 102pp. $2.50.

REDEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. By Spencer Gross. Commission on The City Plan, Municipal Building, Hartford. 1945. 39pp.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES ON POSTWAR PLANNING. City Manager, High Point, North Carolina. 1945. 34pp.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND PRIMARY FOREST PRODUCTS. Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture of the United Nations. United Nations Information Office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1945. 47pp.

REPORT ON PROPOSED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AREA. Planning Commission, 503 County-City Building, Seattle 4. 1945. Variously paged.

SAN DIEGO AS OTHERS SEE US; AN IMPARTIAL SURVEY OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS OF THE SAN DIEGO AREA. Chamber of Commerce, San Diego. 1945. 107pp.

SIX-YEAR PLAN OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. City Plan Commission, City Hall, Waterbury, Connecticut. 1945. 41pp.

THE STATUS OF PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING AND ITS RELATION TO FULL EMPLOYMENT. American-Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 28pp. $1.

A SUGGESTED PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT—RINDGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. The New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission, Concord. 1945. 18pp.

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING RURAL LAND USE. 1943-44. United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C. 1945. 160pp.

TENTATIVE MAJOR STREET PLAN. Toledo-Lucas County Planning Commission, Toledo, Ohio. June, 1945. 15pp.

A TIME FOR PLANNING; A SOCIAL-ECONOMIC THEORY AND PROGRAM FOR THE TWENTIETH

CENTURY. By Lewis L. Lorwin. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1945. 273pp. $3.
TOMORROW IS HERE. City Plan Commission. New Haven, Connecticut. 1944. Unpaged.
UNIFORM SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS OF COLORADO. Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, 130 State Office Building, Denver 2. 1945. 10pp.
(1) WAR BETWEEN CITIES FOR BASING POINTS IN STEEL INDUSTRY. 14pp. 50 cents. (2) NEW YORK BUSINESS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. 33pp. $1. (3) STREAMLINING A CITY FOR INDUSTRY. 6pp. 25 cents. SELLING A CITY TO INDUSTRY. 10pp. 40 cents. By Herbert S. Swan, Industrial Consultant, 299 Broadway, New York 7. 1945.
WHEN DEMOCRACY BUILDS. By Frank Lloyd Wright. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 130pp.
YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. A PRIMER. By Oscar Stonorov and Louis I. Kahn. Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, 1944. Unpaged
YOUR COMMUNITY AND TOWNSHIP ZONING. By Louis A. Wolfanger. Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan. 1945. 50pp.
A ZONING MANUAL FOR NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS AND CITIES. By Patrick Healy, Jr. and revised by George C. Franklin, North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1945. 23pp. $1.
ZONING ORDINANCE OF HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA. County Planning Board, Richmond. July 11, 1945. 22pp.

Selected Periodicals: Planning

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS. (Quarterly.) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts. $2.
LAND POLICY REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 30 cents.
NEWS LETTERS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS. The Society, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $10 which includes membership and other publications.
PLANNING AND CIVIC COMMENT. (Quarterly.) American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C. $3.
PUBLIC POLICY DIGEST. (Monthly except July and August.) National Planning Association, 800 21st Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C. $2.50.
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. (Quarterly.) Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1. 2/6 per copy.
TOWN PLANNING REVIEW. (Irregular.) University Press of Liverpool, 175 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool 3, England. 10/.
URBAN LAND INSTITUTE TECHNICAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) 1737 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Public Welfare

Developments in 1945

By Howard L. Russell

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

The end of the war and the initial impact of reconversion unemployment brought an end in 1945 to the downward trend of relief caseloads which had been steadily falling off since Pearl Harbor in local public welfare agencies. This reversal was first noticeable in July and August and became increasingly apparent during the last months of the year. Local public welfare officials consequently have been increasingly concerned during 1945 in revamping their organization, in strengthening personnel, and in studying their future financial requirements.

Municipalities during 1945 paid particular attention to the problems and needs of returning servicemen. Most cities have participated in the organization and administration of veterans' information and referral centers designed to give quick and effective service to veterans in need of any informational or social service.

Increased demand for financial aid from local public welfare agencies has been evident chiefly in the group of aged persons leaving employment and requiring old age assistance, and in the group of working mothers who after lay-off in war industries found it necessary to apply for aid-to-dependent-children grants. Employable persons who lost their jobs in war industries and found themselves in need have been aided to date by unemployment compensation grants, and such persons do not ordinarily reach the public welfare agencies unless their need outlasts their compensation grants.

The year 1945 has also witnessed a continued demand on municipal welfare agencies for services not connected with financial aid. Such agencies find themselves participating to an increasing degree in community-wide programs directed to such social problems as juvenile delinquency, racial tensions, inadequate housing, medical care, and particularly the care of the chronically ill and aged.

Trends in Public Assistance. Countrywide, all forms of public assistance showed relatively minor changes in caseload in 1945 but produced a substantial increase in total expenditures, which indicates an effort to keep assistance grants in line with increased living costs.

In September, 1945, a total of 232,000 general assistance cases were being aided, which represented a decline of 8.7 per cent from a year previous, while expenditures declined only 1.7 per cent and represented an average monthly grant of $29.72.

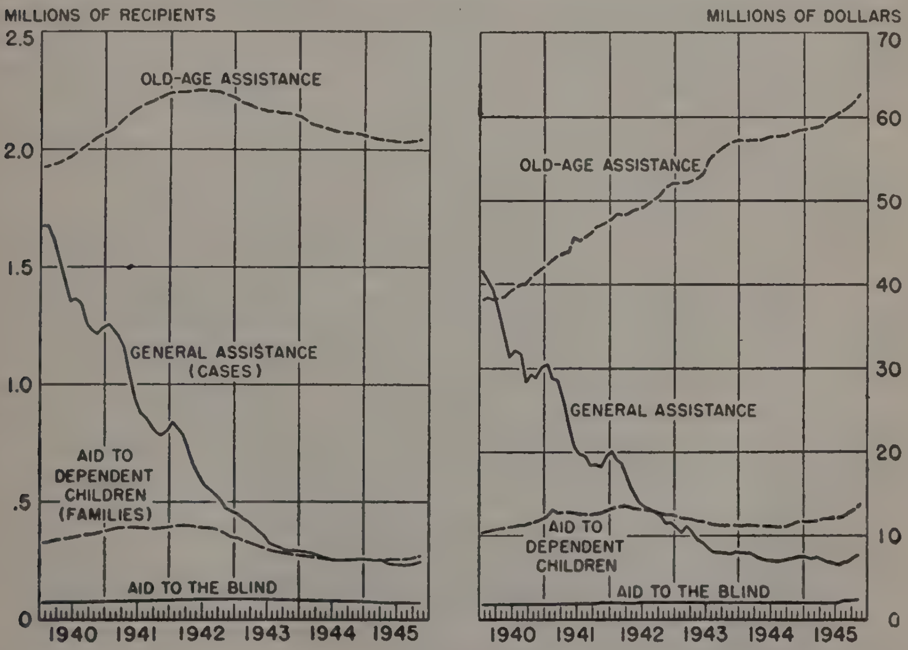
Old age assistance, which aided 2,034,000 persons in September, 1945, fell off 1.7 per cent from the previous year, but expenditures were 6.0 per cent higher with an average monthly grant of $30.17.

Aid to the blind was given to 70,753 recipients in September, 1945, which was a decline of 2.5 per cent from the previous year, while expenditures increased 8.7 per cent with an average grant of $32.38.

The aid to dependent children program in September, 1945, aided 258,000 families with a total of 657,000 children. This was an increase of 2.5 per cent over the previous year in number of families, while expenditures increased 14.3 per cent with an average grant of $48.93 for each family.

The approximately three million handicapped and indigent people on the assistance rolls in 1945 received about one billion dollars in aid from federal, state, and local governments. About 15 per cent of these funds came from local sources as compared to 44 per cent from state and 41 per cent from federal sources.

Federal Welfare Legislation. Congress passed little welfare legislation during 1945, although many important and far-reaching proposals were under consideration at the end of the year. The omnibus Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, which has been widely publicized for two years with no sign of congressional action, finally has been succeeded by a series of welfare bills which



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Social Security Bulletin

RECIPIENTS AND ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
JANUARY, 1940 TO NOVEMBER, 1945

Includes data for programs administered without federal funds.

allow separation of the more controversial proposals from those which have reasonable chance of enactment.

Of particular interest to municipalities are the proposals to amend the assistance title of the Social Security Act to eliminate the federal ceilings on assistance grants and to provide federal matching for state and local general assistance expenditures. This may turn out to be the solution to the difficult financial problem facing county and municipal governments during the next few years in respect to welfare services.

Other federal welfare legislation that will receive early attention covers the extension of hospital facilities, heavier federal support for the development of local child welfare services, a comprehensive federal health program, a new public housing program, and some reorganization of federal welfare agencies.

State Legislation in 1945. In contrast to the inaction of Congress in regard to welfare legislation in 1945, the 46 state legislative bodies which were in session during the year were obviously postwar conscious in their consideration of new social legislation.

Illinois, for example, enacted over 160 laws pertaining to social welfare representing decided improvements in the statutes pertaining to child welfare, care of the sick, housing public aid, public health, and the public school programs.

New York provided the legislative framework for a concentrated attack on juvenile delinquency and enacted eight separate bills which gave effect to the recommendations of the governor's inter-departmental committee on delinquency, including the establishment of a state youth commission. This state also set up a new state division of veterans' affairs and required that county veterans' service agencies be established.

Indiana, following extended controversy over its public welfare organization, rearranged its welfare structure and passed several legislative acts designed to strengthen the total program.

The important constitutional convention in Missouri considered 377 proposals for changes in the state's constitution, and many of these were related to the state's welfare services. Other states which gave particular attention to social legislation in 1945 were Alabama, California, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, and Vermont.

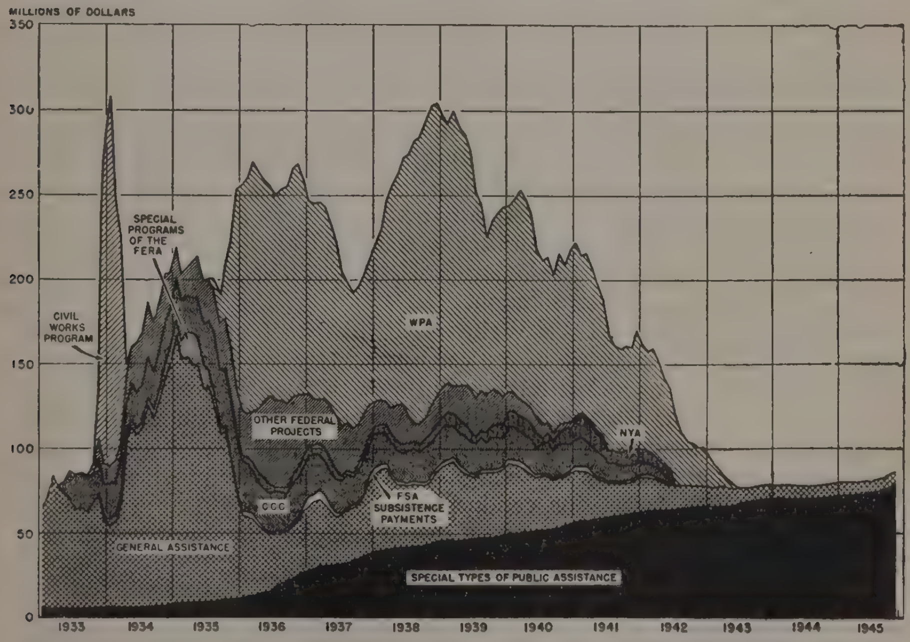
Local Administrative Problems and Developments. Local public welfare agencies continued during 1945 to feel the effect of the wartime shortage of trained personnel, but the situation was somewhat bettered toward the close of the year with the return of former employees from the armed services.

Many local welfare administrators went into conference with their city budget directors in trying to estimate the effect of reconversion unemployment on the relief rolls. A few local governments increased welfare appropriations in anticipation of larger relief rolls, but most were satisfied to wait until the need arose.

Detroit, where unemployment figures fluctuate suddenly and widely, did a formal job of postwar planning with the help of citizen advisory committees. The plan worked out by Detroit's welfare department for extension of services should they be needed include the following: (1) A constant review of economic factors governing the city's immediate future; this to be done in collaboration with a committee including labor and industry representatives, social economists, and governmental experts. (2) The division into separate district offices of the cases where "unemployment" is the only cause of distress. (3) The increase in the number of present district offices where "unemployment" is not a contributing factor. (4) A thorough and painstaking review of office procedures in an effort to streamline them wherever possible. (5) A review of individual relief budget policies by a committee of home economic experts. (6) An in-service training program for the new personnel that would be required for an increased caseload.

Cleveland, Ohio, invited the whole community to share in planning its public and private health and welfare programs during 1945. Its health and welfare institute is a one-day meeting and an annual event. Over 10,000 Cleveland citizens participate in the discussion groups that are planned in advance by every public and private organized civic group. The result is a general insight into all of the social problems of the city and intelligent citizen support for an effective public welfare and health program.

One interesting and effective service provided by some city public welfare agencies during 1945 was the reception and care of repatriated citizens from both war theatres. Thousands of stranded American citizens have been returned home through arrangements made by the Department of State and by transportation



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Social Security Bulletin

Payments to Recipients of Public Assistance and Earnings of Persons Employed Under Federal Work Programs in the Continental United States, January, 1933 to November, 1945 provided by the Army and Navy. Repatriates who were in need after their arrival in this country received civilian war assistance both at the port of debarkation and in the community where they decided to settle. Funds for this service were provided by federal agencies, but the job was done by local public welfare agencies. Port cities received the bulk of repatriated citizens, many of whom had spent years in enemy prisons.

In San Francisco, for example, the entire city welfare staff would meet a ship load of repatriated citizens, arrange transportation within the city, provide hotel accommodations, clothing orders, medical care, and railroad transportation, with a majority of the repatriates completely processed in twenty-four hours. Those returned citizens who were in need were passed on to the care of the local public welfare agency in their home town. Virtually every local public welfare agency in the country was called on for this type of service during 1945.

Many cities during 1945 have paid particular attention to the problem of the care of the chronically ill. General hospitals have been so crowded with the acutely ill as to require the discharge of chronic patients. Private nursing homes, and homes for the aged have been equally crowded with the quality of care often deteriorating through shortage of personnel and rising costs. The increasing number of the chronically ill of all ages and the lack of facilities for their care has been apparent in many sections of the country.

Cities and counties have been re-examining their license laws and inspection procedures regarding private nursing homes and homes for the aged. A few cities have provided special hospital facilities for the chronic sick and a large number of counties have built or expanded their hospital facilities or have rebuilt their county homes as modern infirmaries.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37) is the national association serving public welfare officials through agency and individual memberships. This organization maintains a program of publications, committee activities, regional and national meetings, and provides consultative services to state and local welfare agencies. It attempts to keep abreast of developing problems in public welfare administration and to contribute to their solution.

The National Council of Local Welfare Administrators, organized within the Association, has a membership of 900 county and city public welfare directors. This Council maintains a close relationship with 19 state associations of county welfare directors. The American Public Welfare Association during 1945 conducted regional meetings in Branford, Connecticut, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and national meetings in Chicago. Field services were provided in more than 40 states. The Association conducted a community-wide survey of child welfare services in Dallas, Texas, and a special study of adoption procedures in Kansas City, Missouri.

Sources of Information: Welfare

Sources of Statistics: Welfare

U.S. Children's Bureau. Juvenile-Court Statistics. (Annual.) Washington 25, D.C. For 334 courts, number and type of cases; age of delinquents; color and nationality; source of reference; place of care of child pending hearing, manner of caring; disposition.

—*The Child.* Monthly with Social Statistics supplements from time to time. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 50 cents a year. Information on current developments, activities, policies, program for maintaining the health of mothers and children, providing child-welfare services, and safeguarding the employment of youth.

—Community Health and Welfare Expenditures in Wartime, 1942 and 1940. 30 urban areas. By Edward E. Schwartz and Eloise R. Sherman. 1944. 70pp.

U.S. Social Security Board. *Social Security Bulletin.* Monthly. Washington 25, D.C. Current data on operations of the Social Security Board and the results of research and analysis pertinent to the social security program.

—Comparative Statistics on General Relief Operations of Public Agencies in Selected Large Cities. Monthly. Washington, D.C. Data on applications and case closings, with reasons for such action; movement of case load; number of cases; amount of relief; and cases in which relief supplements other types of public aid.

Selected Standard References: Welfare

DETERMINING WORK LOADS FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN A PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY. By Herbert A. Simon and others. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley 4. 1941. 94pp. $1.

THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WORK. By Arthur E. Fink. Henry Holt & Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 19. 1942. 518pp. $3.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES. By Jarle Leirfallom and Major Russell P. Drake. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 63pp. $1.

PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION. By Marietta Stevenson. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. 1938. 352pp. $2.50.

PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATOR. By Elwood Street. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1940. 422pp. $4.

PUBLIC WELFARE DIRECTORY, 1946. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 248pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC WELFARE JOB STUDY; AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED POSITIONS IN PUBLIC SOCIAL WORK. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1938. 75pp. $1.

SOCIAL SKILLS IN CASE WORK. By Josephine Strode and Pauline R. Strode. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16, 1942. 195 pp. $2.50.

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK, 1945. Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1945. 625pp. $3.25.

A STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COSTS. American Public Welfare Association and Committee on Public Welfare Accounting of the Social Security Board. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 54pp. $1.25.

New Books and Pamphlets: Welfare

Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Hearings Before the United States House of Representatives Committee on Labor. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 12 parts. Variously priced.

America's Crime Cradles; County and City Jails. By Joseph P. Byers. Delaware 3, Ohio. 1945. 7pp. 15 cents.

Building the Future For Children and Youth. National Commission on Children in Wartime. United States Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 55pp. 15 cents.

Cash Sickness Compensation in Rhode Island; A Study Prepared for the Consumers League of Rhode Island. By Mary B. Dahl. Consumers League of Rhode Island, Providence. 1945. 15pp.

Common Human Needs. An Interpretation for Staff in Public Assistance Agencies. Social Security Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 132pp. 25 cents.

Community Organization for Social Welfare. By Wayne McMillen. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1945 658pp. $4.75.

Community Resources for Relief for Strikers and Their Families. National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19. 1946. Variously paged.

Constitution and By-Laws. National Health and Welfare Retirement Association, Inc., 441 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 45pp.

A Cooperative Program for Rural Medical Care. By Charles Smith. *Social Forces,* University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. December, 1944, pp. 187-191. $1.

Detroit Serves Its Youth. A Report of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth Problems. Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit, 51 West Warren Street, Detroit 1. 1945. 67pp. 50 cents.

Education in Training Schools for Delinquent Youth. By Christine P. Ingram. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 93pp. 20 cents.

Factual Data Concerning Social Security, County Poor Houses, and Eleemosynary Institutions. Committee on Legislative Research, Missouri General Assembly, Jefferson City. 1944. 34pp.

Families Receiving Aid to Dependent Children: Part I. Race, Size, and Composition of Families and Reasons for Dependency. By Agnes Leisy. Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D.C. 1945. 58pp.

Final Report. Interim Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, California Legislature, Sacramento 14. 1945. 24pp.

Florida's Public Welfare Program. Welfare Board, P. O. Box 989, Jacksonville 1. 1945. 23pp.

Foundations of Rural Welfare. By H. Belshaw. International Labour Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 23pp. 10 cents.

Health and Welfare Planning in the Smalller Community. Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44 Street, New York 17. 1945. 27pp. 25 cents.

Hospital Care of the Indigent and Medically Indigent in New Jersey. New Jersey Hospital Association, Trenton. 1945. 46pp.

Integration of Public Welfare Services in the State of New York. New York State Legislature, Albany. 1945. 33pp.

Interviews and Case Studies in Public Welfare. By Cordelia Cox and Ella W. Reed, editors. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 51pp. 75 cents.

Issues in Social Security. Social Security Technical Staff, Committee on Ways and Means, United States House of Representatives. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 742pp.

List of References on Institutional Care of Dependent Children. United States Children's Bureau. Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 24pp.

National Health Act of 1945. United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 36pp.

Next Steps in Dealing with Delinquency. By Philip Klein. New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, New York. 1945. 41pp.

1945 Legal Aid Directory. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester 4, New York. 1945. 38pp.

1944 Committee Reports and Proceedings. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester 4, New York. 1944. Variously paged.

One Foot on the Soil. By Paul W. Wager. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, University. 1945. 230pp.

Plainville, U.S.A. By James West. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1945. 238pp. $2.75.

Postwar Public Relief Policies. By Edna Lonigan. American Enterprise Association, Inc., 4 East 41 Street, New York 17. 1945. 35pp. 50 cents.

Proceedings . . . Selected Papers, Seventy-Second Annual Meeting, 1945, National Conference of Social Work. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1945. 407pp. $5.

Public Medical Care. By Franz Goldmann. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1945. 226pp. $2.75.

THE PUBLIC WELFARE DIRECTORY 1946. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 248pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES IN ARKANSAS. By Mattie C. Maxted. Bureau of University Research, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, 1944. 27pp.

A READING LIST OF THE FIELD OF PUBLIC WELFARE. California Department of Social Welfare, 616 K Street, Sacramento 14. 1945. 19pp.

REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS. California Legislature, Sacramento 14. 1945. 26pp.

A REPORT ON THE KING COUNTY JAIL. Washington Municipal League, 316 Marion Building, Seattle 4, Washington. 1945. 17pp.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE. Joint Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Williams Press, Inc., Albany. 1945. 67pp.

SECOND REPORT ON PLANS FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF, POSTWAR RECONVERSION PERIOD. Department of Public Welfare. Detroit. 1945. 32pp.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELATED SERVICES IN MICHIGAN; THEIR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCING. By Claude R. Tharp. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1946. 180pp.

SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOK, 1944. Annual Supplement for the Calendar year 1944 to the Social Security Bulletin. Social Security Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1946. 169pp. 50 cents.

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK, 1945. Russell H. Kurtz, Editor. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1945. 620pp. $3.25.

STANDARDS OF RELIEF IN CALIFORNIA, 1940. By Mary G. Luck and Agnes B. Cummings. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1945. 228pp. $2.

STATE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH. National Commission on Children in Wartime. United States Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 21pp. 10 cents.

A STUDY OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 178pp. $1.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND VETERANS' ADVISORY COMMITTEES. Reemployment Commission, State Armory, Hartford, Connecticut. 1944. 46pp.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, 1945. (Section V of: Federal Security Agency). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 117pp. 25 cents for Section V.

TRENDS IN PUBLIC WELFARE. Tax Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 35pp.

WARTIME BUDGETS FOR THREE INCOME LEVELS. By Heller Committee for Research In Social Economics. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1945. 117pp. 85 cents.

YOUTH AND YOUR COMMUNITY. By Alice C. Weitz. Public Affairs Committee. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 31pp. 10 cents.

Selected Periodicals: Welfare

BETTER TIMES. (Weekly.) Welfare Council of New York City, 44 East 23 Street, New York 10. $2.50.

THE FAMILY. (Monthly, October to July.) Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10. $2.

IAPES NEWS. International Association of Public Employment Services, 620 South Fifth Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky. $1.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $3.50.

PUBLIC WELFARE. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $5.

SOCIAL FORCES. (Quarterly.) Social Forces, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. $4.

SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN. Social Security Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $2.

SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW. (Quarterly.) University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $4.

SURVEY. Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York 3. $3.

SURVEY GRAPHIC. Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York 3. $3.

Public Health

Developments in 1945*

The problems which faced public health officials were largely related to improvements in administrative organization, shortages of personnel, and increasing emphasis on public education in health matters. Advances are noted in the planning and construction of hospitals, and in the development of industrial hygiene and mental hygiene activities.

Organization and Legislation. The most important single piece of legislation proposed during the year was the so-called Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill introduced in Congress during 1945 but not brought to a vote. One hotly debated provision of this bill, which was written as an amendment to the Social Security Act, was the section setting up a national program for contributory prepayment for medical care based on payroll contributions. Other sections: (1) extend federal aid for the development of essential hospital, health center, and other public health facilities; (2) incorporate the essentials of the venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs of the present laws; (3) modernize existing policies of public assistance in regard to medical care; and (4) provide for the care and rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Another congressional proposal not enacted into law was the *Interim Report on Wartime Health and Education,* issued in January by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Recommendations of this report included federal grants-in-aid for the construction of hospitals and health centers, the rearrangement and consolidation of local health jurisdictions, and federal scholarships or loans for training in public health.

A number of state and territorial legislatures took action in regard to the composition, functions, and organization of state health departments, including Alaska, which set up a new department of health with a full-time commissioner. Among the laws relating to the organization of local health units was the Washington law which authorizes counties, cities, and health districts to pool health funds. Three states passed permissive legislation for the establishment of county or multi-county health units; this leaves only 13 states with no provision for such consolidation. California authorized the formation of hospital districts in counties of less than 200,000 population, and Illinois and New Mexico authorized some municipalities to establish and operate hospitals.

A number of localities undertook to reorganize their health units. New health departments were established in Adams and Du Page counties, Illinois. In North Dakota a new district health unit with a full-time health officer was established to cover six counties. Cities which reported the consolidation of city and county health units include Battle Creek (Calhoun County), Michigan; Winston-Salem and Burlington, North Carolina, and Vancouver (Clark County) and Longview, Washington. In the state of Washington, also, provision was made for the Firland Tuberculosis Hospital to be operated jointly by the city of Seattle and King County. A merger of the health activities of Ellensburg and Kittitas County, Washington, is being planned. In Michigan 10 political subdivisions are officially represented on the South Oakland Hospital Authority organized to build and operate a community hospital.

---

*This article is based largely on memorandums prepared for the YEAR BOOK by the United States Public Health Service, the United States Children's Bureau, and the American Public Health Association; and also on information supplied by the state correspondents of the YEAR BOOK.

These consolidations are in line with the important report, entitled *Local Health Units for the Nation,* prepared by a committee of the American Public Health Association. This report envisages more adequate nation-wide health service supplied by 1,200 health units locally financed; it describes the boundaries of the proposed health units in each state, the technicians and staff needed, and the minimum budgets necessary to finance the service. The Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws has undertaken to draft a model health unit law to be ready for submission to the 1947 sessions of the state legislatures.

Personnel. Public health activities, like all other civilian services, continued to suffer from a serious shortage of personnel. According to a study made by the United States Public Health Service, since 1941 there has been a decrease of 13 per cent in the total number of full-time local health officers on duty. While the total number of political units covered by organized health departments has increased 4 per cent since 1941, the number covered by health departments which have a health officer has decreased 11 per cent; the greatest decrease in the number of health officers has been in the South. Health departments have met this shortage by securing the part-time services of private practitioners, by placing two or more health departments under the supervision of one health officer, by utilizing the services of commissioned officers of the United States Public Health Service detailed to act as local health officers, or by leaving the position vacant.

New facilities for training workers in public health were inaugurated and already existing facilities were expanded in a number of places. The University of Michigan School of Public Health, in addition to its regular curriculum, sponsored an in-service training course in the evaluation of public health practices, and a three-day in-service training course for waterworks personnel. A six-day institute for supervisors in public health nursing was held at the University of Chicago with instructional costs paid from federal funds. A three-day restaurant sanitation seminar was held in Denver. A field training center for public health work was set up in Clayton, Missouri, under the commissioner of health of St. Louis County; 19 units of field experience are outlined. The federal Cadet Nurse Corps had a strength of 117,000 as of October 15, 1945, the date set as the final date for new admissions. Fellowships in public health were offered during the year by the United States Public Health Service in cooperation with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, by state health departments, and by the Commonwealth Fund.

The National Health and Welfare Retirement Association, a non-profit corporation, was organized during the year to extend retirement pensions and life insurance coverage to workers in private social, health, and welfare agencies not now covered by federal social security.

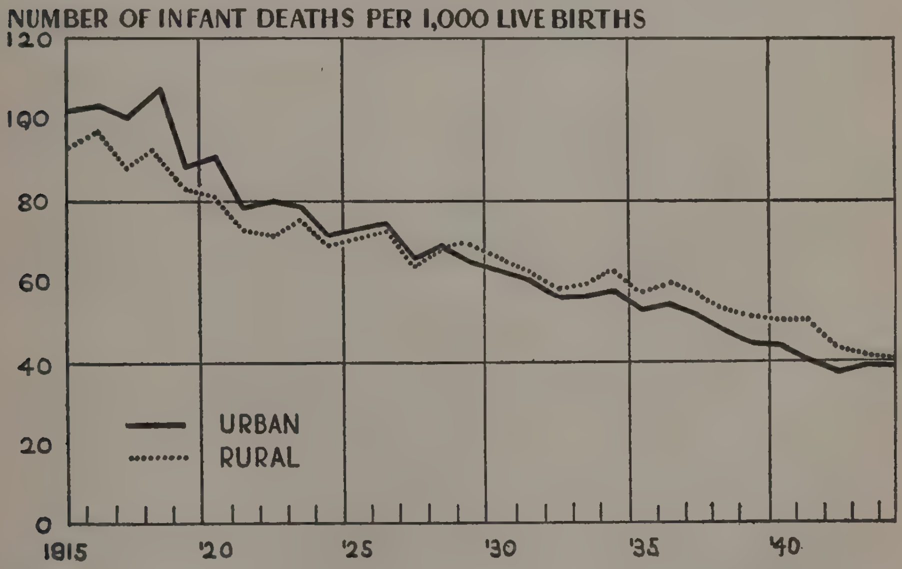
Public Education for Health. Considerable interest was manifested during the year in the establishment or expansion of health education activities at all levels of government. The Division of Public Health Methods of the United States Public Health Service carried on intensive programs in health education, including assistance to the states and public information on Negro health work. North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama were among the states whose health departments made notable showings in health education. The Detroit health department and the Wayne County Medical Society cooperated in a program of group discussion and demonstration for expectant mothers. The Philadelphia department of public health launched during the year a year-round educational campaign.

Venereal Disease Control. The control of venereal diseases remains one of the foremost problems of public health officials and the public. State and local programs for venereal disease control are aided to a large extent by financial aid and technical assistance from the federal government. In 1945 about $9,500,000 was authorized by Congress as grants-in-aid to the states for these programs. Fifty-four rapid treatment centers for the intensive treatment of syphilis were operated by the United States Public Health Service and state health departments; gradually these centers are being taken over by the states and cities. The Public Health Service conducted intensive programs of public education, mass diagnosis, and treatment in New Orleans, Louisiana; Birmingham, Alabama; and Chatham County, Georgia. Two states, Florida and Oklahoma, passed premarital examination laws, bringing to 32 the number of states requiring examinations for both bride and groom. Prenatal examination laws requiring blood tests for syphilis of expectant mothers now exist in 35 states, of which five adopted such laws during 1945. As part of a state-wide venereal disease survey, the Jefferson County, Alabama, health department tested some 260,000 persons (approximately 89 per cent of the population) between the ages of 14 and 50, and treated 7,650 of that number. In these activities the American Social Hygiene Association continued to render valuable consulting and educational services.

Tuberculosis Control. State and local programs for the control of tuberculosis are aided greatly by the federal government. The Tuberculosis Control Division, established in the United States Public Health Service in 1944, assists state health departments in improving tuberculosis control methods by financial grants-in-aid, loan of technical and professional personnel, and demonstration of techniques and methods. During 1945 state health departments received from the Division $5,200,000 in federal funds. These funds may be made available to municipalities through the authorized state agencies. All of the cities of 100,000 or more population and some smaller cities are carrying on expanded programs with the assistance of new funds. Detroit, New York City, Los Angeles, and Seattle are among the cities that are reported as doing an especially good job under this program. Through funds so received the control program in Detroit, for example, is being augmented by providing for the X-raying of the chests of all food handlers, the X-raying of all admissions to the

Detroit Receiving Hospital, and for the reorganization of the tuberculosis register maintained by the Detroit health department. Columbus, Ohio, with an active health council, enacted a comprehensive ordinance concerned with tuberculosis control. The new Alaska board of health announced that this was the outstanding health problem of the territory and the first to be undertaken.

Other Communicable Diseases. Increased concern was shown during the year in the control of communicable diseases and particular interest was evident in the control and treatment of typhus, dengue, and other so-called tropical diseases. Federal activities are primarily concerned with research, inter-state quarantine, prevention of epidemics, plague and malaria control. The insecticide DDT was used by the United States Public Health Service in malarious areas in 13 southern states. Detroit appropriated $10,000 to the public works department to purchase rat poison to be used in a rodent extermination drive. Detroit also inaugurated a campaign to provide protection against diphtheria for school age children by the administration of a so-called booster dose of toxoid for those who had not had such treatment since infancy. Philadelphia passed two ordinances designed to rid the city of pigeons, a possible source of virus pneumonia. Baltimore strengthened the program of the city health department by giving the commissioner of health authorization to make and adopt rules and regulations to prevent and control communicable diseases and



Source: United States Bureau of the Census

Annual Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births in Urban and Rural Areas of the United States: 1915 to 1944

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population. Rates are based on births and deaths tabulated by place of occurrence.

to provide punishment for any violations. Dothan, Alabama, undertook a typhus control program that has been expanded into a county-wide program. Florence, Alabama, reported a rat extermination program for the control of typhus. The Seattle city council passed an ordinance requiring that all shoes and wearing apparel rented or furnished to the public be disinfected after each wearing to prevent the spread of communicable disease.

Maternal and Child Health. Few developments in regard to maternal and child health were reported by states or municipalities. Federal funds in the amounts of $5,820,000 for maternal and child health services and $3,870,000 for crippled children were appropriated as grants-in-aid to the states on a matching basis. Some 450,000 new cases were authorized during 1945 under the federal Emergency Maternity and Infant care program established in 1943 for wives and infants of enlisted service men. A report entitled *Building the Future for Children and Youth* was issued by the National Commission of Children in Wartime. The report disclosed inequalities of coverage of maternal and child health and welfare services, and the absence or inadequacy of public health and welfare programs in large areas of the country—particularly in rural areas. The Pepper bill (S. 1318) introduced in July would make more adequate provision for the health and welfare of mothers and children and also for crippled children through federal aid to states. This bill may receive more favorable committee action than the more inclusive Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

Sanitation. A National Sanitation Foundation was formed during the year to give financial aid for selected studies in this field. Comprehensive milk sanitation surveys were conducted in 42 communities by the Sanitary Engineering Division of the United States Public Health Service in cooperation with state authorities. In Wilmington, Delaware, the newly created department of health will administer a new municipal health and sanitary code with broad provisions, including authority to enforce cleanliness of dwellings, alleys, and courts. Among the cities which adopted a new restaurant and food ordinance are Philadelphia; Kansas City (Missouri), Manistique (Michigan), and Seattle. San Francisco consolidated certain inspectional services, including food and restaurant with market inspections and housing and industrial inspections. Special training courses for food handlers were conducted in a number of cities including Kansas City, Missouri; New Haven, Connecticut; and Arlington County, Virginia. Traverse City, Michigan, set a time limit of six months for discontinuing the delivery of raw milk, and Seattle prohibited the sale of raw milk except for home use and upon written request to the milk distributor. The Seattle ordinance also gives the health department authority to "degrade" milk which does not come up to grade A standards. At least six cities and villages in Minnesota passed ordinances forbidding the sale of raw milk. In order to aid cities in determining the type of sewage disposal plants to construct, the Oregon State Sanitary Authority continued to make sanitary surveys of sewage deposited in the rivers of Oregon flowing near cities. Laramie, Wyoming, adopted an ordinance providing for a full-time sanitary officer; Easton, Pennsylvania, and Beloit, Wisconsin, created the positions of city sanitarian; Clarksburg, West Virginia, created a sanitation board.

Milwaukee in January adopted a new housing code setting minimum sanitary conditions for all dwellings irrespective of date of construction, number of units, and whether occupant is owner or tenant. This code fixes responsibility for maintenance on owner for the general condition and on the tenant for the sanitary state of the dwelling. Buildings may be condemned by the health commissioner if conditions cannot be remedied. Rules and regulations of the health department based on the new code were adopted in April.

Hospitals. With the great pressure being put on hospital facilities, a number of states and localities made provision for the construction of new hospitals. In Kansas five small cities, Columbus, Marion, Pratt, Russell, and Winfield, voted bonds to construct hospitals—a total of $760,000; Arkansas City has retained architects to draw up plans for a $350,000 hospital, and Junction City voted $175,000 for an addition to its hospital. International Falls, Minnesota, has agreed to pay one-third the cost of a new $120,000 community hospital, the rest being contributed by the general public and by business organizations. Seaside, Oregon, during the year arranged for the construction of a municipal hospital. New York City acquired a site for a 300-bed hospital for the treatment of communicable and tropical diseases. A diagnostic laboratory and a research and teaching center will also be located on the site. In Detroit funds were appropriated in the current year's budget for the building of the first of five new health centers for the housing of district activities of the health department; it is to be built on a site selected by the city planning agency. Chicago set up minimum sanitary and building standards for nursing homes.

In a nation-wide survey a complete inventory of hospital services is being made by the Commission on Hospital Care of the American Hospital Association. The survey includes location, ownership, area served, physical structure, bed capacity, qualifications of personnel, etc.; it is being financed by the Kellogg Foundation, Commonwealth Fund, and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. A survey of health and hospital facilities in Washington, D. C. is being undertaken by the Washington Metropolitan Health Council. The so-called Hill-Burton Bill introduced in Congress but not passed would authorize grants to the states for surveying their hospitals and public health centers and for planning construction of additional facilities, and authorize grants to assist in such construction. The South Oakland Hospital Authority of Michigan has been mentioned in a previous section of this article.

Other Developments. Industrial hygiene received much emphasis during the year. The Industrial Hygiene Division of the United States Public Health Service continued its program for the protection and improvement of the health of industrial workers. In 1945 all industrial areas were visited and services were concentrated in highly industrialized states like New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. By June, 1945, there were 49 active official industrial hygiene units of state and local governments located in 39 states. The industrial hygiene unit of the Colorado state board of health was reactivated and in West Virginia the bureau of industrial hygiene was separated for the division of sanitary engineering. In Cleveland a bureau of industrial hygiene was set up by the local division of health as a cooperative venture of labor, industry, the medical profession, and the public.

Several states and localities also made special provision in regard to mental health activities. Indiana, Michigan, and West Virginia were among the states which made administrative changes in their provisions for mental health. A mental hygiene program was set up in Berkeley, California, financed by a foundation grant of $5,000, a city appropriation of $2,000 and a state appropriation of $4,500. The program, to be under the direction of the city health officer, is in the nature of an experiment. A report is to be published at the end of 12 or 18 months on techniques, financing, and part played in the development of the program by the citizens advisory committee.

Professional Organization. The membership of the American Public Health Association at the end of 1945 was 9,400. During the year it became the accrediting agency for schools of public health. In cooperation with the Public Health Service it also expanded its employment service and printed for wide distribution, particularly at separation centers of the armed services, a pamphlet on employment opportunities in public health.

For the first time since the organization of the Association in 1872 no annual meeting was held in 1945 due to travel restrictions. A number of regional institutes, however, were held in the West. Among the Association publications of the year is the sixth edition of *Control of Communicable Diseases,* issued in cooperation with the British Ministry of Health, carrying the official imprint of the Public Health Service and the Navy, and utilized by many state and local health departments. A second book, *Local Health Units for the Nation,* published by the Commonwealth Fund for Association, has had wide distribution and serves as the blueprint for much of the planning being carried on in state health departments. Another important publication was Part I of *An Appraisal Method for Measuring the Quality of Housing.* The Committee on Administrative Practice of the Association celebrated its 25th birthday with an historical summary in the December *Journal* and with the first year of the "health reporting area," an outgrowth of the National Health Honor Roll. The emphasis now is not upon competitive rank but upon good performance. *Health Practice Indices,* the third edition of which was published in 1945, is a yardstick of public health performance.

Sources of Information: Health

Sources of Statistics: Health

American College of Surgeons. Approved Number of *Bulletin,* Volume 29, No. 4, December, 1944. Gives the bed capacity of approved hospitals in the United States by states, Canada, and other countries by auspices and type of hospital.

American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 11. March 31, 1945 *Journal,* pp. 771–844. Hospital Service in the United States, 1945. Lists all city and city-county hospitals and sanatoriums in the United States that are registered and approved by the American Medical Association, giving name of institution, type of service, year established and ownership, number of beds and bassinets, number of births, average daily census, number of admissions.

—Educational Number of *Journal,* Volume 129, No. 1, September 1, 1945. Contains the 45th annual report on medical education by the Council on Medical

Education and Hospitals and gives statistical and other data on approved medical schools in the United States and Canada.

American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. Health Practice Indices. (Annual.) Contains charts showing range of health practices among 170 communities.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison Avenue, New York 10. *Monthly Statistical Bulletin.*

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Weekly Health Index.* Washington, D.C. Total deaths (excluding stillbirths) and deaths under one year for 88 cities. Last number for each year gives annual figures.

—Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Washington, D.C. The state reports contain tables giving number of deaths in institutions and from motor vehicle accidents in cities over 100,000; number of deaths from certain rare causes in cities over 10,000; number of births and deaths classified by race and residence; number and rate of infant deaths for counties and cities over 10,000; delayed birth registration.

—Mortality statistics. (Annual.) Population statistics. Analyses of census material.

—*Current Mortality Analysis.* (Monthly.) Data based on returns of a 10 per cent sample of death certificates received in vital statistics offices. Monthly discussion of returns from the mortality sample.

—*The Monthly Vital Statistics Bulletin.*

U. S. Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. Social Statistics, Changes in Volume of Health and Welfare Services, 1940–1942, Supplement to Volume 9, No. 4, October, 1944, of *The Child.* This report contains data for both welfare and health for 44 cities.

U. S. Public Health Service. *Public Health Reports.* (Weekly.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For 140 cities, cases of communicable diseases: diphtheria, influenza (cases and deaths), measles, pneumonia (deaths), scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis (deaths), typhoid fever, whooping cough. Also venereal disease information, current information on measures for the control of syphilis and gonorrhea. Also contains other information on health matters.

—*Health Service Areas;* Requirements for General Hospitals and Health Centers. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1945. 25 cents. Contains figures on existing facilities and an evaluation of needs.

Selected Standard References: Health

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION ON DESIRABLE MINIMUM FUNCTIONS AND SUITABLE ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH ACTIVITIES. The Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1941.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF HEALTHFUL HOUSING. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1939. 25 cents.

CITY HEALTH ADMINISTRATION. By Carl E. McCombs. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. 1927. 524pp. $5.50.

COMMUNITY HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Edited by Ira V. Hiscock. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22. 1939. 318pp. $2.50.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. 6th edition. American Public Health Association. 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1945. 150pp. 35 cents.

EMERGENCY MINIMUM SANITATION STANDARDS. *Public Health Reports,* December 10, 1943, pp. 1793-1836. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 5 cents.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR USE IN THE STUDY AND APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMS. The American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1944. 40pp.

Health Education of the Public. 2d edition. By W. W. Bauer and T. G. Hull. W. B. Saunders Company, 218 West Washington Square, Philadelphia. 1942. 315pp. $2.75.

Health in Schools. American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D.C. 1942. 154pp. $2.

Health Practice Indices, 1943–44. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1945. 87pp.

Local Health Units for the Nation. By Haven Emerson. The Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22. 1945. 333pp. $1.25.

Manual of Recommended Water Sanitation Practice. Reprint No. 2440. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 10 cents.

Mental Hygiene in the Community. By Clara Bassett. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1934. 394pp. $4.

Milk Ordinance and Code. United States Public Health Service. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1940. 160pp. 35 cents.

The Modern Attack on Tuberculosis. By Henry D. Chadwick and A. S. Pope. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22. 1942. 95pp. $1.

Municipal and Rural Sanitation. 3d edition. By Victor M. Ehlers and E. W. Steel. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1943. 449pp. $4.

Ordinance and Code Regulating Eating and Drinking Establishments. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 60pp. 20 cents.

Principles and Practices in Public Health Nursing. By National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1932. $1.75.

Public Health Administration in the United States. By Wilson G. Smillie. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. 1940. 553pp. $3.75.

Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards. *Public Health Reports,* January 15, 1943, pp. 69-71. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 5 cents.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1941. $3.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1936. $1.50.

Swimming Pools and Other Bathing Places. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1942. 51pp. 50 cents.

Your Community. 2d edition. By Joanna Colcord. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1941. 261pp. $1.

New Books and Pamphlets: Health

American Medical Practice in the Perspectives of a Century. By Bernhard J. Stern. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22. $1.50.

Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene, 1900-1943; A Selected List. Compiled by Ellen F. Bellingham and Others. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 95pp. 20 cents.

Challenge to Community Action. Office of Community War Services, Washington, D.C. 1945. 76pp.

Devices for Reducing Health Department Records and Reports. Public Health Service Supplement No. 187. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 67pp.

Directory of Full-Time Local Health Officers (Revised to January 1, 1945). Public Health Service Reprint No. 2608. Government Printing Office, Washington 25 D.C. 34pp. 10 cents.

Directory of State and Local Industrial Hygiene Personnel. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 1945. 10pp.

Directory of State and Territorial Health Authorities. 1944. United States Public Heath Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 16pp. 5 cents.

Employment Opportunities in Public Health. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1945. 27pp.

Financial Aspects of Health Insurance. By Samuel C. May. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1945. 35pp. 50 cents.

A Future for Preventive Medicine. By Edward J. Stieglitz. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22. 1945. 77p. $1.

Government in Public Health. By Harry S. Mustard. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22. 1945. 219pp. $1.50.

Health and Welfare Planning in the Smaller Community. Community Chests and Councils, 155 East 44 Street, New York 17. 1945. 27pp. 25 cents.

Health Practice Indices 1943-44. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1945. 87pp.

Health Service Areas; Requirements for General Hospitals and Health Centers. United States Public Health Service Bulletin

No. 292. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 68pp. 25 cents.

Hospital Construction Act. Hearings Before Senate Committee on Education and Labor on S.191. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 380pp.

Hospital Service in the United States. By F. H. Arestad and M. G. Westmoreland. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10. March 31, 1945. pp771-78.

Introduction to Public Health. By Harry S. Mustard. The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Second edition. 1944. 283pp. $3.50.

Local Health Units for the Nation. By Haven Emerson. The Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22. 1945. 333pp. $1.25.

Manual of Coding Causes of Illness According to a Diagnosis Code for Tabulating Morbidity Statistics. United States Public Health Service. Miscellaneous Publication No. 32. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1944. 489pp.

National Health Agencies; A Survey with Especial Reference to Voluntary Associations. By Harold M. Cavins. Public Affairs Press, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington 8, D.C. 1945. 251pp. $3.

The Notifiable Diseases; Prevalence of Certain Important Communicable Diseases, By States, 1943. Public Health Service Supplement, No. 182. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 12pp. 5 cents.

Number of Vacancies for Full-Time Public Health Personnel in State and Local Health Departments, July, 1945. Public Health Service Reprint No. 2666. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 4pp. 5 cents.

Prepayment Medical Care Organizations. Third edition. By M. C. Klem. Social Security Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 25 cents.

Proceedings of the Forty-Second Annual Conference of the United States Public Health Service with the State and Territorial Health Officers. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 1944. 86pp.

Public Health Centers; Architectural Record's Building Types Study No. 67. Architectural Record, 119 West 40 Street, New York 18. 1945. 16pp.

Public Medical Care; Principles and Problems. By Franz Goldmann. Columbia University Press, New York 27. 1945. 226pp. $2.75.

Roster of Membership; Geographical Index. American College of Hospital Administrators, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10. 1945. 106pp.

Rural Water Supply Sanitation; Recommendations of the Joint Committee on Rural Sanitation. Public Health Service Supplement No. 185. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 55pp. 10 cents.

The Small General Hospital, Organization and Management. Revised edition. The Duke Endowment, Power Building, Charlotte1, North Carolina. 1945. 68pp.

Suggested School Health Policies; A Charter for School Health. Bureau of Publications, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York 27. 1945. 46pp. 25 cents.

The Taxation of Hospitals; Report Pursuant to Proposal 201. Illinois Legislative Council. Springfield. 1945. 22pp.

Vital Statistics of the United States, 1943. Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 2 volumes. (1) $1.50; (2) $2.50.

Voluntary Health Agencies; An Interpretive Study. By Selskar M. Gunn and Philip S. Platt. The Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York 10. 1945. 364pp. $3.

Wartime Health and Education; Health Needs of Veterans, Report to the Committee on Education and Labor, United States Senate. 79th Congress. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 16pp.

Selected Periodicals: Health

American Journal of Public Health. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. $5.

Hospitals. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago. $2.

Journal of Social Hygiene. American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. $3.

Mental Hygiene. (Quarterly.) National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. $3.

Milk Dealer. Olsen Publishing Company, 505 West Cherry Street, Milwaukee. $2.

Modern Hospital. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

Public Health Engineering Abstracts. U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington 14, D.C.

Public Health Nursing. National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. $2 to members, $3 to non-members.

Public Health Reports. (Weekly.) U. S. Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $4.

Housing

Developments in 1945

By Hugh R. Pomeroy

Executive Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

During most of 1945 the volume of residential construction continued to be strictly determined by war requirements. The actual number of dwelling units started during the year, 245,000, was higher than in 1944, thus reversing the downward trend that had continued through the war. However, in view of the acute housing need—the alarmingly serious proportions of which became fully recognized late in the year as servicemen began to be released in great numbers—the year's production made a pitifully small contribution to the total supply.

The cyclical nature of the house-building industry is shown in the chart, page 304, which gives the volume of nonfarm family dwelling units started in the United States since 1925 when production hit its peak. Competent observers, seeing the housing shortage as a cumulative problem resulting from the low rate of house production since 1925, estimated the need for the production of anywhere from 10 to 20 million houses during the first ten postwar years, to replace substandard housing as well as to provide for new and doubled-up families. To meet this challenge, the building industry immediately after V-J Day demanded the removal of all wartime construction controls which were felt to be shackling production. The wisdom of such a move was seriously questioned by many groups, particularly the National Housing Agency and the Office of Price Administration, in view of the shortage of building materials and the danger of inflation. However, the pressure was so great that in October all controls—WPB construction order L-41 and certain corollary orders—were removed. Within less than two months it was apparent that "normal" building activity, left alone, would not result in the production of a sufficient quantity of housing within the purchasing power of those in need of it. Reflecting a return to a wartime psychology, the country welcomed partial re-establishment of building controls, announced in December to become effective after the beginning of the new year. Behind this emergency step was the critical scarcity of certain major building materials; the competition of builders of commercial and industrial structures for those materials; mounting inflation of the costs of both materials and of completed houses; and the increasing number of demobilized servicemen, out-migrant war workers, and new families in need of immediate shelter.

Steps had been taken to increase the supply of building materials soon after V-J Day, simultaneously with the decision to abandon construction controls.

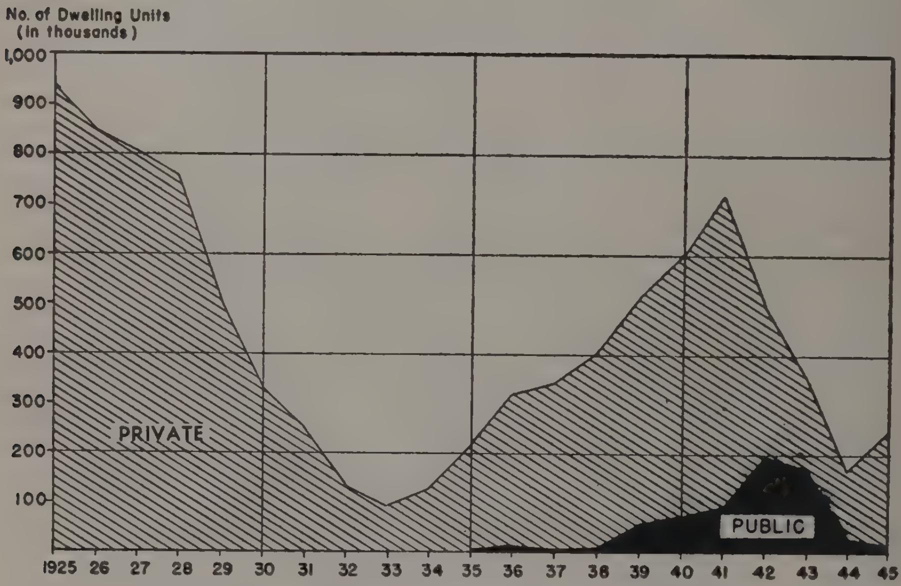
The War Production Board and its successor, the Civilian Production Administration, retained limited control over those items in short supply—notably lumber, cast iron, and clay products. Despite price and wage increases, granted to encourage production and to attract workers to those industries, the shortage continued through the end of the year.

By the year's end, building costs, steadily rising since 1939, were at levels 30 to 60 per cent above prewar costs, varying from locality to locality. The prices of existing houses, as well as of newly-constructed ones, reflected this inflationary trend. For example, privately financed, priority assisted houses, built to sell for $6,000 and $7,500, actually sold, after removal of controls, for as much as $7,500 and $9,000, respectively. Older houses also commanded excessive prices—100 per cent over 1939 prices in some localities, and at least 50 per cent higher over the country. Urban land costs, too, tended to skyrocket in anticipation of resumption of building on a large scale.

It was against this background of mounting frustration and pressure—a condition that had been predicted by those who earlier had protested the premature removal of construction controls—that President Truman on December 12 appointed Wilson W. Wyatt housing expediter to take office after the first of the year to carry out a three-point emergency housing program. The President's program re-established priorities for building materials, recommended price ceilings for both old and new housing and, in recognition of the immediate need for veterans' housing, called for use of federal funds to make surplus temporary war housing available for veterans' use. In general the new priorities plan (designated PR-33 by the Civilian Production Administration) did not mean the return of construction order L-41 and the complete system of wartime controls. Rather, it set up a new H-H program of priorities assistance for scarce materials—brick, clay sewer pipe, structural tile, gypsum board and lath, cast iron soil pipe and radiation, bathtubs, lumber, and millwork—with the idea that about 50 per cent of such materials would go into the production of houses priced at $10,000 or less, with occupancy preference to veterans. The program, to go into effect on January 15, was established jointly by the National Housing Agency and the Civilian Production Administration, with actual operation, including determination of sales prices, delegated to the Federal Housing Administration, one of the three constituent agencies of the National Housing Agency.

The idea of pressing temporary war housing into re-use to accommodate veterans was not a new one, Congress in July having added a new Title V to the Lanham Act for that purpose. Title V permitted the use of existing war housing for the distressed families of servicemen and for veterans, and also authorized the National Housing Administrator to move temporary surplus houses or to construct new ones in critical areas for this purpose. The desirability of construction of any new temporary housing was widely questioned; in any event, no funds were appropriated at the time for either moving or new construction, and such communities as took advantage of the program leased the houses from the federal government, themselves paying all expenses involved in transportation and site preparation. By the end of November, only about 17,600 units had been assigned under this program, and veterans' housing had come to be featured in all sections of the country as an emergency problem that could be solved only through some additional form of federal assistance. Just before the year ended, Congress, acting on the third point of President Truman's program, appropriated $191,000,000 of Lanham Act funds to implement Title V. The money was to cover costs of demounting, shipping, and re-erecting surplus war housing and also war dormitories and Army barracks converted to family housing, and to reimburse those communities that had expended local funds in this connection. It was estimated that some 100,000 families could thereby be accommodated. This figure was released shortly after the administrator of the National Housing Agency had estimated that by the end of 1946 there would be more than 1,100,000 families in need of housing, even in spite of the doubling up of 2,100,000 families.

Another piece of legislation designed to aid veterans at this time was an amendment liberalizing various features of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act



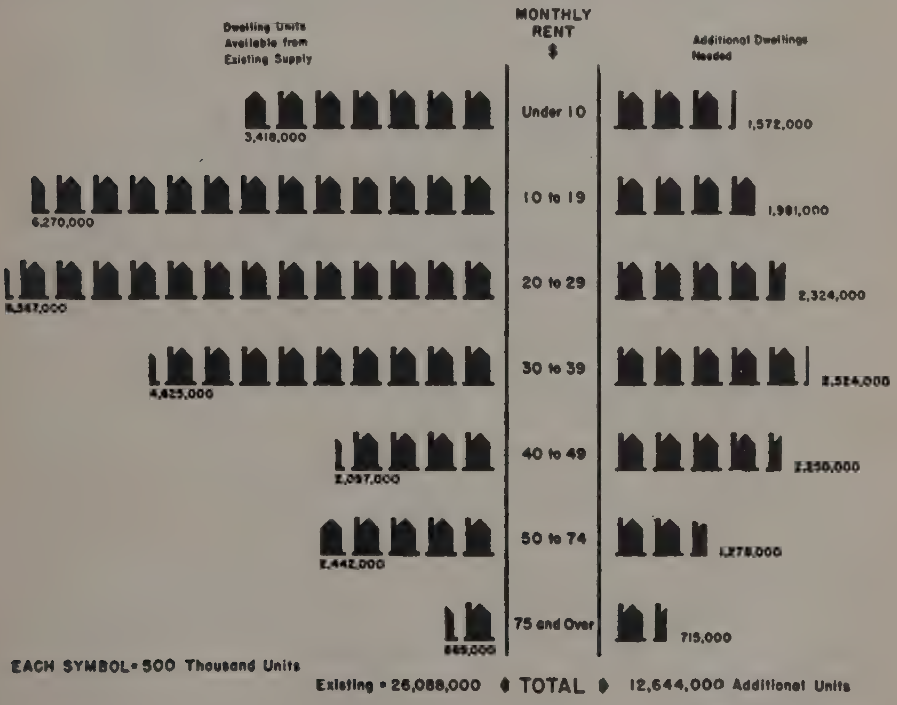
Source: National Housing Agency, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and National Bureau of Economic Research

New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started—1925 to 1945

The volume of residential construction hit its peak in 1925 with the production of 937,000 nonfarm dwellings. Steadily declining from that year through the early depression years, building reached a low point in 1933 when only 93,000 units were started. The rate gradually increased in the following years, reaching another peak with the production of 715,200 units in 1941, and then declined sharply under wartime restrictions. Public housing had slow beginnings under the national recovery program in 1935 when 5,000 units of federally-owned housing were started. Although the volume rose significantly in 1939 under the locally-operated low-rent program, it constituted a very small proportion of the total housing produced. Under the impact of defense and war needs, the federal government again stepped into the housing picture, constructing the bulk of the 195,407 public housing units started in 1942, the peak year for public construction. In 1943 publicly-built housing accounted for nearly 50 per cent of all housing started. By the end of that year the major part of the war housing need had been met, and public construction dropped off sharply, accounting for 17,000 units out of a total of 245,000 started in 1945.

of 1944 (the GI Bill of Rights). The amendment increased both the time limit for applying for insured home loans and the amount of loans that could be insured, and decreased the "red tape" involved in processing loan applications. Only some 45,000 loan applications had been executed under the original law from the date of its enactment in June, 1944, through December, 1945, and it was predicted that the revised regulations embodied in the amendment would encourage greater use of this service in the coming year.

The War Housing Record. Housing activity in the early part of 1945, being completely geared to war needs, was extremely sensitive to changes in the direction of the war and to final victory in August. At the close of 1944 it had seemed that the end of the federally controlled war housing program might be in sight and that 1945 might be a year in which to plan for the postwar period. However, 1945 opened with a spurt of new demands for war housing in a number of areas where the production of certain types of war materials created



Source: National Housing Agency

NONFARM DWELLING UNITS NEEDED IN 1955

It is estimated by the National Housing Agency that at the end of 1955 there will be approximately 36,795,000 nonfarm families in the United States, and that 38,732,000 dwelling units will be required to meet their housing needs—which provides for the customary 5 per cent vacancy allowance. Some 26,000,000 units can be provided from the existing housing supply after eliminating 6,000,000 of those definitely substandard now, and those that will become substandard by 1955. The remaining dwelling units needed, approximately 12,600,000, will have to be provided through new construction. This calls for an average production of 1,260,000 dwelling units a year.

new housing needs. Meeting these needs carried the war housing program into V-E Day; then the shift of war emphasis to the Pacific kept the program moving into V-J Day.

The war housing production record from July, 1940, through November, 1945 (including both newly-constructed and converted dwellings for families and single persons) was as follows: 1,165,955 units privately financed, 856,004 units publicly financed. To carry out the public program, authorized appropriations under the Lanham Act and other war housing legislation since 1940 came to more than $1,900,000,000, of which some $77,000,000 was returned to the Treasury late in the year in recognition of the cancellation of a large proportion of the 1945 public war housing program after V-J Day. (This figure does not include the appropriation of $191,000,000 which was approved in December to implement Title V of the Lanham Act, mentioned above.)

The basic policies with respect to the disposition of public war housing had been established by the Federal Public Housing Authority in 1944. During 1945, specific local plans for disposition were worked out, with community officials cooperating with the Federal Public Housing Authority in the evolution of programs that would protect the federal investment wherever possible, at the same time assuring that the local supply-and-demand picture would be kept in the best possible balance. Such plans involved federally owned housing in the following amounts and categories: 257,718 units of permanent (including demountable) family dwellings; 270,910 units of temporary family housing; 50,644 units of converted family housing; 64,841 units of stop-gap housing (including trailers and portable family units); and 164,857 dormitory units. The continued need for such housing, either in the original localities or on new sites, however, prevented the disposition of any but a small percentage of it during the year.

Privately Financed Housing. Beginning with the spring of 1944 a limited amount of civilian housing had been authorized under programs designated H-2 and H-3. Such housing was programmed, respectively, to relieve hardship in congested areas and to provide accommodations for veterans. As the war housing need began to subside in the spring of 1945, these programs were expanded as far as the limited availability of labor and materials permitted. From June forward, construction under them exceeded the monthly volume of H-1 housing, the original program for housing inmigrant war workers. From the beginning of 1945 to October, when programming was eliminated as a result of the lifting of construction controls, 116,000 privately financed dwellings had been started under these three "H" programs. Unprogrammed, privately financed housing, construction of the principal proportion of which was started after removal of controls in October, came to some 112,000 units.

One step toward resumption of prewar private enterprise building activities was taken by the Federal Housing Administration in September, when that agency terminated its war housing insurance operations under Title VI of the National Housing Act. Title VI had provided insurance of 90 per cent mortgage loans for one-family dwellings costing up to $6,000, and for multiple-family dwellings of various sizes, with occupancy limited to war workers. Over 400,000 units of war housing had been financed under this Title after its inauguration in March, 1941. The total authorization for the program came to $1,800,000,000, of which the final $100,000,000 was authorized in 1945. From September on, all insurance activities for the new construction were processed under the Federal Housing Administration's Title II program, which provides in general for insurance of 80 per cent loans for various types of housing. Title II activities had dropped off sharply after 1941 and the bulk of federally insured war housing (which accounted for over 90 per cent of private priority-assisted housing started from 1943 through the middle of 1945) was processed under Title VI. In November, 1945, soon after the Title II program was reactivated, its terms were liberalized in accordance with favorable experience with some of the features of the Title VI program.

During the first nine months of 1945, the general characteristics of the home-financing market continued the 1944 trend—that is, heavy trading at inflated prices in existing houses; marked reduction of the number of mortgage foreclosures; marked increase of the savings in building and loan associations. The shift toward a peacetime market came too close to the end of the year for any deviations away from this pattern to be marked enough to warrant observation as to new trends. The most apparent change was in the increased number of loans being processed for *new* residential construction.

Public Housing. Only 17,000 publicly financed dwelling units were started during the year, most of them of a temporary or stop-gap nature for war-worker occupancy. The major emphasis in the public program was fixed on refinements in management techniques—changing occupancy requirements, operating costs, and maintenance—and in planning for either the disposition of war housing or its conversion to peacetime use, and for resumption of the peacetime program.

From the spring of the year on, local housing authorities began making plans to revive their war-deferred, low-rental projects, loan commitments for which had been made by the Federal Public Housing Authority in 1940 and 1941. However, uncertainties as to construction costs held up action. By the end of the year, of the 25,000 units of deferred housing, the Federal Public Housing Authority had approved construction of only five projects for which there seemed to be reasonable assurance of going ahead, and of these, construction of only 44 units was actually started.

Late in November, the commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority announced that applications for more than 500,000 additional units of low-rent public housing had been filed with FPHA by urban and rural communities, these to constitute a three-year program if federal funds should be made available for necessary subsidies. The applications were for 360,099 units in 336 urban localities and 141,473 units in 282 rural areas. Such applications had come only from already established housing authorities. In addition, there was much activity late in the year toward creation of new authorities in various parts of the country, but many of these were to be for the express purpose of managing emergency veterans' housing.

Increasing to 40 the number of states with low-rent housing enabling legislation, Nevada early in the year amended its war housing act to permit local housing authorities to construct low-rent housing. Also, Alaska during the year adopted legislation authorizing its cities to set up local housing authorities to construct both low-rent and war housing.

National Housing Policy. The housing functions of the federal government continued to be consolidated in the National Housing Agency, which during the war had cooperated with the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission in determining the quantity, the location, and the price of all housing constructed. NHA had over-all jurisdiction over the Federal Housing Administration (mortgage insurance), the Federal Public Housing Authority (direct construction of war housing and aid to local agencies in the construction of low-rent and war public housing), and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (credit reserve for home-financing institutions). This temporary unification had been made possible in 1942 under emergency legislation that was scheduled to expire six months after the end of the war, after which time these agencies would revert to their prewar status. However, by the end of the year, the President had not yet declared that the war was over, and in the meantime Congress was considering legislation to establish the National Housing Agency as a permanent agency.

The introduction in the Senate of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill (S.1592) in November constituted an important step toward formulation of a national housing policy. Preparation of the bill began in January and February, when extensive hearings were held before the Taft Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment of the Special Senate Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning. On August 1 Senator Taft released a report of the findings of his Subcommittee and, on the same day, Senators Wagner and Ellender introduced an omnibus housing bill (S. 1342). The two documents were in substantial agreement, and out of them, after further discussion, came the bipartisan bill, S.1592. Covering all phases of the housing problem, the new bill provided for: (1) a permanent National Housing Agency; (2) research, market analysis, and local planning; (3) extension of existing aids to privately financed housing; (4) aids to privately financed housing for families of lower income, including mutual ownership housing; (5) yield insurance, guaranteeing a minimum return on investments to direct investors in moderate-priced rental housing; (6) aids to localities for land assembly in development or redevelopment programs; (7) expansion of aid to localities for public low-rent housing; (8) aids to rural housing; (9) disposition of permanent federally owned war housing with preference to veterans; (10) periodic inventory of housing needs and programs. Hearings on the bill began at the end of November before Senator Wagner's Banking and Currency Committee and were carried over into the new year.

In October the Senate passed and sent to the House a District of Columbia Redevelopment Bill providing for a Redevelopment Land Agency with power to assemble sites for both private and public redevelopment. Extensive hearings on various aspects of housing and urban redevelopment in the District had been conducted by several Senate subcommittees intermittently from 1943 through the early part of 1945. An analysis of 1944 hearings to investigate the slum-clearance program of the National Capital Housing Authority was published by the National Industrial Conference Board in March 1945 and proved to be a source of nationwide controversy. Briefly, the Board's findings held that, with government aid in assembling sites and with the assurance of no government competition, private enterprise could build and maintain housing for the lowest-income groups at costs lower than those achieved by NCHA. It was claimed that the report could well serve as a basis for formulation of a national housing policy. Supporters of NCHA and of public housing generally, pointed to the Authority's record as sufficient refutation for the findings and, moreover, emphasized that since the main portion of the analysis was devoted to consideration of NCHA's unique program of slum reclamation, it could in no event apply to public housing built throughout the country under the formula of the United States Housing Act.

Miscellaneous. Interest in urban redevelopment increased during 1945, and 16 states either passed new laws or amended previous ones to enable their cities to undertake redevelopment of slums and blighted areas. The principal feature of most of the new legislation was that it separated the function of land assembly from that of construction, and designated a public agency—either an existing one (usually the local housing authority) or a specially created one—to acquire land for private redevelopment. The previous legislation on the subject (urban redevelopment corporation laws) visualized that the entire job of land assembly and redevelopment would be accomplished by private corporations, with public aid and under public supervision (see Table XVII in this YEAR BOOK).

To finance urban redevelopment plans, local officials during the year considered various ways of encouraging large investors—savings banks and insurance companies—to invest in large-scale rental housing. Four additional states—Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania—adopted laws enabling insurance companies to build and operate such developments, and in California, where a similar law had expired in 1941, legislation was enacted permitting life insurance companies to invest up to 5 per cent of their funds generally "for residential or business purposes." New legislation in Connecticut and Wisconsin appeared to have the same effect but, as of the end of the year no legal ruling on it had been given. A number of cities, notably Chicago and St. Louis, invited insurance companies to participate in their redevelopment; in New York City a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company began clearing sites for construction of three rental housing projects; and a group of savings banks announced plans to build other housing projects during the coming year.

Continued interest in a cooperative program known as mutual ownership housing led to the formation in the fall of 1945 of the National Mutual Housing Association by groups representative of housing, cooperatives, and labor. Eight mutual housing developments had been built by the federal government in the early days of the war, with the idea that, after the war, residents could purchase the developments on a cooperative basis. Less than a month after V-J Day, residents of one of these developments (Greenmont Village, Dayton, Ohio) voted to purchase their homes through a mutual home ownership corporation.

Although little had been done in the way of rural housing before and during the war, interest in such a program grew during the war years. Rural housing authorities were encouraged to develop their postwar plans and in May the National Association of Rural Housing was organized to assist in the formulation of a nationwide program of rural slum clearance and public low-rent housing.

Professional Organization. The primary interest of the National Association of Housing Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) is the field of public administration in housing, and the Association stays strictly out of the area in which legislative determinations of housing policy and program are made. Largely by reason of this fact, the counsel of the Association in matters of housing policy has always been respected as being objective and is sought by those who are concerned with broad policy formulation. Twice during the year, NAHO was called upon by Congressional committees for an expression of its views on policy questions. In January the Association appeared before the Taft Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment and again in December before Senator Wagner's Committee on Banking and Currency during its consideration of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill. Late in November the Association called a small group of local housing officials, representing all parts of the country, to Washington to meet with the national housing administrator on the problem of housing for veterans.

The Association in 1945 formed the committee on cooperative activities of housing authorities and private housing interests for the purpose of attempting to bring about a working understanding among leaders in the various interests found in the entire field of housing. The first meeting of the committee was held under NAHO sponsorship; thereafter it was given independent status by the concurrent action of NAHO's Board and the committee itself. NAHO's executive director continued to serve as secretary of the committee, but in an individual capacity rather than as a representative of the Association. Through its federal-local relations committee the Association is called into consultation in a critical examination of the operations of procedures already in effect and of proposed changes in procedure.

Through its committee on disposition of war housing, the Association early in the year recommended a disposition policy which was incorporated in official regulations issued by the national housing administrator and which provided for the maximum possible weight to official local determination with respect to disposition.

State Urban Redevelopment Legislation

By Della Richman*

National Association of Housing Officials

Within the past five years, 20 states have adopted urban redevelopment laws for the purpose of facilitating the clearance and rehabilitation of slum and blighted areas in their cities. The statutes thus far enacted are of two types: private corporation and public agency (five states have adopted legislation of both types). The earlier laws were designed to encourage private enterprise, through the operations of private urban redevelopment corporations, to accomplish the two basic phases of urban redevelopment: (1) land assembly and clearance, and (2) construction of housing and appurtenant community facilities. The newer laws, all of them enacted during 1945, place the responsibility for land assembly and clearance upon local public bodies, leaving the actual redevelopment of the area to private enterprise.

Exercise of the power of eminent domain in site assembly is a basic feature in all urban redevelopment legislation. In about half of the earlier corporation laws this power is delegated under certain conditions to the private redevelopment corporations; in the others, the city retains the power for use at the request of the corporations. All of the newer laws retain this power in the municipality, authorizing its use by the public redevelopment agency.

Urban redevelopment legislation is distinct from and supplementary to local housing authority enabling legislation, now in effect in 40 states, whereby cities are authorized to create local housing authorities and invest them with the power of eminent domain for use in clearing slums and constructing low-rent public housing. Such local authorities may accept federal or state aid for these purposes. However, under three of the 1945 urban redevelopment laws, local housing authorities are also the redevelopment agencies; under two more 1945 urban redevelopment laws, local authorities *may* be so designated. In only one state—Alabama—is the redevelopment law intended as a substitute for the low-rent housing law, construction of *additional public housing* by the local authority being expressly prohibited.

One immediate advantage in the 1945 public agency type legislation is that it enables the community through a public agency to replan redevelopment areas on a broad scale, parceling out particular sections to private operators for redevelopment and retaining other sections for public use. Under the private corporation approach there is no reference to a redevelopment plan, but only to the plan of the project of the individual corporation. Piecemeal redevelopment through such a method could very well stifle further redevelopment once the most economically favorable sites had been rebuilt.

---

*This section, based in part on studies of urban redevelopment legislation made by the National Housing Agency, has been prepared under the supervision of Dorothy Gazzolo, Assistant Director, National Association of Housing Officials.

Private Urban Redevelopment Corporation Laws. Eleven states have adopted urban redevelopment corporation laws, authorizing the creation of private corporations with the power to accomplish the entire job of land assembly and redevelopment (see Table XVII-A). Such corporations are given all necessary general corporate powers, including the power to borrow money and issue bonds. In addition, they are given the assistance of certain public powers, privileges, and exemptions in the use of which, however, it is required that detailed plans for the location, construction, financing, and operation of redevelopment projects must be approved by one or more designated agencies of the municipality and, in some cases, the state. The detailed plans of the project must usually include a description of the land and buildings to be acquired; the dwelling, recreational, and other structures and open spaces to be provided; anticipated costs and method of financing; a statement of the approximate rentals to be charged; and data to show that the project will not cause undue hardship to families then living on the site. Additional public controls are provided by all the laws, including usually a limitation on the amount of dividends a redevelopment corporation may pay each year and restrictions designed to prevent the transfer of the project for a use not intended by law. Financial aid by the locality is not uniformly provided for in the laws; the principal aids provided are tax concessions and the furnishing of streets, parks, and other public works.

Public Agency Urban Redevelopment Laws. Fourteen states have enacted urban redevelopment agency laws authorizing local public bodies to act as redevelopment agencies in accomplishing the initial phase of urban redevelopment—land assembly and clearance (see Table XVII-B). In some cases, existing public bodies, such as the municipal corporation itself or the local housing authority, are designated for this purpose; in others, new redevelopment agencies are created. Actual redevelopment of the cleared areas is left either to private enterprise, with private firms or individuals purchasing or leasing the land from the redevelopment agency, or to public agencies for public use.

A basic factor in these laws is the authority granted to the redevelopment agency to acquire property in the redevelopment area at its present value and to make the land available for redevelopment at its use value, the loss to be absorbed in most cases by a combined federal-local subsidy. Another basic feature is that no tax concessions are granted to private purchasers or lessees of the property.

All of these laws authorize the redevelopment agencies to exercise the power of eminent domain in the acquisition of redevelopment areas. Most of them expressly grant power to the redevelopment agency to exercise continuing controls over the property after it is sold or leased to private redevelopers, in order to assure compliance with the provisions of the law and the redevelopment plan as to future uses of the property. However, because the essentially public powers involved in urban redevelopment are retained in public hands, these laws do not provide for detailed supervision, particularly over the finances, of private redevelopers.

TABLE XVII-A

PRIVATE URBAN REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Definition of headings and explanation of symbols used in the table:

YEAR: The date of the original law appears first; where law has been amended the date of the amendment follows.

AREA: **A** the law is applicable to any municipality or county; **L** the law is limited to the largest city or cities in the state.

FINANCES: The agencies designated to supervise the financial operations of a redevelopment corporation. **RC** indicates specially-created city redevelopment commission; **Controller** municipal controller, chief financial officer or other agency or official designated by the local legislative body; **State** a state agency designated by the law; **PC** city planning commission; **LL** local legislative body, city council, board of selectmen, etc.

SITE AND PLAN: The agencies designated to approve the site and plans of a redevelopment project and any changes thereto.

EMINENT DOMAIN: **Corp** the redevelopment corporation has the power of eminent domain; **City** the city uses this power at the request of the corporation. The percentages refer to the portion of the redevelopment area that must be acquired by the corporation, through purchase or option, before condemnation proceedings can be instituted.

TAX CONCESSION: Figures are number of years in which a redevelopment project may be exempt from any increase in tax assessments over those prevailing at the time of acquisition of the property.

LIMITED PROFITS: The percentages refer to the maximum amount of dividends that a redevelopment corporation may pay each year. **Percentage of Cost** means that during any given year the corporation cannot pay dividends in excess of that percentage of the redevelopment cost of the project.

FEDERAL AID: **Yes** the law authorizes the redevelopment corporation or the city to receive federal loans or grants; **No ref** the law makes no reference to this question.

SITE OCCUPANTS: **No ref** the law makes no reference to the relocation of families displaced from the redevelopment area; **Consider** whatever arrangement, if any, the redevelopment plan proposes for relocation of displaced families, must be approved by the approving agency; **Mand** it is mandatory that the redevelopment plan contain a satisfactory method for relocation.

An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table XVII-B.

State	Year	Area	Enforcement and Approving Agencies		Eminent Domain	Tax Concession	Limited Profits	Federal Aid	Site Occupants
			Finances	Site and Plan					
Illinois	1941	A	RC	RC and PC	Corp-61%	None	None	No ref.	Consider
Indiana	1943	A	State*	PC or state*	Corp-66⅔%	None	None	No ref.	No ref.
Kansas	1943	L*	State*	PC	Corp	None	6%	Yes	No ref.
Kentucky	1942 1944	L*	Controller	PC	City	None	None	Yes	Consider
Massachusetts	1945	A	State*	State*, PC, and mayor or LL	Corp	40 yrs	6%	Yes	Mand
Michigan	1941 1945	L*	Controller	PC	City	10 yrs	5% cost	No ref.	Mand
Minnesota	1945	L*	RC	RC and PC	Corp-61%	None	None	No ref.	Consider
Missouri	1943	L*	Bd. of Estimate	Municipal Bd. of Pub. Service	Corp	None	6%	Yes	Mand
New Jersey	1944	A	State*	State*, PC, and LL	City	25 yrs*	6% cost	Yes	Consider
New York	1941	A	Bd. of Estimate	PC	City-51%	10 yrs	5% cost	No ref.	Mand
New York	1942 1943	A	Controller or Supt. of Ins.*	PC and LL	City	25 yrs*	6% cost	No ref.	Consider
Wisconsin	1943 1945	A	PC and LL	PC and LL	City	30 yrs	6% cost	Yes	Mand

TABLE XVII-B

PUBLIC AGENCIES FOR URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

Definition of headings and explanation of additional symbols:

YEAR AND AREA: See beginning of Table XVII-A.

PLANNING AGENCY: The agency that prepares broad plans for the redevelopment area or that designates the areas to be redeveloped. Parentheses indicate that consultation with such agencies is permitted, but not required, by the law. **RA** indicates a specially-created redevelopment agency, also referred to as a rehabilitation authority, land clearance commission, department of redevelopment, etc. See Table XVII-A for explanation of symbols.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY: The local public body with power of eminent domain for land assembly and clearance; **LHA** local housing authority; **SHA** state housing authority. For explanation of other symbols see Table XVII-A.

APPROVING AGENCY: The public body that must approve the redevelopment plans made by the planning and administrative agencies.

CAPITAL FINANCING: Source of funds for land assembly and clearance. **Approp** municipal appropriation; **Asses** special municipal assessment.

SALE OR LEASE OF LAND: The terms under which the administrative agency may dispose of land for redevelopment.

SITE OCCUPANTS: **No obl** the administrative agency has no obligation in the relocation of families displaced from the redevelopment area. (See code beginning Table XVII-A.)

State	Year	Area	Planning Agency	Administrative Agency	Approving Agency	Capital Financing	Sale or Lease of Land	Federal Aid	Site Occupants
Alabama.......	1945	L*	RA (PC)	RA	No ref.	RA bonds	Sale only	Yes	No obl.
Arkansas.......	1945	A	LL	LHA	LL	LHA bonds	Either	Yes	Mand.
California......	1945	A	PC	RA	LL	RA bonds	Either	Yes	Mand.
Colorado.......	1945	A	PC	RA	LL	RA bonds	Either	Yes	No ref.
Connecticut....	1945	A	(PC)	RA, LHA, or SHA	LL	City bonds	Either	Yes	Mand.
Florida.........	1945	L*	LL	LHA	LL	LHA bonds	Either	Yes	Mand.
Illinois*........	1945	A	LHA or RA	LHA or RA	State*	State grant	Either	No ref.	No ref.
Illinois*........	1945	A	LHA	LHA	State*	LHA bonds	Either	Yes	No ref.
Illinois*........	1945	A	LL	City	No ref.	City bonds	Either	No ref.	No ref.
Indiana........	1945	L*	RA & PC	RA	PC	tax*	Either	No ref.	Consider
Maryland......	1945	L*	PC	RA	mayor, PC,LL	approp	Either	Yes	No ref.
Michigan.......	1945	A	LL	LL	LL	City bonds, approp, assess	Either	Yes	Mand.
New York.......	1945	A	No ref.	LL	No ref.	No ref.	No ref.	No ref.	No ref.
Pennsylvania...	1945	A	PC or RA	RA	LL	RA bonds	Either	Yes	Mand.
Tennessee......	1945	A	LL	LHA	LL	LHA bonds	Either	Yes	Mand.
Wisconsin......	1945	A	PC	PC	LL	No ref.	Either	Yes	Mand.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE XVII-A

INDIANA: State Department of Financial Institutions must approve financial operations of redevelopment corporation. If there is no local planning commission to approve the redevelopment plan, the corporation must secure the approval of the State Administrative Building Council.

KANSAS: Applies to any city with a population of 110,000 or more (Kansas City and Wichita). State Corporation Commission must approve financial operations of redevelopment corporation.

KENTUCKY: Applies to any city of the first class (Louisville).

MASSACHUSETTS: State Board of Housing must approve financial operations and also redevelopment plan of redevelopment corporation.

MICHIGAN: Applies to any city with a population of 150,000 or more (Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids).

MINNESOTA: Applies to any city of the first class (Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul).

MISSOURI: Applies to any city with a population of 700,000 or more (St. Louis).

NEW JERSEY: State Department of Economic Development must approve financial operations and also redevelopment plan of redevelopment company. Tax exemption may be voluntarily terminated by the company upon remittance to the municipality of all accrued taxes plus interest. Thereafter, the company is no longer subject to public controls applicable to tax-exempt projects.

NEW YORK: Two laws in effect. Under the law adopted in 1942 and amended in 1943, if any of the voting stock of a redevelopment company is held by an insurance company, the superintendent of insurance must approve the financial operations of the redevelopment company. Otherwise, the municipal controller acts as the supervising agency in this respect. Under that same law, tax exemption may be voluntarily terminated by the company upon remittance to the municipality of all accrued taxes plus interest. Thereafter, the company is no longer subject to public controls applicable to tax-exempt projects.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE XVII-B

ALABAMA: Two identical laws applying respectively to cities and counties with a population of more than 300,000 (Birmingham and Jefferson County). Construction of any additional public housing is expressly prohibited.

FLORIDA: Local legislature or agency designated by it adopts outline for redevelopment of the area. Applies to cities with population of 60,000 or more (Miami, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg).

ILLINOIS: A series of laws which sets up three distinct patterns of redevelopment procedure. The state housing board must approve all redevelopment plans involving either the local housing authority or the state grant. The third law in the table is an amendment to the general municipal law.

INDIANA: The law makes no reference to the issuance of obligations, but does provide for the annual levying of special taxes upon real and personal property. Applies to cities with population over 300,000 (Indianapolis).

MARYLAND: Applies only to Baltimore City.

NEW YORK: An amendment to the general municipal law.

Sources of Information: Housing

Sources of Statistics: Housing

National Association of Housing Officials. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Annual summary of activities of national, state, and local housing agencies, directory of all housing agencies in the United States.

National Housing Agency. Monthly Statistical Summaries. 1600 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Financial Survey of Urban Housing. 1937. 1245pp. Government Printing Office. Statistics for 61 cities on age, value, and cost of existing properties; value and rent trends; income, cost of housing and rent delinquency; relation of rent to value; acquisition of one-family dwellings; mortgages; and financing.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Building Operations. Currently in *Monthly Labor Review*. Washington, D. C. Data on construction in urban areas. See also *The Construction Industry in the United States*. Bulletin No. 786. 1944. 149pp.
— *Construction*. (Monthly.) Washington 25, D. C. Contains current statistics on employment, volume, and materials prices.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Housing, 1940. 4 volumes in many parts. Contents: Volume 1, Data for Small Areas (2 parts). Volume 2, General Characteristics (5 parts). Volume 3, Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value (3 parts). Volume 4, Mortgages or Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes (3 parts). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943-44.

Selected Standard References: Housing

AMERICAN HOUSING; PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS. The factual findings by Miles L. Colean; the program by the Housing Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund. Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1944. 466pp. $3.

CITIZENS' GUIDE TO PUBLIC HOUSING. By Catherine Bauer. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1940. 90pp. 60 cents.

DIRECTORY OF HOUSING AGENCIES AND SUMMARY OF HOUSING YEAR. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. (Annual). $1.50.

FPHA REQUIREMENTS FOR URBAN LOW-RENT HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE. Federal Public Housing Authority. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 182pp.

HOUSING COSTS. National Housing Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1945. 48pp. 10 cents.

HOUSING FOR HEALTH. By the Committee on Hygiene of Housing of the American Public

Health Association. The Committee, 310 Cedar Street, New Haven. 1941. 221pp. $1.

HOUSING FOR THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE WAR. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 65pp. 50 cents.

HOUSING IN NEIGHBORHOOD REHABILITATION. By Edmond H. Hoben. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 19pp. 50 cents.

HOUSING NEEDS. National Housing Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1945. 23pp. 10 cents.

INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING FACTS AND PRINCIPLES. By Edith E. Wood. United States Housing Authority. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1040. 161pp. 30 cents.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OF LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged. $1.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT, AS AMENDED Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington, D.C. 1943. 24pp.

New Books and Pamphlets: Housing

AN APPRAISAL METHOD FOR MEASURING THE QUALITY OF HOUSING: A YARDSTICK FOR HEALTH OFFICERS, HOUSING OFFICERS, HOUSING OFFICIALS, AND PLANNERS. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1945. 71pp.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: OCTOBER, 1944. Housing Special Reports, Series H-45, N2. 2. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. July 21, 1945. 10pp.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF STATE SUBDIVISION CONTROL LAWS RELATING TO HOUSING AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. National Housing Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 2pp.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF STATE URBAN REDEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION. National Housing Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 74pp.

COST MEASUREMENT IN URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. By Miles L. Colean and Arthur P. Davis. National Committee on Housing, Inc., 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1945. 43pp. $15.

DEMOLITION, VACATION, OR REPAIR OF SUBSTANDARD BUILDINGS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 86pp. $4.

DENVER HOUSING CODE. Building Department, 385 City and County Building, Denver. Ordinance 27. 1944. 7pp. 10 cents.

FPHA REQUIREMENTS FOR URBAN LOW-RENT HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE. Federal Public Housing Authority. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 39pp. 10 cents.

GENERAL HOUSING ACT OF 1945. Hearings Before Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on S.1592. Parts 1-9. November 27 through December 11, 1945. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 182pp.

HOUSING AFTER WORLD WAR I: WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF? By National Housing Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 59pp.

HOUSING: A COMMUNITY JOB. National Housing Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 11pp. 5 cents.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN RURAL PENNSYLVANIA. By Anna T. Wink. Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 472. 1945. 31pp.

HOUSING DIRECTORY. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 103pp. $1.50.

HOUSING FACTS. National Housing Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1946. 33pp.

HOUSING GOALS; FINDING THE FACTS AND MEASURING THE NEED IN AMERICAN CITIES. National Housing Agency. Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 31pp.

HOUSING; INDEX OF REPORTS. Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 127pp. 35 cents.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS OF GREATER KANSAS CITY. By W. D. Bryant. Research and Information Department, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. 1945. 66pp.

HOUSING FOR MIDDLE INCOME FAMILIES. By John O'Grady. National Conference of Catholic Charities, Washington, D.C. 1945. 20pp.

HOUSING RENT CHART. New York City Housing Authority, 122 East 42 Street, New York 17. 1945. 11pp.

HOUSING AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT; HEARINGS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POSTWAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING, PARTS 6-15, JANUARY 9 THROUGH FEBRUARY 7, 1945. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 79th Congress. Various prices.

IMPROVED FAMILY LIVING THROUGH IMPROVED HOUSING. Woman's Foundation, 10 East 40 Street, New York 16. 1945. 28pp.

LAND ASSEMBLY FOR URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. National Housing Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 39pp. 10 cents.

LEGAL AND STATUTORY MATERIALS FOR CITY USE IN MEETING THE VETERANS HOUSING EMERGENCY. By Charles S. Ryne and Philip H. Hill.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1946. $2.

THE LIVABILITY PROBLEMS OF 1,000 FAMILIES. Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 67pp.

THE LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY AND THE ARCHITECT. By Oliver C. Winston. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 16pp. 60 cents.

LOW-COST HOUSING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; HEARINGS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 26 THROUGH MARCH 7, 1945. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 244pp. 30 cents.

A MILLION HOMES A YEAR. By Dorothy Rosenman. Harcourt Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 333pp. $3.50.

MINIMUM PHYSICAL STANDARDS AND CRITERIA FOR THE PLANNING AND DESIGN OF FPHA-AIDED URBAN LOW-RENT HOUSING. Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 14pp.

(1) THE NEGRO PROBLEM: HOUSING A BASIC FACTOR. By Barry Bishop. 16pp. (2) PROUD OF DALLAS? SEE ITS SLUMS! 16pp. Housing Authority of Dallas, 2525 Lucas Drive, Dallas, Texas.

ORDINANCE, RULES, AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO HOUSING. Health Department, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1945. Unpaged.

POSTWAR HOUSING; REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POSTWAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 23pp.

A POSTWAR LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM. A report of the National Committee on Social Legislation, National Lawyers Guild, 36 West 44 Street, New York 18. 1944. 18pp.

PROBLEMS OF HOUSING SHORTAGE: CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING PRICE CONTROLS; HEARINGS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, PARTS 74 AND 75, OCTOBER, 1945. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON FINANCING THE POSTWAR BUILDING BOOM ON A SOUND BASIS. By National Committee on Housing, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1944. 77pp. $1.

PUBLIC WAR HOUSING: THE JOB OF RE-USE AND DISPOSAL. National Housing Agency, 1600 Eye Street, Washington 6, D.C. 1946. 13pp.

READING LIST ON HOUSING. National Housing Agency, 1600 Eye Street, Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 18pp.

A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES ON HOUSING FOR NEGROES. By Elizabeth L. Carey and Corienne K. Robinson. Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 17pp.

THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF PUBLIC HOUSING. Newark Housing Authority, Newark, New Jersey. 1944. 95pp.

THE TOOLS OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY AND HOW THEY WORK. National Housing Agency, 1600 Eye Street, Washington 6, D.C. 1944. 157pp.

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES; A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. By Edward B. Wilkens. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. Unpaged. $2.

THE VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM; A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT. By Wilson W. Wyatt. National Housing Agency, 1600 Eye Street, Washington 6, D.C. 1946. 21pp.

WAR HOUSING IN THE UNITED STATES; PREPARED FOR USE AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 36pp. 10 cents.

YOUR STATE PLAN FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND BETTER HOUSING. Illinois State Housing Board, 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3. 1945. 13pp.

Selected Periodicals: Housing

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK REVIEW. Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $1.

HOUSING. (Bi-weekly.) Housing Institute, Empire State Building, New York. $15.

HOUSING PROGRESS. (Quarterly.) 95 Madison Avenue, New York 16. $4.

INSURED MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO. (Quarterly.) Federal Housing Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 75 cents.

THE JOURNAL OF HOUSING. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 35 cents a copy or through membership affiliation.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS BULLETIN. (Irregular.) The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Prices vary.

PUBLIC HOUSING. National Public Housing Conference, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10. $2.

TOMORROW'S TOWN. National Committee on the Housing Emergency, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

Public Works

Developments in 1945

By William D. McIlvaine, Jr.*

Assistant Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

Adequate planning for postwar projects was the goal in 1945 in the public works field. The *Engineering News Record* estimated that the backlog of proposed construction had risen from $5,101,089,000 on January 1, 1944, to $16,615,028,000 on January 1, 1945. Another sharp rise was recorded in 1945 bringing the total to $28,001,922,000. Some of this proposed construction is definitely private work, approximately $1,330,000,000 being for industrial buildings, and $1,900,000,000 for commercial buildings. Of the remainder, $870,000,000 is for waterworks, $1,550,000,000 for sewerage, $1,140,000,000 for bridges, $6,890,000,000 for earth work and drainage, $3,730,000,000 for roads and streets, $5,800,000,000 for public buildings, and $4,780,000,000 unclassified (public utilities, railroad expansion, airports, etc.).

Progress on actual design is much more difficult to measure. One concrete measurement of progress is the fact that contracts totalling $556,180,000 were awarded during 1945. Another measure is the summary of the program of the Bureau of Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency in making loans or advances to nonfederal government units for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications. This program of advancing funds to nonfederal units was authorized under Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act in September, 1944.

On April 26, 1945, Congress appropriated $17,500,000 for this purpose which became available July 1, 1945. The large number of applications received is an excellent indication of the extent to which this appropriation stimulated actual physical planning of public works. These funds were soon exhausted and Congress appropriated an additional $12,500,000 in December, 1945. A survey by the Bureau of Community Facilities indicates that design work is definitely under way on well over one-half billion dollars worth of vital nonfederal public works. This program does not represent the entire picture, since many communities have financed their programs from current budgets.

The planning of public works resulting from the FWA funds is predominantly municipal and county work, of which sewer, water, and sanitation facilities account for over one-third of the applications and schools and other educational facilities, almost one-fourth.

Public Works and Reconversion. Immediately following the cessation of hostilities, there was a flurry of news releases describing how quickly various public works construction projects were going to be started. The general enthusiasm, however, was tempered by labor and material shortages. Instead of a rapid swing to high unemployment, the labor market continued to be tight. While the termination of large war contracts and demobilization did produce unemployment estimated to be nearly 4,000,000 toward the close of 1945, the suddenly expanded demand for commercial, industrial, and housing construction created a very real scarcity of skilled construction labor. *Engineering News Record* estimated that 12.2 per cent of the backlog of industrial building and 3.6 per cent of the backlog of commercial building were placed under contract by the end of the year; but that less than 1.4 per cent of the backlog of public construction was advanced to the contract stage. Although the problem of public works administrators in obtaining sufficient engineering and technical personnel will be difficult in view of the present rates being paid by industry, the construction industry itself is hard pressed to obtain competent skilled labor. The training programs instituted by labor unions will not meet all demands but will probably develop skilled labor resources at a rate at least equal to the rate of the production of materials.

---

*This article has been prepared under the direction of Norman Hebden, executive director of the American Public Works Association.

Under the present circumstances, the ability to build new public works is closely coupled to the future course of development of the construction industry. The House Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning made a study of this problem which was published as House Report No. 852, Postwar Public Works and Construction. The general conclusions were that to sustain a balanced economic program that would provide a high national income and a high level of employment, the construction industry would have to build up to an annual volume of approximately $21,000,000,000 of which approximately $15,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000 would be new construction. Some idea of the magnitude of expansion required can be obtained by recalling that the average annual volume of new construction during the period from 1915 through 1944, was only $7,076,000,000, the lowest year being 1933 with $2,599,000,000, and the highest being 1942 with $13,959,000,000. In 1944 new construction amounted to only $4,628,000,000 and in 1945 was probably less than $5,000,000,000. New public works construction averaged 35 per cent of total new construction in normal times. These figures indicate that the construction industry is bound to undergo some rather severe growing pains in achieving such expansion, even if there were not a serious competitive labor and materials market to contend with.

Priorities. The termination of war contracts placed industry in a position of wanting to reconvert to peacetime production as quickly as possible. As a result of strong pressure from industry, and to a lesser extent from government units, the federal government revoked the Limitation Order (L-41), on October 15, 1945. A new priority, known as "HH" was again placed in effect on January 15, 1946. Designed to aid house construction, it will affect public works construction on only a few specific items such as heating supplies and mill work that might be required for school or public building construction.

Outlook for Public Works Construction in 1946. A survey of the problem in the public works field indicates that (1) materials, supplies, and sources are short; (2) skilled labor and technical personnel are scarce; (3) the termination of priority procedures has added to the inflationary trend and has placed contractors in a position where they cannot be assured of materials; and (4) the demand for industrial, commercial, and residential building could use the entire resources of the construction industry.

These four factors have combined to send the costs of public works construction to new high levels, as indicated in a survey conducted by the International City Managers' Association at the end of 1945. This survey indicated that of 68 cities receiving bids on public works projects, 19 made no contract award because the bids were considered too high to warrant construction. These 68 cities reported bids ranging from 10 per cent below to 135 per cent above the engineer's estimate. Bids on equipment seemed to be fairly normal in price, but deliveries were apt to be a matter of 12 to 18 months. The bid prices on building construction, with the attendant uncertainties of and competition for materials, appeared to be the most erratic.

The wages of skilled building tradesmen increased less than 2 per cent and common labor wages increased less than 5 per cent in 1945. With OPA ceilings still in effect on all construction materials, the *Engineering News Record* index of materials costs, indicates an increase of less than 3 per cent. Yet in the face of these small increases, construction costs as a whole appear to have risen 20 to 50 per cent.

Present conditions certainly dictate that cities should withhold all public works construction for which there is less than a vital need. Important delayed maintenance, and public works related to housing, are probably the two most urgent items in the public works field. The greatest deterrent to an orderly programing of public works construction, in line with the considerations suggested above, is the feeling of competition between cities or other government units. Much of the airport development and some of the superhighway developments are being pushed because of the competitive nature of the projects. The cooperative development of airport facilities, as contrasted with competitive development, is now encouraged in many states. An outstanding example of the benefits of cooperative action is the development of airport facilities for the Twin Cities by the Minneapolis—St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission, which has been given full authority for all airports within 25 miles of either city.

It would appear that cities are faced with four choices: (1) proceeding with public works programs and paying premium prices, (2) withholding all except the most vitally needed and taking the chance that their competitive position will not be seriously affected, (3) agreeing among themselves to withhold competitive programs, and (4) making a strong demand (possibly backed by industry) to have priority controls reinstated, so that vital public works may proceed with assurances of materials. This last alternative, if adopted, would allow contractors to bid with more certainty and would undoubtedly result in lower construction costs.

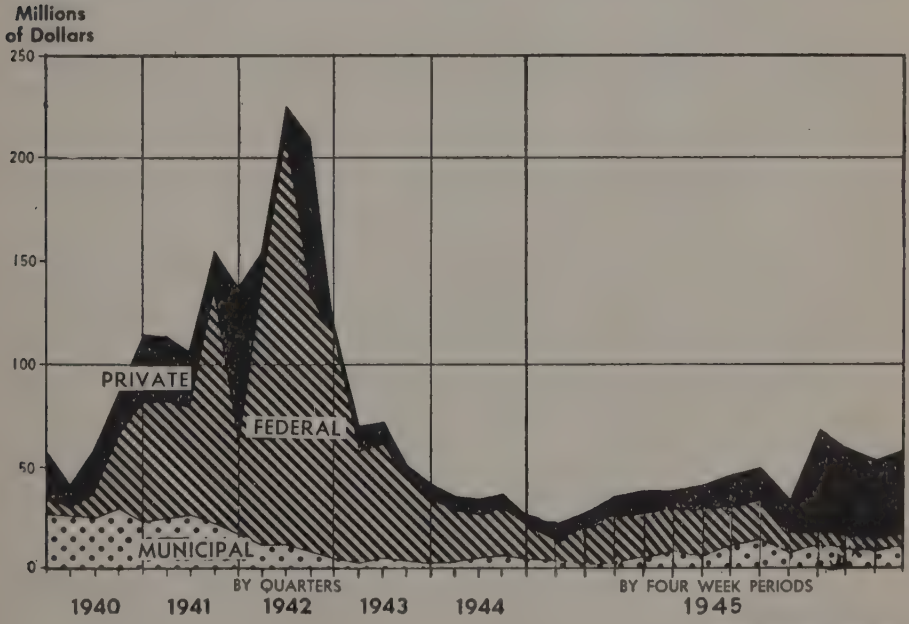
Federal Legislation. Probably the most important federal developments have been the appropriations implementing the planning of public works, referred to above. About the only other concrete accomplishment was the action of

Congress in passing a resolution on October 2, 1945, declaring that the Federal Highway Act of 1944 would be operative for the fiscal year 1946–47.

Federal aid for airport construction was debated at length, but the two houses of Congress could not agree on the correct procedure for the distribution of funds, and at the year's end the measure was still in the hands of a conference committee. The Senate bill would channel funds through state agencies; the House bill would allow funds to be distributed directly to cities.

A number of bills designed to reduce stream pollution were considered by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Among them was the Barkley-Spence bill which would authorize $100,000,000 per year for loans and grants to local authorities. Federal grants for hospital construction were proposed in the Hill-Burton bill which would authorize $75,000,000 per year to state and local governments for this purpose.

Surplus properties did not get into the hands of local government units as fast as was expected. Difficulties included red tape in declaring properties to be surplus, the problem of specifying the condition of equipment and providing opportunity for inspection, lack of clearly defined policies in the legislation (Surplus Property Act of 1944), and a complicated administrative setup for



Source: Engineering News-Record

AVERAGE VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS, BY QUARTERS, 1940 TO 1944, AND BY FOUR-WEEK PERIODS, 1945

This chart shows trends in contracts for civil engineering construction in continental United States only and does not include construction by military combat engineers, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding. The minimum size projects included are: waterworks and waterways projects, $15,000; other public works, $25,000; industrial buildings, $40,000; other buildings, $150,000.

handling disposal. However, local government units are in a position to profit by their priority to obtain needed construction equipment, surplus airports, and miscellaneous supplies. At the year's end, the principal disposal agency was the War Assets Corporation, a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Congress has adopted some measures that promote public works or public works planning, but none of them sets up any means or even principles for the correlation of a public works program to the needs of economy. A bill known as the "Full Employment Bill" provoked a great deal of discussion on the relation of public works to the nation's economy. A substitute measure was passed by Congress early in 1946 setting up advisory councils to study and recommend measures to encourage high levels of employment. This measure does not fix responsibility for or fix principles to be followed in attaining high levels of employment. One measure was introduced late in the session that contemplated the correlation of public works construction with at least one aspect of our economy. This bill, known as the Construction Industry Stabilization Bill, was designed to regulate the flow of public works in such a way as to minimize the fluctuations in this industry, but failed to set up any machinery or principles for the use of monetary and general fiscal controls such as was contemplated in the original full employment bill (S. 1449).

State Legislation. Twenty states passed legislation allowing local government units to proceed with airport construction and operation. Quite generally included in the legislation were (1) the right of eminent domain; (2) taxing and bonding powers; (3) specific authority to construct, operate, and maintain airports; and (4) zoning powers or some control over obstacles near the airport. A few states appropriated money to aid localities in airport development. A number of states provided for cooperative action between cities or between cities and counties. Minnesota and Wisconsin enacted legislation that permits a city in one state to own, operate, and maintain an airport located across the state line.

Eighteen states passed legislation broadening the ability of cities to engage in urban redevelopment. The general trend appears to include the authority to purchase land, demolish existing structures, and then make the land available for redevelopment. New York provided tax exemption for the next 10 years for improvements to any dwellings which are sub-standard or unsanitary. While present housing and materials shortages dictate that public works not include urban redevelopment on its immediate construction agenda, it is a problem that will involve considerable public works reconstruction in the future and the planning of this work should rank high on the priority list.

Four states, Washington, Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas, provided for more rigid control of their water resources. Pennsylvania provided a fund of $4,250,000 for use by local government units for the planning of sewage treatment facilities, available on a 50-50 matching basis. Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin provided for the creation of cooperative water districts.

Eight states set in operation a system of state aid for the planning of local public works, usually on a 50-50 matching basis. Washington allocated a part of the revenue from the motor vehicle tax to make more effective the work of its bureau of governmental research on the problems of public works, public health, and municipal administration. Three states, Tennessee, Alabama, and

Wisconsin, provided state aid to communities in setting up over-all planning programs.

Several states provided for the establishment of postwar reserve funds and for the levying of taxes to provide such funds. In Wisconsin some municipalities may now issue revenue bonds to construct combined sewer and water systems. Indiana authorized the levying of service charges against property owners, and provided that delinquent payments would constitute a lien against the property. The state of Michigan authorized two or more political subdivisions to issue *joint* revenue bonds. Illinois provided for the issuance of water department revenue bonds for municipalities of less than 500,000. Direct state aid for local public works other than roads was voted in a few cases.

Missouri adopted a new constitution which gives an unusual degree of home rule to local communities. Public works departments, as well as other city departments, may operate as the local citizens desire; even the usual maximum permissible tax rate and indebtedness limitations are adjustable. Consolidations, new services, utility purchases, and freedom to draft their own charters are some of the possibilities provided. Georgia also adopted a new constitution giving additional powers of home rule. State actions this year quite uniformly granted more and wider powers to local governments.

Local Public Works Problems. Personnel problems continued to plague public works departments at all levels of operation, from common labor to technical help. The trend has been to follow scales set by industry as much as is possible under the less flexible budgets of municipalities. A systematic application of good personnel management techniques including job classification, in-service training for up-grading, departmental manuals, staff meetings to insure uniform application of policies, and training personnel to meet the public, has paid big dividends in making workers more satisfied with their work and certainly more efficient in their performance.

Airport operations were rapidly being returned to municipalities, and with the return came an abundance of new problems. New and higher landing fee schedules were quite general. New contracts were negotiated for gasoline and service franchises, rentals on hangars, parking space, and pilot training enterprises. The general attitude is that the operating costs should be met by the operating revenues.

With the lifting of war secrecy, many war-born developments are being considered for peacetime applications. Airport lighting techniques, the possibility of burning fog off of airport runways, radio beam landings, automatic pilot landings, and a new system of traffic control, are among the developments being studied for application to municipal airports; to date none of them are beyond the experimental stage.

The imminence of a residential building boom has revived intensive study of efficient subdivision design. Public works men, planners, and housing authorities are all interested in seeing new subdivisions with (1) minimum areas devoted to streets and sidewalks, (2) street layouts to minimize traffic hazards, (3) efficient drainage and utility distribution design, (4) advance consideration given to refuse collection, street maintenance, cleaning, and snow removal, (5) off-street parking space for all commercial establishments, etc. Time taken for this type of planning will pay for itself in terms of less expensive and more easily maintained public works and services, and certainly in preventing future blight of these newly developed areas.

Municipalities have shown a great deal of interest in refuse disposal. Sanitary land fill and incineration were both adopted by a number of cities during the year. The method adopted appears to depend on factors such as the value and location of suitable land for the use of the sanitary fill method. While hog feeding continues to account for a sizable portion of the garbage, many communities are considering alternate methods involving fewer nuisance and health hazards. Home grinding of garbage is expected to increase rapidly with availability of equipment, but is not expected to reduce noticeably the need of garbage and refuse collection by something like present methods. Port Huron, Michigan, has adopted plans for picking up full garbage cans, leaving a clean can in its place, grinding the garbage and introducing it into the digestors of its new sewage treatment plant. The system is similar to that in use at Lansing, Michigan since early 1939.

Detroit, Michigan, put a salvage plant into operation in 1945, but no operating data are available to date. The problem of salvage is extremely unsettled, even in England where the need is much greater. In this country, tin can, paper, and grease salvage are still consistent with our national needs but campaigns for the salvage of paper and tin have fallen far below wartime levels. Garbage rendering probably has paid good returns in the cities where it was used in 1945, but there is no apparent trend to adopt this method in other cities. No new developments appear to have been made toward cooking garbage for hog feeding.

Also noteworthy is the increasing use of "origin-destination" surveys for traffic and transportation design. Air entraining cement has graduated from the strictly experimental stage. Off-street parking is being required on many new developments and multiple story and subway parking facilities are under consideration in a number of cities. Traffic accidents appear to be on the increase and improved traffic design will be expected to play its part in preventing unnecessary waste. New chemicals such as DDT and its derivatives and rodent poisons such as ANTU and 1080 will probably aid in making the operation of sewage treatment plants and refuse disposal systems more sanitary.

Professional Organization. During 1945 the American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued to serve as a clearinghouse for the public works field. Completely revised standard specifications for Portland cement concrete pavements and for public lighting practice were among the outstanding publications. Other subjects covered by special bulletins included city planning, financing of public works, refuse collection and disposal, advance engineering design, public works organization for efficient operation, street cleaning practices, street maintenance, street layout and design, traffic safety, airport design, and transportation systems (rail, water, highway, and air). The Association committee on bituminous pavements completely revised these specifications, and they will be printed in time to be used for the 1946 construction season. The monthly *Public Works Engineers' News Letter* continued to point up current technical, legislative, and administrative developments in the field.

Members of the Association were called upon to testify before the subcommittee on public works and construction of the House Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, and were helpful in formulating policies embodied in the report of that committee. APWA testimony was also presented before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in its hearings on the Full-Employment Bill. The inquiry service of the Association indicates that municipal officials are particularly interested in airport operations, subdivision design, refuse disposal, and traffic safety. The annual public works congress was held in Chicago and served to focus attention on the relation of public works to the problems of reconversion.

Refuse Collection Charges

When revenue from property taxes failed to keep pace with expanding services and costs of government a search for new revenues began. Many communities have found it expedient to shift some services which were formerly financed from the property tax to a utility or self-supporting basis. One of these services is refuse collection. Table XVIII presents for cities over 10,000 the essential data regarding their refuse collection charges—kinds of refuse collected, method and frequency of billing, average monthly bills, and amount of revenue. The only cities included are those that charge for collection of one or more classes of refuse. Excluded are those cities that charge only for service outside the city limits.

A total of 130 cities over 10,000 population reported charges for collection of one or more classes of refuse from residential or commercial property. Twelve cities reported the adoption of refuse collection charges in 1945: Ashland, Kentucky; Vancouver, Washington; Ashtabula, Ohio; Monterey, California; Ottawa, Kansas; El Dorado, Kansas; Sherman, Texas; Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Newton, Iowa; Charleroi, Pennsylvania; Pekin, Illinois; and Ontario, California. Two cities abandoned refuse collection charges in 1945—Youngstown, Ohio, and Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Refuse collection charges in more than one-third of the cities have been adopted since 1941. Only 36 cities had adopted charges for this service prior to 1930.

The average monthly bill for residences is approximately 60 cents for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 and 50 cents for cities between 25,000 and 50,000. Slightly more than one-half of the cities reporting on their billing methods collect for this service on a monthly basis. Approximately 19 per cent of the cities bill quarterly, 15 per cent annually, and many use a card or ticket system covering two or three months.

TABLE XVIII

REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

This table includes all municipalities over 10,000 whose officials reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1945 that charges are made for refuse collection; this information has been supplemented with cities adopting such charges in 1945 as reported by city officials early in 1946. **Kinds of Refuse Collected** is explained in the code below. Under **Billing Method, Period,** the letter is explained in the code below, while the figure indicates the number of months covered by the billing period. After **Average Monthly Bill for Residences, Y** indicates uniform charge and N no uniform charge for single-family residences. The column **Revenue, 1944** shows the total revenue from refuse collection charges for 1944 or last fiscal year; a dagger (†) after figure indicates charge system adopted in 1945 and figure is estimated 1946 revenue. Leaders (. . .) indicate that the information is not known or was not supplied. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes.

KINDS OF REFUSE COLLECTED
A—city-wide Ash collection
G—city-wide Garbage collection
R—city-wide Rubbish collection
c—(after G, A, or R) means commercial only
r—(after G, A, or R) means residential collection only

BILLING METHOD
A—separate bill in Advance
E—separate bill at End of service period
S—Separate ticket system
T—item on Tax bill
W—item on Water bill

City	Kind of Refuse Collected	Billing Method, Period	Average Mo. Bill for Residences, Uniform Charge	Revenue 1944 (in thousands)
Over 100,000				
Atlanta, Ga.	G	T12	*	$562.0
Cambridge, Mass.	AcRc	S	....	....
Canton, Ohio	G	E1	$0.50Y	114.5
Columbus, Ohio	GAR	AE1	*	324.0
Des Moines, Iowa	GR	....	....	86.0
Detroit, Mich.	Rc	ES1	....	49.2
Fort Worth, Tex.	GR	W1	.60Y	384.0
Louisville, Ky.	Gc	E1	....	5.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	GcAcRc	AS	....	....
Oakland, Calif.	G	..1	....	24.3
Oklahoma City, Okla.	GRc	A3	.67Y	254.7
Sacramento, Calif.	G	A2	.50Y	245.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	GcAcRc	AE1	..N	79.2
Spokane, Wash.	GAR	AS2	1.20Y	....
Tacoma, Wash.	GAR	ES2	.45Y	270.0
Wichita, Kan.	AR	A3	.67Y	....
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Tex.	GcRc	A1	....	22.7
Berkeley, Calif.	GR	A2	.55N	186.9
Brockton, Mass.	AcRc	T	....	2.5
Charleston, W.Va.	GrRc	A12	.50Y	70.0
El Paso, Texas	GAR	W12	.25Y	65.5
Fresno, Calif.	GAR	W1	.63Y	160.7
Glendale, Calif.	Rc	A3	....	17.7
Greensboro, N. C.	GcAcRc	E12	....	6.8
Lansing, Mich.	....	S12	....	39.7
50,000 to 100,000—Continued				
McKeesport, Pa.	Gc	E1	....	4.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	AcRc	E1	....	31.9
Stockton, Calif.	G	E1	.50N	25.0*
25,000 to 50,000				
Alhambra, Calif.	....	W2	.25Y	36.6
Aliquippa, Pa.	GcAcRc	E1	....	2.8
Arlington, Mass.	Rc	....	....	.1
Ashland, Kentucky	GrGc	AS6	.60Y	30.5†
Brookline, Mass.	GcAcRc	S	....	21.1
Burbank, Calif.	GcRc	S	....	....
Clarksburg, W.Va.	GAR	AS	.75Y	41.7
Council Bluffs, Iowa	GR	A12	.42Y	18.8
Fort Smith, Ark.	Gc	A3	....	7.6
Great Falls, Mont.	....	T12	.45Y	65.8
Jackson, Mich.	RrGr	....	....	....
Mansfield, Ohio	GArRr	A3	.60Y	52.5
Marion, Ohio	GAR	A3	.82Y	58.2
Massillon, Ohio	GAR	A3	.90Y	36.0
Muskogee, Okla.	GAR	W1	1.00Y	36.0
Port Arthur, Tex.	GrRc	W1	.15Y	23.4
Riverside, Calif.	GR	AW1	.50Y	64.5
Rochester, Minn.	GR	E6	.40Y	8.0
San Angelo, Tex.	G	E1	1.00Y	18.1
San Bernardino, Calif.	GAcRc	A3	.60Y	64.2
Sharon, Pa.	GAR	A3	.40	27.4
West Palm Beach, Fla.	GcRc	A3	....	16.7

Table XVIII—Refuse Collection Charges in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Kind of Refuse Collected	Billing Method, Period	Average Mo. Bill for Residences, Uniform Charge	Revenue 1944 (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—Continued				
Wichita Falls, Tex.	GAR	W1	.50Y	80.5
10,000 to 25,000				
Annapolis, Md.	GcAcRc	E3	....	2.0
Arkansas City, Kan.	GR	AS3	.42Y	11.7
Ashtabula, Ohio	GAR	A12	.75Y	27.0†
Austin, Minn.	GAR	S1	.50Y	12.5
Beatrice, Neb.	GAR	....	2.00N	....
Billings, Mont.	GR	T12	.46Y	41.2
Bluefield, W.Va.	....	....	.50	.5
Bradford, Pa.	R	....	....	.8
Bremerton, Wash.	GAR	A1	.75Y	111.2
Brownwood, Tex.	G	W12	.25Y	21.8
Canonsburg, Pa.	GAR	..1	.67Y	....
Chambersburg, Pa.	GAR	A1	1.00Y	....
Charleroi, Pa.	GrArRr	S	..N	25.0†
Cheyenne, Wyo.	....	S3	.43Y	32.0
Clovis, N. M.	GAR	S1	.35Y	16.0
Compton, Calif.	GAR	W2	.30Y	11.8
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Rc	S1	....	2.9
Decatur, Ga.	GArRr	T12	.50Y	30.0
Denison, Tex.	Rc	E1	....	3.1
Denton, Tex.	Gr	W1	.50Y	.8
East Point, Ga.	GAR	T12	.25Y	....
El Dorado, Kan.	GAR	W2	.50N	20.0†
El Reno, Okla.	GAR	W1	.40Y	....
Fairmont, W.Va.	....	A1	1.00Y	49.5
Florence, Ala.	GcAcRc	E1	....	2.0
Grand Forks, N. D.	Gc	W1	....	.3
Greensburg, Pa.	GAR	A1	1.00Y	35.0
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	GR	E1	....	*
Guthrie, Okla.	....	A1	.50Y	3.9
Hastings, Neb.	GcRr	E1	....	7.5
Independence, Kan.	GAR	A1	.50Y	....
Jackson, Tenn.	GAR	..3	.66Y	10.0
Jeannette, Pa.	GAR	A3	.75Y	18.5
Kenmore, N. Y.	GR	A1	....	1.2
Key West, Fla.	GR	A1	1.00Y	25.0
La Grange, Ill.	GAR	....	....	....
Laramie, Wyo.	GArR	E3	.50Y	11.4
Latrobe, Pa.	GA	S1	.60Y	7.9
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Lawton, Okla.	GcRc	....	....	8.1
Lewistown, Pa.	GAR	A3	.80Y	47.0†
Lodi, Calif.	GAR	W1	.50Y	....
Long Branch, N. J.	GcAcRc	E12	.50N	3.5
Longview, Tex.	GAR	ES1	..N	7.7
Longview, Wash.	GR	W1	.60Y	30.7
Lynbrook, N. Y.	GcAcRc	A1	..N	1.7
Marshall, Tex.	Rc	E1	....	4.1
Martins Ferry, Ohio	G	S12	.50Y	5.6
Midland, Mich.	GcAcRc	E1	....	4.5
Moberly, Mo.	GAR	E1	1.00Y	....
Monterey, Calif.	GR	....	1.00	20.0†
Morgantown, W. Va.	GA	AS3	.67Y	54.4
Newton, Iowa	GR	....	.25	12.0†
Newton, Kan.	GAR	W3	.25Y	....
Olympia, Wash.	GR	E1	.85	39.0
Ottawa, Kan.*	....	....	..	....
Palo Alto, Calif.	GAR	W1	.65Y	61.6
Pampa, Tex.	G	W1	.50N	19.9
Panama City, Fla.	R	S1	....	....
Pekin, Ill.	GAR	....	....	5.0†
Provo, Utah	GAR	S1	.50Y	....
Ontario, Calif.	GR	....	.50Y	....
Redondo Beach, Calif.	GcRc	E1	....	1.9
Redwood City, Calif.	GR	W1	.75Y	3.9
Reno, Nevada	GAR	S	.75Y	63.0
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	GAR	T12	*N	11.5
San Leandro, Calif.	GR	*	.50Y	40.4
Santa Cruz, Calif.	GR	W1	.50Y	27.3
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	GArR	W3	.50Y	18.0
Shawnee, Okla.	....	W1	.50Y	33.0
Sherman, Tex.	Rc	....	.75	6.0†
South Pasadena, Calif.	G	W1	.60Y	28.0
Streator, Ill.	GrAr	S5	..Y	2.2
Sweetwater, Tex.	GrArRr	W1	.75Y	.9
Traverse City, Mich.	GAR	E1	1.00Y	....
Uniontown, Pa.	GAR	AS12	1.00Y	60.6
University Pk., Tex.	Gr	ES1	....	1.1
Vancouver, Wash.	GAR	E1	.75	85.8†
Wilmette, Ill.	GcAR	A12	..N	21.0
Winnetka, Ill.	GcARc	*	.60N	10.9

Notes on Refuse Collection Charges, Table XVIII

Atlanta, Georgia: The rate structure is $3 per lot and an additional $2 for each 25 feet or fraction thereof of street frontage. No charge is in excess of $11 per year.

Columbus, Ohio: The average bill is $5 for a 20-gallon can, $6 for a 25-, and $7 for a 30-gallon can.

Grosse Pte. Park, Michigan: Base charge on volume of refuse. Other data insufficient because plan became effective late in 1944.

Ottawa, Kansas: Garbage is collected by private contractor under exclusive contract. Contractor charges single-family residences 60 cents per month; the city receives none of the revenue.

St. Clair Shores, Michigan: The base for rate structure is a tax rate of $1.29 per thousand valuation assessed on each lot in the village.

San Leandro, California: Fee is collected by the garbage men at the beginning of the month.

Stockton, California: This amount represents the city's share of 20 per cent of gross receipts of private collectors.

Winnetka, Illinois: Rate is based on average quantity collected and billed with electric bill.

Sewer Rentals

Sewage disposal service is another municipal activity which has been dropped from the general tax budget in many cities and is now financed in whole or in part by means of "sewer rentals" or "sewer service charges." Sewer rentals are periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, or upon the presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special general property taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes.[1]

Most of the data in Table XIX were obtained early in 1945 by questionnaires sent by the Year Book to all cities over 10,000 population, supplemented by information secured early in 1946 in response to an inquiry sent to the same cities. It is believed, therefore, that most if not all cities over 10,000 making sewer rental charges are included in Table XIX. Not included in the table are cities making such charges only for users outside the corporate city limits or for special assessments for new construction.

Only eight cities reported that sewer rentals were adopted during 1945: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Madison, Wisconsin; Upper Darby Township, Pennsylvania; Waco and Tyler, Texas; Xenia and New Philadelphia, Ohio; and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. At least 190, or 18 per cent, of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 now make sewer rental charges. The widest use of this sort of municipal revenue is made by the cities between 250,000 and 500,000; in this group 42 per cent of the cities levy sewer rentals. The only other group of cities in which at least 20 per cent of the cities make sewer charges are those over 500,000. Approximately 17 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 250,000 have sewer rentals.

Cities over 250,000 rely almost exclusively upon metered water consumption as the basis of the charge. This is a particularly popular base for residential purposes in many smaller cities too. On the other hand, the fixed per cent of the water bill, the uniform or flat rate to all users, and the number of plumbing fixtures are also employed by a considerable number of cities. The basis of charges for commercial purposes follows closely the pattern for residential purposes, including the emphasis on metered water consumption. However, a combination of bases is employed more frequently for commercial sewer rentals than for residential ones.

---

[1] *Sewer Rentals.* American Public Works Association, Chicago. 1941, 128pp. This report contains details on actual administrative practices and experiences of more than one hundred cities.

TABLE XIX

SEWER RENTALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

This table includes data on sewer rentals from cities over 10,000 population as reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1945 by city officials with the addition of cities adopting such charges during 1945 as reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1946. Not included are cities charging rental only for property outside of the corporate limits. A dagger (†) after the name of a city indicates the city has no sewage treatment plant and it is not served by the plant of another city; a double dagger (‡) indicates that the city has no sewage treatment plant but is served by the treatment plant of another governmental unit; all other cities have their own sewage treatment plants, and a section mark (§) indicates figure is estimated 1946 revenue. Leaders (. . .) indicate that the information was not reported or was not available; an asterisk (*) refers to footnote at end of the table. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 figure is given in Table III.

BASES OF CHARGES—RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL:
C—Fixed per cent of water bill
F—Number of plumbing fixtures
P—Type or kind of property
S—Number of sewer connections or number of rooms
U—Flat rate or minimum charge
W—Metered water consumption, but not fixed per cent of water bill

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Revenue 1944 (in thousands)
		Residential	Commercial	
Over 500,000				
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	W	W	$1,554.8
Cleveland, Ohio	878	W	W	1,360.5
Detroit, Mich	*1,623*	W	W	1,905.2
Philadelphia, Pa	*1,931*	C	C	3,600.0§
250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga	302	P	P	....
Columbus, Ohio	306	W	W	487.7
Dallas, Tex	295	*	W*	95.5
Minneapolis, Minn.‡	492	W	W	539.9
Portland, Ore.†	*305*	C	C	202.4
St. Paul, Minn	288	*	W	162.6
San Antonio, Tex	254	. . .	. . .	13.3*
Seattle, Wash	*368*	W	W	576.0
Toledo, Ohio	282	W	W	221.4
100,000 to 250,000				
Canton, Ohio	108	U	U	15.3
Charlotte, N. C	101	*	*	....
Dayton, Ohio	211	W	W	360.1
Des Moines, Iowa	160	C	*	91.1*
Flint, Mich	152	. . .	U	1.2
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	W	W	502.1
Fort Worth, Tex	178	W	W	221.0
South Bend, Ind.‡	101	W	W	....
Trenton, N. J	125	U	W	5.6
50,000 to 100,000				
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	C	C	67.0
Dearborn, Mich	*64*	. . .	. . .	136.5*
El Paso, Tex	97	U	P	77.7
Evansville, Ind.†	97	C	C	115.0
50,000 to 100,000—Continued				
Fresno, Calif.†	*61*	. . .	. . .	13.6
Greensboro, N. C	59	C	C	156.4*
Lancaster, Pa	61	W	W	177.3
Macon, Ga.†	58	U*	. . .	6.0
Madison, Wis.†	*67*	W	. . .	334.5§
Oak Park, Ill.‡	66	W	W	99.3
Pontiac, Mich	*67*	W	. . .	93.9
Springfield, Ohio	71	W	W	52.8
Upper Darby, Pa.†	57	F	F	175.0§
Waco, Tex	56	F	F	50.0§
Waterloo, Iowa	52	U*	U*	104.1
Winston Salem, N. C.	80	C	C	47.2
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.†	27	S	S	118.0
Anderson, Ind	42	C	C	....
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	C	C	83.3
Battle Creek, Mich	43	C	C	77.9
Clifton, N. J.‡	49	. . .	W	5.0
Concord, N. H.†	27	W	W	18.1
Cranston, R. I	47	P	*	50.8
East Cleveland, Ohio‡	39	C	C	70.9
Fargo, N. D	33	U	W	88.0
Hagerstown, Md	32	F	F	80.0
Haverford tp, Pa.‡	28	F	F	90.6
Jackson, Mich	50	W	W	....
Kokomo, Ind	34	C	CU	54.7
Laredo, Tex	39	SF	SF	6.5
Lexington, Ky	49	S	. . .	8.9
Lima, Ohio	45	CU	CU	42.1
Lower Merion tp, Pa.‡	40	F	F	163.0
Lynchburg, Va.†	*45*	W	W	....

Table XIX—Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Revenue 1944 (in thousands)
		Residential	Commercial	
25,000 to 50,000—Continued				
Mansfield, Ohio	37	W	W	56.4
Marion, Ind	27	C	C	73.7
Massillon, Ohio	27	P	P	70.0
Michigan City, Ind.	26	C	C	78.4
Middletown, Conn.	26	W	W	60.8
Muskegon, Mich	*48*	C	C	84.8
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	...	W*	31.5
Oshkosh, Wis	39	W	W	93.8
Port Arthur, Tex.†	*46*	C	C	37.3
Rochester, Minn	26	...	*	3.0
Rock Island, Ill	43	W	W	157.9
Royal Oak, Mich.‡	25	C	C	29.7*
San Angelo, Tex	26	...	...	0.7*
Sharon, Pa	26	U	...*	0.4
Taunton, Mass.†	37	U*	U	20.1
Tucson, Ariz	37	F	F	3.5
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	U	...	....
Tyler, Tex	28	F	F	76.0§
Wilkinsburg, Pa.‡	30	U	...	0.4
Wilmington, N. C.‡	33	F	F	48.5
10,000 to 25,000				
Abington tp, Pa.‡	21	F	F	13.6
Alliance, Ohio	22	U	*	20.0
Ardmore, Okla	17	S	S	38.0
Athol t., Mass.†	11	U	U	8.6
Barberton, Ohio	24	C	C	46.5
Beckley, West Va	13	W	W	35.0
Benton Harbor, Mich.†	17	W	W	33.1
Big Spring, Tex	13	S	S	11.8
Billings, Mont.†	*23*	F	...	7.2
Biloxi, Miss	17	F	C	5.5*
Birmingham, Mich	11	C	C	26.6
Bloomington, Ind	21	W	W	....
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	W	W	52.9
Bogalusa, La.†	15	U	...	10.2
Boulder, Colo	13	F	FP	8.8
Brainerd, Minn	12	W	W	15.5
Brownsville, Tex	22	S	S	18.9
Brownwood, Tex	13	U	U	38.6
Bryan, Tex	12	U	F	12.9
Canton, Ill	12	U	U	22.5
Cheltenham tp, Pa.‡	19	F	...	50.2
Cleburne, Tex	11	F	F	19.3
Clovis, N. M	10	F	F	16.2
Coatesville, Pa	14	C	C	....
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	U	U	8.6
Collingswood, N. J.	13	F	F	42.6
Compton, Calif.‡	16	U	...	....
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	C	C	47.9
Denison, Tex.†	16	F	F	9.9
Durant, Okla	10	U	U	9.3
Ecorse, Mich.‡	13	W	W	23.0
Elizabeth City, N. C.†	12	W	W	25.1
Elmhurst, Ill	15	U	C	45.8
Englewood, Ind	19	F	F	163.2
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Eugene, Ore.†	21	W	W	24.5
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	U	W	13.1
Findlay, Ohio	20	W	W	34.1
Forest Park, Ill.‡	15	W	W	25.1
Fort Collins, Colo.†	12	S	S	4.5
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	W	W	24.7
Fredericksburg, Va.†	*10*	P	P	....
Freeport, Ill	22	C	C	40.7
Gloucester, Mass.†	24	U	U	7.2
Gloucester City, N. J.†	14	F	W	....
Goshen, Ind	11	U	U	....
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	U	W	45.8
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	C	C	13.6
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.‡	13	W	W	13.2
Hanover Tp., Pa	13	F	F	41.4
Hastings, Neb.†	15	W	W	....
Hickory, N. C	13	CU	CU	16.8
Highland Park, Tex.‡	10	U	W	32.0
Hobbs, N. M	11	P	P	22.8
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	U	U	37.2
Huntington, Ind	14	W	W	12.2
Iowa City, Iowa	17	W	W	47.6
Jeannette, Pa	16	W	W	18.1
Kankakee, Ill	22	F	WF	50.0
Kewanee, Ill	17	C	*	18.7
Key West, Fla	13	FS	FS	7.3
Lakeland, Fla	22	P	P	21.5*
Lancaster, Ohio	22	UW	UW	15.2
La Porte, Ind	16	PW	W	28.6
Lexington, N. C	11	U	U	6.2
Lincoln, Ill	13	U	C	19.0
Longview, Tex.†	14	U	U	30.1
Marlborough, Mass.	15	UW	UW	15.5
Marshall, Tex	18	W	W	13.1
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	C	C	51.8
Mattoon, Ill	16	UW	UW	29.5
Medford, Ore	11	C	C	8.8
Midland, Mich	10	W	W	21.0
Monroe, Mich	18	W	W	51.6
MuskegonHgts.,Mich.	*16*	W	W	26.8
New Castle, Ind	17	C	C	20.0
New Philadelphia, O.	12	U	...	....
N. Attleboro t., Mass.	10	UW	UW	9.1
Palestine, Tex	12	F	F	38.1
Palo Alto, Calif	*17*	P	P	3.3
Pampa, Tex	13	F	F	18.1
Panama City, Fla.†	12	W	P	11.6*
Parma, Ohio‡	16	C	C	....
Peabody, Mass	22	C	W	3.3
Peru, Ind	12	W	W	35.2
Phoenixville, Pa	12		F*	7.0
Pine Bluff, Ark	21	W	W	5.0*
Piqua, Ohio	16	W	W	35.1
Rahway, N. J	17	...	U	1.8
Reading t., Mass.†	11	W	W	10.4

Table XIX—Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Revenue 1944 (in thousands)
		Residential	Commercial	
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Red Bank, N. J.	11	C	C	....
Rock Hill, S. C.†	15	SU	FU	16.7
St. Clair Shores, Mich.‡	10	W	W	0.4*
San Leandro, Calif.	15	U*	U*	0.6
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	F	F	10.5
Saugus t., Mass.‡	15	UW	UW	2.0
Shaker Heights, Ohio‡	23	F	F	51.1
Sherman, Tex.	17	F	F	14.9
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	C	C	60.0
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	W	W	30.3
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	F	F	25.4
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	PF	PF	26.5
Temple, Tex.	15	FS	...	19.1
Thomasville, N. C.	11	C	C	9.9
Traverse City, Mich.	14	U	W	20.7
University Park, Tex.‡	14	U	U	56.6
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	F	*	15.9
Wellesley t., Mass.‡	15	UC	UC	....
West Chester, Pa.	13	F	F	....
Westfield, Mass.†	19	U	W	....
Whittier, Calif.	16	C	C	25.0
Winchester, Va.	15	F	F	24.3
Woburn, Mass.†	20	P	W	61.1
Wooster, Ohio	12	UW	UW	26.2
Xenia, Ohio	11	U	...	16.0§

Notes on Sewer Rentals, Table XIX

Alliance, Ohio: Commercial sewer charges are based on the number of employees.

Biloxi, Mississippi: Revenue reported is for eight months.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Sewer rental charges are three cents per lineal foot property frontage.

Cranston, Rhode Island: Charges are based on volume of sludge, chlorine demand, and gallons of water used.

Dallas, Texas: No charge is made for residences within city limits. Residences in unincorporated areas pay on the basis of number of plumbing fixtures; residential and commercial users pay on the number of sewer connections.

Dearborn, Michigan: The amount of revenue reported includes $112,000 from Detroit, $24,000 from Wayne County, and $540 from the Veterans Hospital.

Des Moines, Iowa: Commercial sewer rental charges are made by contract. The amount of revenue reported excludes $17,912 collected from sale of gas and $7,489 from sale of grease.

Greensboro, North Carolina: The amount of revenue includes the amount collected from ad valorem tax.

Kewanee, Illinois: Sewer rental charges for factories are based on per capita of employees.

Lakeland, Florida: The revenue reported is for eight months.

Macon, Georgia: A rental charge of $10 per year is made for each residential unit outside the city limits.

New Brunswick, New Jersey: Charges for commercial sewer rentals are based as follows: $22 per million gallon flow, $5 per ton solids, and $5 per 100 pound chlorine.

Panama City, Florida: The revenue reported is for six and one-half months.

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania: At present sewer rentals are charged only to residents outside the city limits and commercial establishments connected to the system. The largest consumer, the Valley Forge General Hospital, pays on a water rent percentage; the others on a fixture basis.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas: The sewer rental charge was put into effect October, 1944; therefore, the revenue reported covers only three months.

Rochester, Minnesota: Only two hospitals charged sewer rental; residential and commercial property not charged.

Royal Oak, Michigan: The revenue reported is for period from May 1, 1944 to November 15, 1944.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Sewer rental charges are based on the size of the water meter.

St. Clair Shores, Michigan: Revenues for six months only.

San Angelo, Texas: The amount of revenue reported does not include $684 collected for rental charges from a government field.

San Antonio, Texas: The revenue reported is for the fiscal year June, 1943 to May, 1944 inclusive.

San Leandro, California: Sewer rental charges are also made to residents outside the city limits.

Sharon, Pennsylvania: Schools are charged 75 cents per pupil per year.

Taunton, Massachusetts: Residential charges for sewer rentals are $2.50 per tenement and commercial are 50 cents per person.

Waterloo, Iowa: A flat rate of $4 is made with an additional charge for all water used in excess of 2,000 cubic feet per quarter.

Waynesboro, Pennsylvania: Sewer rental charges for industries are based on the number of employees.

Sources of Information: Public Works

Sources of Statistics: Public Works

American Public Works Association. Street Cleaning Practice. Appendix B, pp. 343-77. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. 1938. Street cleaning practices in 94 American cities.

—Refuse Collection Practice. Appendices B and C, pp. 553-628. 1941. Data on methods, costs, equipment, and organization of refuse collection in 190 cities.

—Sewer Rentals. 1941. Rate structures, special rate problems, billing practices, collection practices, disposition of revenues in 116 cities.

—Municipal Public Works Service Expenditures and Appropriations. 1943. 67pp. Financial and quantitative data on street maintenance and cleaning, snow removal, sewer maintenance and sewage disposal, and refuse collection and disposal.

Census of Sewage Treatment Plants Finished or Under Construction. *Sewage Works Engineering,* 24 West 40 Street, New York. February issue, annually. Gives for about 600 cities the type of project, population to be served, approximate cost, whether new, repair or enlargement, and status.

Collection and Disposal of Garbage and Refuse in California Cities. By Winston R. Updegraff. Articles in the October and November issues of *Western City* magazine, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. 1943. Single copies, 25 cents.

Construction Activity and Construction Reports. Contract volume, where construction activity originated, new productive capital, ENR index numbers. *Engineering News-Record,* 330 West 42 Street, New York.

Inventory of Sewage Disposal Facilities. *Engineering News-Record,* 330 West 42 Street, New York, January 19, 1939, pp. 60-61.

Sewerage and Sewage Treatment. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1938, pp. 385-429. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Rentals; pumps; sewer system; treatment plants, quantity treated, method, cost, sludge treatment—in 2,000 cities.

Street Cleaning Statistics. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1938, pp. 163-71. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Length and width of street; cleaning treatments, by type, frequency; costs; equipment. Cities over 5,000.

Sewer Rental Laws. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1939, pp. 361-86. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York.

What Municipalities Pay for Street Lighting. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1943, p. 427. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.

U.S. Public Health Service. Stream Pollution Investigation Section. Sewer Systems and Sewage Treatment Plants. East Third and Kilgour Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Results of national survey conducted in 1940 of sewage treatment plants show in individual plants throughout the United States the type of sewage systems, ownership, year operation started, treatment, how effluent is disposed, plant capacity and connected load, amount of industrial waste treated, and description of plant, also population served by sewers, type of sewer. Mimeographed reports for each state. 1942.

U. S. Public Health Service Annual Supplements.

U. S. Public Roads Administration. Series of separate tables giving data by states as follows: (1) Existing Mileage of City Streets and Alleys in the United States. 1943. 1p. table. (2) Publicly Owned Vehicles in the United States. 1942. (3) State Highway Mileage . . .: Built During Year on Municipal Streets Forming Urban Extensions of State Highway Systems. 1942. 1p. table. (4) State Highway Mileage . . .: Existing Mileage Classified by Width of Surface, for Municipal Streets Forming Urban Extensions of State Highway Systems. 1942. 1p. table. (5) State Highway Mileage . . .: Existing Mileage of Municipal Streets Forming Urban Extensions of State Highway Systems. 1942. 1p. table. (6) Disposition of State Motor Fuel Tax Receipts. Washington. 1p. table. Annual. (7) Disposition of State Motor Vehicle Receipts. Annual. (8) Estimated Total Mileage of Roads, Streets, and Alleys in the United States, by general surface types. Washington, 1941. 1p. table.

U.S. National Resources Planning Board. The Economic Effects of Federal Public Works Expenditures, 1933-38. pp. 121-26. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1940. 131pp. 25 cents. Type of projects, man-hours provided by type and size of projects, expenditures, etc.

Selected Standard References: Public Works

AMERICAN SEWERAGE PRACTICE. By Leonard Metcalf and H. P. Eddy. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. Three volumes: v. 1, 1928 (2d edition). 759pp. $7; v. 2, 1915. 564pp. $5; v. 3, 1935 (3d edition). 892pp. $7.

HIGHWAY ECONOMICS. By Harry Tucker and Marc C. Leager. International Text Book Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. 1942. 464pp. $4.

MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS. By Donald C. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1939. 344pp. $3.75.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 393pp. $7.50.

PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING ECONOMY. By E. L. Grant. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. Revised edition. 1938. 431pp. $3.75.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: ARCHITECTURE UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION 1933 TO 1939. By C. W. Short and R. Stanley-Brown for Public Works Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1939. 697pp. $2.50.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF HIGHWAY ACCESS AND ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT. By David R. Levin. Public Roads Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 103pp. 15 cents.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' YEARBOOK. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $3.75. Annual through 1944. Published in 12 sections in 1945. Looseleaf. $4.50 plus $1 for binder.

RECOMMENDED WARTIME REFUSE DISPOSAL PRACTICE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE SANITARY LANDFILL METHOD OF DISPOSAL FOR MIXED REFUSE. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1943. 19pp.

REFUSE COLLECTION PRACTICE. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 676pp. $6.50.

SEWAGE-TREATMENT WORKS: ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION. By C. E. Keefer. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1940. 673pp. $6.

SEWER RENTALS. (Revised.) American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 128pp. $1.50.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 273pp. $6.50. Without binder, $5.

STREET CLEANING PRACTICE. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1938. 407pp. $5.

STREET LIGHTING PRACTICE. By Ward Harrison and Others. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1930. 270pp. $3.50.

WATER QUALITY AND TREATMENT. American Water Works Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1940. 300pp. $3.

New Books and Pamphlets: Public Works

Adoption by Reference; A Proposal to Facilitate Building Code Preparation and Revisions in Massachusetts Communities. Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. 1945. 8pp.

Advance Engineering Design and the Over-All Planning Function; A Summary of Discussion Panels on Postwar Public Works. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 47pp. $1.

Advance Planning for Non-Federal Public Works; Information for Applicants. Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D.C. 1945. 9pp.

American Standard Building Code Requirements for Minimum Design Loads in Buildings and Other Structures. National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 32pp. 10 cents.

Building Regulation in Chicago; An Analysis and Recommendations. The Chicago Association of Commerce, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2. 1945. 87pp.

Concrete Swimming Pools; Financing, Design, Construction, and Operation. Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 10. 1944. 27pp.

The Construction Industry in the United States. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1944. 149pp. 20 cents.

Current and Suggested Street Cleaning and Maintenance Practices in American Cities. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 18pp. 75 cents.

Current Conditions in Refuse Collection and Disposal: Operation of the Orlando Incinerator. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 13pp. 75 cents.

(1) Design Standards for Secondary and Feeder Roads. 2pp. (2) Design Standards for National Interstate Highways. 4pp. Adopted August 1 by the American Association of State Highway Officials. Free on request to the Public Road Administration, Washington, D.C.

The Dynamics of Street Layout and Design for Urban Traffic. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 18pp. $1.

Financing Local Improvements. By Carl H. Chatters. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 13pp. $1.

Garbage Collection and Disposal; Methods and Practices in Washington Cities. Association of Washington Cities, Social Sciences Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1945. 12pp.

Garbage Collection Ordinances of Washington Cities. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1945. 107pp.

Highway War Memorials. Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 17pp. 25 cents.

Intergovernmental Coordination of Public Works Programs in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. By George W. Bemis. Haynes Foundation, 2324 Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 7, California. 1945. 24pp.

Legal Aspects of Controlling Highway Access. By D. R. Levin. Public Roads Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 46pp. 15 cents.

Manual on Hot-Mix Asphaltic Concrete. The Asphalt Institute, 801 Second Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 111pp.

Organization, Administration, and Operation of the Bureau of Construction and Building Maintenance of the Department of Public Works. Bureau of Budget and Efficiency, City Hall, Los Angeles, California. 1945. 130pp.

Organizing for Municipal Public Works Operations. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 31pp. $1.50.

Origin and Destination Traffic Surveys in Urban Areas. By J. T. Lynch. Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. 15 cents.

The Place of Public Works in Reconversion, A Panel Discussion. By Major S. S. Baxter, Walter Swietlik, George B. McKibbin, R. C Ashton, Donald O. White, Hugh R. Pomeroy, and Neil H. Jacoby. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 34pp. $1.

Planning and Financing Public Works. *Tax Policy*. Tax Institute, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. April, 1945. Entire Issue.

Postwar Public Works and Construction; Seventh Report of the United States House of Representatives. Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning. Washington, D.C. 1945. 37pp. Free.

Probable Volume of Postwar Construction. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 58pp. 10 cents.

Public Lighting Practice. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 10pp. $1.50.

Public Works and the States. Council of State Governments. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 10pp. 75 cents.

Public Works Code, with Amendments to and Including January 14, 1945; Part II, Chapter X of San Francisco Municipal

CODE. San Francisco, California. 1945. 105pp.

PUBLIC WORKS PERSONNEL PROBLEMS, A PANEL DISCUSSION. By Lloyd M. Johnson, Walter A. Heimbuecher, Glenn C. Richards, George M. Shepard, and William H. Spencer. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 23pp. 75 cents.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. By Marvin Iverson. *Minnesota Municipalities,* 15 University Library Building, Minneapolis 14. August, 1945. pp.229-317. 25 cents.

RUNOFF COMPUTATIONS AND DRAINAGE INLETS FOR PARKWAYS IN LOS ANGELES. By W. I. Hicks. Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 15 cents.

SEWER SYSTEMS AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS: THIRD ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT. 91pp. also WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: THIRD ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT, 127pp. United States Public Health Service, East Third and Kilgour Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE STATUS OF PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING AND ITS RELATION TO FULL EMPLOYMENT. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 28pp. $1.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM A REPORT ON THE REGULATORY INSPECTIONAL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AND A PLAN TO SIMPLIFY PROCEDURES. Civic Federation, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2. 1945. 14pp.

UNIFORM BUILDING CODE. 1946 Edition. Uniform Building Code Association, 124 West 4th Street, Los Angeles 13, California. 1946. 332pp. $2.50.

UNIFORM BUILDING CODE OF COLORADO. The Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, 1275 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado. 1945. 75pp.

THE WATER-CARRIAGE COLLECTION OF GARBAGE. By H. E. Babbitt. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. Unpaged. 50 cents.

See also Planning section.

Selected Periodicals: Public Works

BETTER ROADS. A Perrin, Publisher, 173 West Madison Street, Chicago 2. Free.

CIVIL ENGINEERING. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York 18. $4 to members and libraries, $5 to others.

CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS MONTHLY, Buttenheim-Dix Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. $2.

ENGINEERING JOURNAL. The Engineering Institute of Canada, 2050 Mansfield Street, Montreal. $3.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD. (Weekly.) McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. $5.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION. The Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. $7.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE. Institute of Public Cleansing, Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, London, W. C. 2. 15/.

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS. Federal Works Agency, Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC ROADS. (Quarterly.) Public Roads Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 35 cents.

PUBLIC WORKS. Public Works Journal Corporation, 310 East 45 Street, New York 17. $3.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' NEWS LETTER. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $3.

PUBLIC WORKS NEWS. (Bi-weekly.) 145 East 32 Street, New York 16. $5.

ROADS AND STREETS. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago 6. $3.

SEWAGE WORKS ENGINEERING. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York 18. $2.

SEWAGE WORKS JOURNAL. (Bimonthly.) Federation of Sewage Works Associations, Prince and Lemon Streets, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. $5.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1945

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

This survey will be concerned with the more outstanding 1945 public utility developments, especially those with direct or indirect impact upon municipalities and the general welfare in urban areas.

Electricity. The Federal Power Commission (FPC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) have continued their duties under the Federal Power Act and the Public Utility Act of 1935. Their activities reach cities indirectly and largely determine future conditions for satisfactory utility services.

FPC has continued to press the requirement that the electric companies under its jurisdiction reclassify their plant accounts to show the original costs of the properties used in service, and remove to special accounts, or charge to reserves or surplus, all past plant write-ups and other inflationary items in excess of original cost. The work of reclassification is reported to be about 70 per cent completed. The chief significance of the reclassification is in making available definite and administrable standards and methods for intra-state rate control. It is a major factor in establishing the *prudent investment,* in place of "fair value," as the rate base essential for exact and systematic rate administration by the state commissions.

There was a definite trend during the year to adopt and apply the prudent investment rate base. FPC itself has held to that standard. With some modification it was applied by the Oklahoma commission and was upheld by the state court. It was generally supported by the New York, New Jersey, and Michigan utility commissions. In North Dakota it was established by statute. In Missouri the FPC chief accountant assisted in state efforts to have prudent investment fixed by statute, but the bill was not passed because of the prevalent assumption that the state commission already had the power to adopt that rate base. He also aided Kansas City in urging prudent investment in a rate case before the Missouri commission. In addition to such assistance in rate matters, FPC made its technical staff available in developing state and regional power programs.

SEC made progress in its main responsibility of bringing about physically integrated systems and simplifying the corporate and financial structures, as required under Section 11 of the Public Utility Act. The consequent divestment and dissolution proceedings advanced rapidly, and the huge job of readjustment will probably be completed within two or three years.

SEC's readjustment proceedings have had considerable influence in the shaping of municipal utility policies. Quite generally they aroused local official interest in the kind and form of the new utility control, and in a considerable number of instances induced consideration and adoption of municipal ownership. The chief 1945 instance of such municipalization was that of Springfield, Missouri. Within the provisions of state law the city purchased the common stock of the Springfield Gas and Electric Company from a holding company, liquidated the preferred stock and debt outstanding, and dissolved the company. It now owns and operates the electric and gas properties, both within and adjacent to the city boundaries. It issued bonds totalling nearly $7,000,000 to pay for the acquisition. A similar instance of public acquisition in Missouri was that of Rolla, which jointly with some rural electric cooperatives, purchased and liquidated the private company and established public operation.

A much discussed electric situation developed in Omaha. The Nebraska Power Company was subject to SEC divestment orders, and for some years abortive efforts were made for public acquisition of the properties. Early in 1945 the Omaha Electric Committee, a local private group organized as a "non-profit" corporation, acquired the common stock of the company from the American Power and Light Company for about $14,500,000, with a view to holding it in trust until it could be turned over to a public body. Apart from questions of legality, the undertaking has been severely criticized, chiefly because the committee, as a private group, arrogated to itself the function of deciding a matter of vital public importance, and because it would impose on the city or the locality an exorbitant purchase price. However, the city is not bound by this private transaction, but remains free, as it was before, to make its own decisions according to sound considerations of public interest.

The Omaha method—a private group acquiring control of utility properties subject to SEC divestment—appears to have received consideration in other cities and parts of the country. A special House Committee was created during the year to investigate abuses under the Holding Company Act and to block any tax losses. (See " 'Non-Profit, Inc.' in Public Power," *National Municipal Review,* September, 1945.)

The general TVA type of organization has received extensive consideration for application elsewhere. During the year bills have been introduced in Congress for similar comprehensive river valley developments. The proposals that received chief discussion are those for a Missouri Valley Authority and a Columbia Valley Authority.

A municipal project that has been under discussion and dispute for years is San Francisco's Hetch-Hetchy hydro-electric generating plant. Its operation is subject to the federal Raker Act of 1913, which prohibits sale of the power to a private agency for resale at a profit. In July, 1945, city contracts were approved (1) for the sale of Hetch-Hetchy power to an irrigation district which in turn agreed not to resell to a private utility company, and (2) for "wheeling" power to the city's own transportation system and to public buildings. For this "wheeling" service the city will pay the Pacific Gas and Electric Company $700,000 a year. This double arrangement has been accepted as technical compliance with the Raker Act. Previously contracts had been approved for sale of power to magnesium and cement plants, to the Aluminum Company of America, and "dump" power to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Michigan witnessed important and interesting controversies which affect both electricity and other utilities. Detroit imposed excise taxes which would reduce the local revenues of the utility companies to preclude excess profits taxes. The companies contested the legality of the local excise taxes, and were sustained during the past year by court decision. Also during the year the Michigan commission completed its Detroit Edison rate investigation and found that the Company's earnings were excessive by at least $10,450,000, and ordered refunds of that amount for 1944 and 1945. The Commission's order was predicated largely on prudent investment, without giving consideration to the reproduction cost of the properties. Besides the Detroit situation the Michigan commission also ordered a refund to the consumers by other utility companies to preclude unwarranted excess profits taxes. The orders included Consumers Power Company which serves most of the cities in the state, and the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company. The Michigan Associated Telephone Company was required to cancel all local bills for December, 1944.

Gas Utilities. The chief 1945 event in the gas industry has been the FPC investigation of natural gas resources, with hearings in different parts of the country where the problems are emergent. The inquiry includes the extent of available supplies, their appropriate public use, desirable measures of conservation, and the extent of justified transmission. An important question in the inquiry is whether natural gas should be reserved for restricted residential purposes or should remain available for uncontrolled commercial and industrial uses. There is also a territorial issue, whether development, utilization and export should not be placed primarily under intra-state control. The FPC findings and recommendations are intended to furnish the basis of new federal legislation.

There has been rapid increase in the demands for natural gas, especially in the north-central territories which can be reached economically from the Texas, Louisiana, and other southern fields. Large cities have been trying to get connections, including Des Moines, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. FPC granted approval for a considerable number of new transmission lines, and for increases in gas deliveries. According to the American Gas Association, 1945 gas revenues totalled $1,141,000,000 of which $692,000,000 was natural gas and $449,000,000 manufactured and mixed gas.

In Texas a state committee was created to investigate gas supplies and policies and to hold hearings for that purpose in different parts of the state. The Knoxville, Tennessee, power and water board purchased the local gas properties from the Knoxville Gas Company and is now operating them along with the other municipally owned utilities. In Michigan the distributing companies obtained a reduction in the wholesale rates paid for natural gas, which had been ordered by the FPC and were sustained by the courts. The reduction was required to be passed on to the ultimate consumers and amounted to about $4,000,000 in the Detroit district. Further in Michigan, the city of Jackson adopted an ordinance in 1943 to reduce local gas rates under its assumed franchise agreement. However, the Consumers Power Company opposed the ordinance on the ground that utility rate control was reserved to the state public service commission, and in 1945 its position was judicially sustained.

Urban Transportation. The New York municipal transit system was probably the top subject of discussion during the year. It consists mainly of rapid transit facilities, but also includes some trolley and bus lines. In 1944 it incurred a deficit, after all charges, of about $40,000,000. In the meanwhile, wages and other operating expenses have increased, and a demand for further wage advances has been presented to the board of transportation so that the 1946 deficit may exceed $50,000,000.

Furthermore, a minimum of about $150,000,000 will be needed during the next two or three years for power plants and other essential improvements. The problem is how to get the needed funds within the city debt limit. For several years an increase in fares has been urged so as to make the system financially self-sustaining. However, since the five-cent fare is a firmly established institution in New York the proposal has received little support. Mayor O'Dwyer has suggested a separate sales tax through which the needed improvements could be financed.

Financial pressure has appeared also in the Detroit and San Francisco municipal transportation systems. Both have raised the fares because of increase in operating costs and of needed replacements and additions. Detroit has introduced a uniform 10-cent fare within the city limits with free transfers.

Chicago continued throughout the year with its struggle to bring about a complete municipal or metropolitan system to include elevated lines, street railways, and buses. Since most of the private properties have been tied up in receiverships, the city had to deal not only with the companies and the investors, but also with the courts. No definite settlements were reached. While, in general the city is committed to municipal acquisition and operation, realization depends upon available purchase price and conditions. A state statute provided for the creation of a metropolitan transit authority which would operate the properties if and when they are acquired.

Water Supply. Most cities have probably been confronted with problems of water supply and financing. However, actual decisions as to programs have been rare. In Washington a state ground water code was enacted by the 1945 legislature, based on the code suggested by the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Planning Board. The code will aid in conserving the ground water supply upon which 114 cities and towns are said to depend.

For conservation and development of its water supply, Seattle, in agreement with the private land owners, adopted an ordinance regulating the cutting of timber in the Cedar River watershed and providing for eventual city ownership of all the lands. To meet the increased industrial demands the city council authorized the construction of two new reservoirs.

Roughly 85 per cent of the urban water supply properties are publicly owned. Instances of new municipalization have been reported particularly from Alabama where the Federal Water and Gas Corporation was required to dispose of its interests in the Alabama Water Service Company which, in the course of divestment ordered by the SEC, disposed of the local properties to the town of Monroeville and the city of Oneonta.

Likewise, Andalusia, Wetumka, Cordova, Jasper, and Parrish, Alabama, are reported to have taken over the water systems from private concerns. In Kentucky such instances of purchase or negotiation include Winchester, Georgetown, and Greenville.

Airports. The intergovernmental aspects of municipal airport development have received quite extensive consideration. No detailed account can here be presented, but the major lines of legalized organizaiton and financing will be summarized.

In Nebraska, which is more or less typical in regard to airport provisions, the municipalities have been granted the power to acquire, construct, maintain, and operate airports and other air navigation facilities. For that purpose they may take private properties by condemnation, issue bonds, levy taxes, accept federal subsidies, and act jointly in providing and operating the facilities. In accepting federal aid they may designate as their agent the state department of aeronautics which, with a commission and a director, is charged with powers and responsibility for intra-state aviation development. In the main, the statutes follow the "model acts" prepared by the National Association of State Aviation Officials and by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

Minnesota has also enacted comprehensive airport legislation, and is one of the foremost states in developing a comprehensive policy and program. The municipalities have wide powers of organization and management; have the benefit of taxes on aviation gasoline; may receive financial and technical assistance from the state; commercial airlines will be taxed by the state under a special formula. Pennsylvania has appropriated $2,750,000 for the development of state airports and for assistance to municipalities; state grants must be matched fifty-fifty by the municipalities or the federal government. Washington, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, New York, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Arkansas have all provided legislation for the organization and financing of municipal airports, usually with a responsible state commission and with provisions for state and federal aid. Under an Ohio statute, bonds issued by municipalities for airports or landing fields shall not be considered in ascertaining their net indebtedness.

According to a report from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, 1945 brought to a close the defense airport program of the CAA under which over 500 airports owned by the local units of government were developed and improved for use by the military branches in connection with the prosecution of the war. With the termination of the war these airports became available for public use in civil aviation.

During 1945 legislation was passed in Congress which would establish a federal-aid airport development program under which the local units of government would match funds from the federal government for airport development. Funds are to be appropriated annually over a period of years and apportioned in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, which places the program under the administrator of civil aeronautics.

General Developments. Two general developments in 1945 have significance and interest for municipally owned utilities: (1) court decisions on taxes, and (2) atomic power.

The tax decisions were both state and federal. In the state area the Ohio Supreme Court held that the Cleveland city transportation system is subject to state taxes. Its position is based on the distinction between regular public *functions* (such as schools, police, etc., which are tax exempt), and a *municipal enterprise,* as in the instant case of transportation, whose status is deemed to be no different from that of a private concern furnishing the same kind of service. This decision followed a view that had been judicially adopted in some other states. It has received extensive publicity and will doubtless be urged widely for denying intra-state tax exemption for municipally owned utilities.

On the federal side the Supreme Court decision in the Saratoga Springs case early in 1946 held that the sales of mineral waters by the state of New York are subject to federal taxes. While this was not a utility case, the views expressed might be extended to municipal utility operation.

As to utility tax developments, cities have come extensively under financial pressure for more revenues to meet essential municipal services, and they have been turning to the possibilities of taxing private utility revenues or taking percentages from municipally owned services. As an example, Florida enacted legislation authorizing cities to levy a 10 per cent tax upon utility revenues. West Palm Beach levied such a tax under its charter authorization. These provisions are indicative of municipal trends.

No 1945 survey would be complete if it failed to include the release of atomic energy. If it becomes economically available, its chief application would probably be in supplying heat and power. Although the prospects are alluring in imagination, the realization will probably not bring startling results. As to electric power, the best that atomic energy is likely to do is to displace the present fuels used to generate steam and to drive turbines. The requisite new plant provisions and their carrying charges would mount to substantial costs, which would have to be taken into account. But, ignoring such costs, the maximum realizable economy would be the saving of fuel expenses which in a large modern plant come to only about two and one-half or three mills per kilowatt hour. The advances in electric plant technology since 1920, from an average use of two pounds of coal per kwh in a large up-to-date plant to seven-tenths of one pound, have reduced electric costs far more than apparently can be realized from atomic energy. While the emergence of this new source of power must be regarded in future utility planning, especially in the re-determination of provisions for plant depreciation, its effect upon the electric industry, or upon methods and costs of production in general, is not likely to be revolutionary. It does not appear to be such a momentous factor of industrial and social transformation as has been electric power itself.

Typical Bills for Electric Service

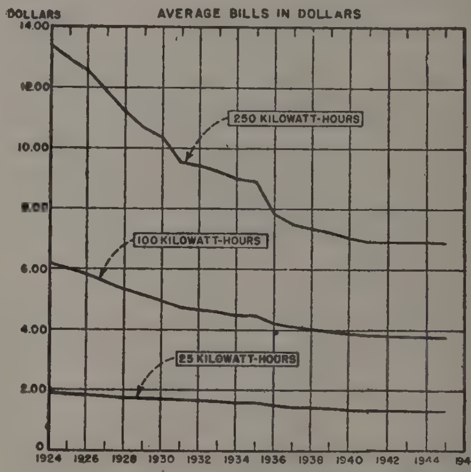
The rates charged on January 1, 1945, for residential electric service in all the 412 urban places of more than 25,000 population are shown in Table XX. The typical bill charged for 25, 100, and 250 kilowatt-hours is compiled from data reported by the utilities to the Federal Power Commission.

For most types of typical bills the lowest rates are in the Pacific coast and the highest in the northeastern cities. In general, the larger the city the lower the rate. For cities of over 1,000,000 the lowest average rate for 250 kwh is found in Los Angeles ($4.99) and the highest in New York ($8.21). For cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Washington, D.C. ($4.87), the highest rate in Boston ($9.40). Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000, Cincinnati has the lowest rate for 250 kwh ($4.75) and Providence, Rhode Island, the highest ($8.90); for the group between 100,000 and 250,000, Tacoma, Washington, has the lowest rate ($3.20) and Lowell, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.30); of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000, Glendale, California, shows the lowest rate ($4.50) and Newton, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.40); for the cities from 25,000 to 50,000, Rochester, Minnesota reports the lowest rate ($3.84) and Haverhill, Massachusetts, the highest rate ($9.83).

Increases or decreases in one or more of the typical bills between January 1, 1944, and January 1, 1945, are also shown in Table XX. During that year reductions were made in 43 cities of more than 50,000 and in 53 of the cities of from 25,000 to 50,000. Increases in rates were noted in three cities, and there was no change in the bills of the other 313 communities. During the year January 1, 1943, to January 1, 1944, reductions were made in only 18 cities of more than 50,000 and in 19 cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. Increases in rates were noted in three cities and there was no change in 372 communities.

Of the 412 urban places in the United States over 25,000 population, 32 are served exclusively by a publicly owned utility, 17 are served by both a public and a privately owned utility, and 363 are served only by a private utility.

Electric rate data has been gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission since 1924 for cities of more than 50,000 population and the steady decrease which has taken place in rates during that period is illustrated in the accompanying chart. In the cities over 50,000 the average monthly bill for 25 kwh has been reduced from $1.92 in 1924 to $1.32



Source: Federal Power Commission

Average Residential Electric Bills, Cities Over 50,000, 1924–1945 on January 1, 1945; for 100 kwh, from $6.18 to $3.76 and for 250 kwh, from $13.36 to $6.89. The index of the average bill (January 1, 1935=100) for 25 kwh has been reduced from 122.3 in 1924 to 82.5 in 1945; for 100 kwh, from 138.9 to 84.1; and for 250 kwh from 149.1 to 77.4.

TABLE XX

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1945

This table shows, as of January 1, 1945, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service in all of the 412 urban places over 25,000, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated "P," other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. In some cases two bills, indicated by "S" and "O" respectively, are shown for the same utility company. "O" designates the minimum bill under an objective rate plan, applicable only to customers who increase their consumption of electric energy over the amount used during the same month of the previous year. "S" designates the bill under a standard rate plan which does not depend upon an increase or decrease in the customer's consumption. In effect, bills under the "objective" rate plan are the minimum bills, those under the "standard" rate plan the maximum bills, for the energy uses shown. A bill which is lower than the same bill as of January 1, 1944, is indicated by a dagger (†), and bills that are higher by a double dagger (‡).

City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking	City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking
	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh		25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
			Over 1,000,000				
Chicago, Ill.	$1.34	$3.65	$6.65	New York, N. Y*	$1.68‡	$4.80‡	$8.21‡
Detroit, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.37	3.37	5.85
Los Angeles, Calif. P	1.03	2.86	4.99				
			500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	1.06	3.78	7.68	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Boston, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31		1.07	2.85	5.70
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73	San Francisco, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42
P	.80	2.65	5.40	Washington, D. C.	.98	2.51	4.87
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.35†	3.23†	6.10†				
			250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga.	1.22	3.50	6.12	Dallas, Tex.	.96	3.26	6.19
Birmingham, Ala.	.81	2.75	6.13	Denver, Colo.	1.25	3.80	6.80
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75	Houston, Tex.	.93	3.09	5.85
Columbus, Ohio P	.98	3.40	6.25	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.25	3.85	6.95
	1.13	4.20	7.50	Jersey City, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†

TABLE XX.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
250,000 to 500,000—continued							
Kansas City, Mo.	$1.25	$3.75	$7.50	Providence, R. I.	$1.50†	$4.65†	$8.90†
Louisville, Ky.	.88	3.00	6.00	Rochester, N. Y.	1.49	4.11	7.41
Memphis, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	St. Paul, Minn.	1.25	3.75	7.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.19	3.56	6.65	San Antonio, Tex. P	1.25	3.64	6.26
New Orleans, La.	1.50	4.40	8.10	Seattle, Wash. P	.80†	2.72†	5.10†
Newark, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†		.80†	2.72†	5.10†
Oakland, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42	Toledo, Ohio	1.15	3.50	6.50
Portland, Ore.	.87	3.00	5.30				
100,000 to 250,000							
Akron, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68	New Bedford, Mass.	1.28	3.89	7.46
Albany, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91	New Haven, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88	Norfolk, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Cambridge, Mass.	1.15	3.15†	6.15†	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.36†	3.86†	7.36†
Camden, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†	Omaha, Neb.	1.02	3.64	7.42
Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60	Paterson, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Charlotte, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20	Peoria, Ill.	1.25	3.13	5.75
Chattanooga, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Reading, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Dayton, Ohio	1.20	3.88	7.38	Richmond, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Des Moines, Iowa	1.00	3.51	6.65	Sacramento, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Duluth, Minn.	1.25	3.70	6.70	Salt Lake City, Utah	.75†	3.10†	6.35†
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†	San Diego, Calif.	1.29	3.04	5.69
Erie, Pa.	1.45	4.15†	7.65†	Scranton, Pa.	1.25	3.85	7.10
Fall River, Mass.	1.42†	4.81†	8.91†	Somerville, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Flint, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95	South Bend, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Fort Wayne, Ind. P	.87	3.50	5.90	Spokane, Wash.	.89	2.76	4.38†
	.87	3.50	5.90	Springfield, Mass.	1.18	3.66	7.41
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.10	3.96	7.58	Syracuse, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Gary, Ind.	1.25	4.00	7.75	Tacoma, Wash. P	.95	1.70	3.20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95	Tampa, Fla.	1.13	3.75	6.75
Hartford, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95	Trenton, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Jacksonville, Fla. P	1.50	4.60	7.60	Tulsa, Okla.	1.35†	3.92†	7.92†
Kansas City, Kan. P	1.30	2.80	4.95	Utica, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Knoxville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Wichita, Kan.	1.39	3.84	7.72
Long Beach, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14	Wilmington, Del.	1.50	4.50	8.00
Lowell, Mass.	1.78†	4.80†	9.30†	Worcester, Mass.	1.20†	3.82†	7.57†
Miami, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13	Yonkers, N. Y.	1.65	5.15	8.70
Nashville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Youngstown, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Binghamton, N. Y.	1.43†	4.11†	7.11†
Altoona, Pa.	1.65	4.20	7.70	Brockton, Mass.	1.72	4.35	8.63
Amarillo, Tex.	1.13†	3.85†	6.48†	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.25	3.75†	7.50†
Arlington County, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25	Charleston, S. C.	1.45	3.92	6.67
	.98	3.10	5.65	Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Asheville, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75	Chester, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.65	4.98	8.83	Cicero, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Augusta, Ga.	1.22	3.50	6.12	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Austin, Tex. P	1.25	3.30	6.30	Columbia, S. C.	1.20†	3.48†	6.48†
Bayonne, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†	Columbus, Ga.	1.22	3.50	6.12
Beaumont, Tex.	1.38	4.30	7.30	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1.55	4.25	7.50
Berkeley, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42	Covington, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Bethlehem, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Davenport, Iowa	1.25	3.00	5.75

TABLE XX.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking	City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking
	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh		25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Dearborn, Mich.	$1.26	$3.28	$6.66	New Rochelle, N. Y.	$1.70	$5.20	$8.70
Decatur, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02	Newton, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Durham, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31
East Chicago, Ind.	1.25	4.10	7.85	Oak Park, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
East Orange, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†	Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.00	5.25
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22	Passaic, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
El Paso, Tex.	1.38	4.30	7.30	Pawtucket, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Evanston, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.46	3.83	7.89
Evansville, Ind.	1.25	3.95	6.70	Pontiac, Mich.	1.26	3.29	6.66
Fresno, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52	Portland, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Galveston, Tex.	.93	3.09	5.85	Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Glendale, Calif. P	1.00†	2.50†	4.50†	Pueblo, Colo. S	1.45†	4.07†	8.07†
Greensboro, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20	Quincy, Mass.	1.20	3.60†	7.60†
Hamilton, Ohio P	.75†	2.62†	5.25†	Racine, Wis.	1.48†	3.60†	6.48†
	1.00	3.12	6.12	Roanoke, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Hammond, Ind.	1.25	4.10	7.85	Rockford, Ill.	1.44	3.51	6.26
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Saginaw, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Highland Park, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66	St. Joseph, Mo.	1.60	4.05	8.30
Hoboken, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1.78†	5.48†	8.73†
Holyoke, Mass. P	1.00	3.75	8.00	San Jose, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Huntington, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60	Santa Monica, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Irvington, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†	Savannah, Ga.	1.22†	3.90†	6.65†
Jackson, Miss.	1.28	3.95	7.56	Schenectady, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Johnstown, Pa.	1.60†	4.15†	7.65†	Shreveport, La.	1.50	4.00	8.00
Kalamazoo, Mich. P	1.15	3.20	5.95	Sioux City, Iowa	1.18	3.96	7.76
	1.00	3.00	5.75	Springfield, Ill. P	1.25	3.02	4.80
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73		1.25	3.02	5.22
Lancaster, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Springfield, Mo.	1.15	3.50	7.25
Lansing, Mich. P	.95	2.70	5.45	Springfield, Ohio S	1.25	4.35	7.00
Lawrence, Mass.	1.54†	4.87	9.37	O	1.20	3.70	6.70
Lincoln, Neb. P	1.03†	2.74†	4.94†	Stockton, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Little Rock, Ark.	1.38†	3.75†	7.38†	Terre Haute, Ind.	1.28†	4.23†	7.73†
Lynn, Mass.	1.53	4.30	8.62‡	Topeka, Kan.	1.19	3.48	4.79
McKeesport, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35	Troy, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Macon, Ga.	1.22	3.50	6.12	Union City, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Madison, Wis.	1.10	2.60	4.85	Upper Darby tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Malden, Mass.	1.45†	4.32†	8.82†	Waco, Tex.	1.69†	4.62	7.64
Manchester, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00	Waterbury, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Medford, Mass.	1.45†	4.32†	8.82†	Waterloo, Iowa	1.25	3.99	7.79
Mobile, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00	Wheeling, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Montgomery, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
New Britain, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25	York, Pa.	1.06	2.96	5.21
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex.	1.75	4.88	8.13	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.27	3.94	7.19
Alameda, Calif. P	1.15	2.92	5.40	Anderson, Ind. P	1.25	4.25	7.05
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.31	3.99	7.55	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Alexandria, La. P	2.00	4.25	8.75	Anniston, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00
Alexandria, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25	Appleton, Wis.	1.54	3.98	6.85
Alhambra, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44	Arlington t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Aliquippa, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35	Ashland, Ky.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Alton, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22	Auburn, N. Y.	1.49†	4.31†	7.41†

TABLE XX.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Aurora, Ill.	$1.46	$4.35	$7.49
Bakersfield, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Bangor, Me.	2.00	4.70	7.70
Baton Rouge, La.	1.38	4.30	7.30
Battle Creek, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Bay City, Mich. P	1.12	3.37	6.75
	1.12	3.37	6.75
Belleville, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Belleville, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Bellingham, Wash.	1.00	2.72†	5.72†
Belmont t, Mass. P	1.00	3.38	6.88
Beloit, Wis.	1.60†	4.10†	7.30†
Belvedere tp, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Berwyn, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Beverly, Mass.	1.66†	4.80†	9.40
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14
Bloomfield, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Bloomington, Ill.	1.20	3.70	7.02
P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Boise City, Idaho	1.00†	3.50†	6.20†
Bristol, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Brookline t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Burbank, Calif. P	1.50	3.69	6.49
	1.04	2.87	5.00
Burlington, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Burlington, Vt. P	1.66	4.37	8.41
	1.66	4.37	8.41
Butte, Mont.	1.21†	3.83†	7.08†
Central Falls, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Chelsea, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Chicopee, Mass. P	1.30	3.18	6.18
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Clifton, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Clinton, Iowa	1.25	3.83	7.33
Colorado Springs, Colo. P	1.19	3.41	6.21
Concord, N. H.	1.78	4.48	7.43
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.02	3.64	7.42
Cranston, R. I.	1.50†	4.65†	8.90†
Cumberland, Md.	1.31	4.35	7.95
Danville, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Danville, Va. P	1.25	4.00	8.50
Dubuque, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.25
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
P	.80	2.65	5.40
E. Providence t, R. I.	1.50†	4.65†	8.90†
Easton, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Eau Claire, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Elgin, Ill.	1.46	4.35	7.49
Elkhart, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Elmira, N. Y.	1.43†	4.11†	7.11†
Elyria, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Enid, Okla.	1.45†	4.08†	7.58†
Everett, Mass.	1.45†	4.32†	8.82†
Everett, Wash.	1.00	2.72†	5.72†
Fargo, N. D.	$1.25†	$3.75†	$7.00†
Fitchburg, Mass.	2.05	4.95	9.45
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1.60†	4.10†	7.30†
Fort Smith, Ark.	1.50†	3.97†	7.47†
Gadsden, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00
Galesburg, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Garfield, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Great Falls, Mont.	1.21†	3.83†	7.08†
Green Bay, Wis.	1.60	4.10	7.30
Greenville, S. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hackensack, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Hagerstown, Md. P	1.18	3.45	7.70
	1.18	3.45	7.70
Hamtramck, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Haverford tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Haverhill, Mass.	1.94†	5.33†	9.83†
Hazleton, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
High Point, N. C.	1.60	4.00	7.50
Huntington Pk., Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Hutchinson, Kan.	1.20	4.00	7.53
Inglewood, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Jackson, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Jamestown, N. Y. P	.80	2.55	4.80
Johnson City, Tenn.	1.00	3.25†	6.25†
Joliet, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Joplin, Mo.	1.45	3.70	7.20
Kearny, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Kenosha, Wis.	1.48†	3.73†	6.60†
Kingston, N. Y.	1.65	4.65	7.80†
Kokomo, Ind.	1.38†	4.23†	7.73†
La Crosse, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Lafayette, Ind.	1.38†	4.23†	7.73†
Laredo, Tex.	1.91	5.01	8.51
Lebanon, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Lewiston, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Lexington, Ky.	1.28	3.78	7.28
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Lorain, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Lubbock, Tex. P	1.35	3.60	7.20
	1.35	3.60	7.20
Lynchburg, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Mansfield, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Marion, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Marion, Ohio	1.13	3.90	7.15
Mason City, Iowa	1.38	4.20	8.45
Massillon, Ohio	1.95	4.60	8.60
Maywood, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Melrose, Mass.	1.45†	4.32†	8.82†
Meriden, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Meridian, Miss.	1.50	4.20	7.20
Miami Beach, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13
Michigan City, Ind.	1.50	4.30	8.05
Middletown, Conn.	2.25	4.50	8.35

TABLE XX.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Middletown, Ohio	$1.13	$3.90	$7.50
Mishawaka, Ind. P	1.35	4.32	6.84
	1.25	3.85	7.60
Moline, Ill.	1.25	3.25	6.00
Monroe, La. P	1.50	5.25	9.75
Montclair, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Muncie, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Muskegon, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Muskogee, Okla.	1.45†	4.08†	7.58†
Nashua, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
New Albany, Ind.	1.38†	4.23†	7.73†
New Brunswick, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
New Castle, Pa.	1.20	3.83	6.45
New London, Conn.	2.19	4.44	8.30
Newark, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.65	4.65	7.80†
Newport, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Newport, R. I.	1.65	4.90	8.90
Newport News, Va.	1.35†	4.35†	8.60†
Norristown, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
North Bergen tp, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Norwalk, Conn.	1.67	4.29	7.50
P	1.25	3.50	7.50
P	1.13	3.87†	7.92†
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Ogden, Utah	.88†	3.10†	6.35†
Orange, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Orlando, Fla. P	2.03	5.49	8.19
Oshkosh, Wis.	1.60	4.10	7.30
Ottumwa, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Owensboro, Ky. P	1.20	3.80	6.80
Paducah, Ky.	1.28	3.78	7.28
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Pensacola, Fla.	1.50	4.50	7.13
Perth Amboy, N.J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Petersburg, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pittsfield, Mass.	2.13	5.08	9.33
Plainfield, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.38	4.30	7.30
Port Huron, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.65	4.65	7.80†
Quincy, Ill.	1.40	3.99	7.49
Raleigh, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75
Revere, Mass.	1.55†	4.60†	9.10†
Richmond, Ind. P	1.25	3.25	6.25
Riverside, Calif. P	1.13	3.26	5.89
Rochester, Minn. P	1.04	2.04	3.84
Rock Island, Ill.	1.25	3.25	6.00
Rocky Mount, N. C. P	1.00	3.40	6.75
Rome, Ga.	$1.22	$3.50	$6.12
Rome, N.Y.	1.34	3.88	7.13
Royal Oak, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Salem, Mass.	1.40†	3.95†	8.45†
Salem, Ore.	.85	2.62	4.20
San Angelo, Tex.	1.75	4.88	8.13
San Bernardino, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Ana, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Sharon, Pa.	1.20	3.83	6.45
Sheboygan, Wis.	1.60†	4.10†	7.30†
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.31	3.99	7.03
P	1.24	3.60	6.75
South Gate, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Spartanburg, S. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Stamford, Conn.	1.91	4.40	8.22
Steubenville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Superior, Wis.	1.50	3.90	7.40
Taunton, Mass. P	1.25	3.88	6.88
Teaneck tp, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Torrington, Conn.	1.86†	4.18†	7.93†
Tucson, Ariz.	1.18	3.61‡	7.30‡
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00
Tyler, Tex.	1.75†	4.67	7.69
University City, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Waltham, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Warren, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Warwick, R. I.	1.50†	4.65†	8.90†
Washington, Pa.	1.25	3.70	6.70
Watertown t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Watertown, N. Y.	1.34	3.88	7.13
Waukegan, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Wausau, Wis.	1.60	3.99	7.30
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1.35†	3.23†	6.10†
West Allis, Wis.	1.35†	3.23†	6.10†
West Hartford t, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95
West Haven t, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88
West New York, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
West Orange, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
West Palm Beach, Fla.	2.03	5.04	8.05
White Plains, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1.56	4.82	8.13
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Williamsport, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Wilmington, N. C.	1.43	4.11	7.61
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	1.65†	4.15†	8.15†
Woonsocket, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Wyandotte, Mich. P	1.20	3.00	6.00
Yakima, Wash.	1.21	3.43	6.68
Zanesville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60

*The typical bill for New York City is that for a majority of consumers in four of the boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. In the borough of Richmond the typical bills are $1.37, $3.72, and $6.66 for 25, 100, and 250 kwh, respectively.

Municipal Airports

Municipal airports are defined by the Civil Aeronautics Administration as any airport either owned or operated by any political subdivision of a state or the federal government; CAA intermediate fields and military airports are excepted. As of January 1, 1946, there were 289 municipal airports in 237 cities over 25,000 population, and 46 terminal airports in as many cities between 5,000 and 25,000. Five years ago on January 1, 1941, there were 211 airports in 206 cities over 25,000, and 59 terminal airports in cities of less than 25,000 (see Municipal Year Book 1941, pp. 349–359). Of the 335 airports for which data are shown in Table XXI, 270 are owned by cities, 46 by counties, 9 by states, 8 by individuals or private corporations, and 2 by the federal government. Of the 270 airports owned by cities, 120 are also operated by city governments, 54 are operated by individuals or private corporations, 74 by the Army, 11 by the Navy, one by the United States Marine Corps, one by a county government, and 9 were not operating on January 1, 1946. Of the 46 airports owned by county governments, 15 are also operated by counties, 15 are operated by the Army, 9 by individuals or private corporations, 2 by the Navy, 2 by city governments, and 3 were not operating.

During the four-year period 1941 through 1944 there was a decided reduction in both municipal ownership and operation due almost entirely to restrictions imposed by military requirements. At the same time the number of airports in the larger classifications increased, due also to military requirements. With the gradual return to normal conditions many airports are being returned to municipalities. According to the CAA *Journal* for January 15, 1946, some 700 war surplus airports will be available for disposal through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with the CAA making investigations and recommendations on each property. The CAA report will indicate what portion of each property should be classified for airport use in the light of civil aviation needs of the community and its ability to undertake maintenance obligations. During 1945 the number of larger airports maintained a static position, while the smaller airports, Classes 1 and 2, increased rapidly, largely because of increased activity in private flying.

The cities with populations over 100,000 have 1.29 airports per city, while the cities of 25,000 to 50,000 average .53 airports per city. All except six of the air-

Table 1

Municipal Airports by Classes and Facilities

Population Group	Class						Hangers		Runways		Sch. Air-Carrier Stop Airports
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Airport	No.	Airport	No.	
Over 500,000	1			8	9	18	15	78	16	70	13
100,000 to 500,000	2	3	22	34	21	82	72	280	79	265	56
50,000 to 100,000	2	13	22	24	15	76	63	151	63	208	36
25,000 to 50,000	9	26	30	25	23	113	97	204	80	241	43
Totals	14	42	74	91	68	289	247	713	238	784	148

ports in cities over 100,000 are in Classes 3, 4, 5, or over. A total of 148, or nearly one-half of the 289 airports in cities over 25,000, are scheduled air carriers stops (see Table 1).

TABLE XXI

MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946

This table lists 289 municipal airports in 237 cities over 25,000 population and 46 terminal (air carrier stop) airports in 46 cities between 5,000 and 25,000. This information was supplied to the YEAR BOOK by the Office of Airports of the Civil Aeronautics Administration as of January 1, 1946. Airports identified as being used by the Army and Navy may now be in a status of reverting to civilian use. The CAA also advises that wartime suspension and war service schedules may not be completely reflected in air carrier stops. **Class of Airport** (see code below) is based on the longest length (actual) of landing area corrected for elevation above sea level. In the column **Number of Paved Runways, Turf Strips and Conditioned Strips,** a single figure or the figure preceding a dash indicates the number of paved runways (bituminous or concrete pavement); figure shown after a dash indicates number of other landing strips, "c" indicating conditioned strips (stabilized or surface treatment), and "t" turf or bare landing strips. Airport showing no listed strips or runways are all-way areas. Under **Number of Commercial Hangars,** installations at some airports utilized by the Army are not reported due to security regulations. Cities with population figures in italics have post-1940 figure in Table III. Explanation of code numbers in some columns of table follows:

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION: **C** city, **Co** county, **S** state, **F** federal government, **N** used by Navy, **A** used by Army, **M** Marine Corps, **P** individual or corporation (private), **X** not operating.

CLASS OF AIRPORT: Figure in column indicates class **1**, length of landing area 1,800 feet to 2,500 feet; **2**, 2,500 to 3,500; **3**, 3,500 to 4,500; **4**, 4,500 to 5,500; and **5**, 5,500 to 6,500 feet.

DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF CITY (post office): Code **1** indicates airline distance under three miles; **2**, three to five miles; **3**, six to nine miles; **4**, 10 to 14 miles; **5**, 15 to 19 miles; and **6**, 20 miles or over.

NUMBER OF RUNWAYS AND STRIPS: Code figure indicates actual number; letters c and t explained above.

LONGEST TAKE-OFF LENGTH: Two code numbers combined show actual length to closest hundred with 00 omitted; **10**, 1,000 feet; **21**, 2,100 feet; **32**, 3,200, and **00**, 10,000 feet.

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL HANGARS: Number in column indicates actual number of hangars. ‡ indicates 10 or more. One 50 foot dimension required to be classified as a commercial hangar.

TOTAL ACRES: Airport property. **1**, under 40 acres; **2**, 41 to 80 acres; **3**, 81 to 160 acres; **4**, 161 to 320 acres; **5**, 321 to 640 acres; **6**, 641 to 1,280 acres; **7**, over 1,280 acres.

City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Name of Airport	Ownership	Operation	Sched. Air Carrier Stop	Class of Airport	Dist. From P. O.	No. Paved Runways—No. Turf & Cond. Strips	Longest Take-off Length	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
Over 500,000											
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	Baltimore	C	C	Yes	4	3	4	46	3	5
Boston, Mass.	771	General E. L. Logan	S	C	Yes	4	1		45	8	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	Buffalo Mun.	C	C	Yes	5	3	4	56	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	Chicago Mun.	C	C	Yes	6	4	8	65	‡	5
Cleveland, Ohio	878	Cleveland Mun.	C	C	Yes	5	3	8	60		6
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	Detroit City Arpt.	C	C	Yes	4	2	4	53	2	4
		Romulus AAF	Co	A		5	5	2	61	2	5

Table XXI—Municipal Airports in Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Name of Airport	Ownership	Operation	Sched. Air Carrier Stop	Class of Airport	Dist. From P. O.	No. Paved Runways—No. Turf & Cond. Strips	Longest Take-off Length	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
Over 500,000—Continued											
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	Los Angeles Mun.	C	C		4	4	8	51	7	5
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	Gen. Mitchell Fld.	Co	Co	Yes	4	3	4	50	5	6
New York, N. Y.	*7,455*	La Guardia	C	C	Yes	5	2	4	60	‡	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	N. E. Philadelphia	C	C	Yes	4	4	3	50		5
		Boulevard	C	P		1	4		26	2	3
		S. W. Philadelphia	C	C		4	3	4	54	2	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	Allegheny	Co	Co	Yes	5	2	4	57	3	5
		Pittsburgh Mun Moon	Co	A		4	4	3	55		6
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	San Francisco Mun.	C	C	Yes	5	3	2-1c	55	2	7
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	St. Louis Mun Lambert	C	C	Yes	5	4	4	60	9	6
Washington, D. C.	*663*	Washington National	F	F	Yes	6	2	4	69	7	6
100,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	245	Akron Mun.	C	C	Yes	3	2	4	44	1	6
Albany, N. Y.	131	Albany Mun.	C	C	Yes	3	3	3	35	3	5
Atlanta, Ga.	302	Atlanta Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	3	4	48	9	6
		NAS Camp Gordon	Co	N		3	3	3	39	3	5
Birmingham, Ala.	268	Birmingham AAB	C	A	Yes	5	2	3	57	4	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	Bridgeport Mun.	C	P	Yes	4	2	3	48	4	5
Charlotte, N. C.	101	Morris Fld.	C	A	Yes	4	2	3	52	1	7
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	Lovell Fld Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	2	3	45	2	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	Cincinnati Mun.	C	C	Yes	3	2	3	41	6	5
Columbus, Ohio	306	Ohio State Univ.	S	S		3	3	2	39	2	5
		Port Columbus	C	N	Yes	4	3	4	50	3	5
Dallas, Tex.	295	Love Fld.	C	A	Yes	4	3	3	52	3	5
		Hensley Fld.	C	A		4	4	3	52	2	5
Dayton, Ohio	211	Dayton AAF	C	A	Yes	4	3	5	55		6
Denver, Colo.	*322*	Stapleton Fld Mun.	C	C	Yes	5	2	1-3c	70	4	6
Des Moines, Iowa	160	Des Moines Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	2	4	52	3	5
Duluth, Minn.	101	Williamson Johnson	C	C	Yes	3	3	3	40	1	5
Erie, Pa.	117	Port Erie	C	P	Yes	4	3	3	46	2	4
Flint, Mich.	152	Bishop	C	C	Yes	4	2	3	50	5	5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	Smith Fld Mun.	C	C	Yes	3	2	4	35	1	4
		Baer Fld.	C	A		5	3	3	63	7	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	Ft. Worth Meacham	C	C	Yes	3	2	3	42	2	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	Kent County	Co	Co	Yes	3	2	2-3c	44	3	5
Hartford, Conn.	166	Brainard Fld.	C	C	Yes	4	1	4	48	5	5
Houston, Tex.	385	Houston Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	3	4	47	9	6
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	Indianapolis Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	3	5	53	4	6
		Stout Natl. Guard	S	A		3	2	3	45	2	5
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	Olf Jacksonville	C	N		3	3	2	40		6
		NAAS Jacksonville	C	N	Yes	6	3	5	70		7
Kansas City, Kan.	121	Fairfax Mun.	C	A		6	2	4	65	6	5
Kansas City, Mo.	399	Kansas City Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	52	9	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	Knoxville Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	4	2	50	2	5
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	Long Beach Mun.	C	C	Yes	6	2	5	69		6
Louisville, Ky.	319	Standiford Fld.	C	Co		4	2	3	50	2	5
		Bowman Fld.	C	A	Yes	3	2	3	44	5	5
Memphis, Tenn.	293	Memphis	C	A	Yes	4	2	4	52	4	6
Miami, Fla.	172	36th St. Army AB	C	A	Yes	6	2	6	73	8	7
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	NAS Minneapolis	C	N	Yes	5	3	4	59	‡	6
Nashville, Tenn.	167	Berry Fld.	C	C	Yes	5	3	5	55	5	6
New Bedford, Mass.	110	New Bedford	C	X		4	1	2	50	1	4
New Haven, Conn.	161	New Haven	C	C		3	2	2	43	2	5
New Orleans, La.	*495*	Alvin Callender	C	C		4	3	3-1t	50	3	5
		NAS New Orleans	S	N		2	2	3	34	1	4
		Olf Kenner Moisant	C	N		4	4	4	50		
		New Orleans Arpt	S	P	Yes	3	3	4	40	3	5

TABLE XXI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Name of Airport	Owner-ship	Oper-ation	Sched. Air Carrier Stop	Class of Air-port	Dist. From P. O.	No. Paved Run-ways—No. Turf & Cond. Strips	Long-est Take-off Length	No. Com-mer-cial Hang-ars	Total Acres
100,000 to 500,000—Continued											
Newark, N. J.	430	Newark AAB	C	A	Yes	7	2	3	80	9	7
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	Norfolk Army	C	A	Yes	4	3	3	50	1	5
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	NAAS Oakland	C	N	Yes	4	2	3	54	6	6
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	Will Rogers Fld	C	C	Yes	4	3	4	57	6	7
		Mun 2 Bethany	C	X		3	3	2-2t	44		5
Omaha, Neb.	224	Omaha Mun	C	C	Yes	4	2	5	54	4	6
Peoria, Ill.	105	Peoria Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	4	44	2	5
Portland, Ore.	*305*	Portland AAF	C	A	Yes	4	2	5	55	6	6
Providence, R. I.	254	Theodore F. Greene	S	A	Yes	3	1	3	41		5
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.		Raleigh Durham	C	A	Yes	4	4	3	45	1	7
Reading, Pa.	111	Reading AAF	C	A	Yes	4	2	3	52	6	6
Richmond, Va.	*193*	Richmond AAB	C	A	Yes	6	3	3	70	7	7
Rochester, N. Y.	325	Rochester	C	C	Yes	3	2	4	44	4	5
Sacramento, Calif.	106	Sacramento Mun	C	A	Yes	5	2	3	60	3	5
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	Salt Lake City Mun 2	C	C		4	4	3	56	2	6
		Salt Lake City Mun 1	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	55	7	6
San Antonio, Tex.	254	AAB Stinson Fld	C	A		4	3	2-2c	49		4
		San Antonio Mun	C	C	Yes	5	3	3-5t	55	3	6
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	Lindbergh Fld Mun	C	C	Yes	8	1	2	88	6	5
Scranton, Pa.	140	Scranton Mun	C	P		1	3	2-2t	24	1	3
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	Seattle Tacoma	C	C		5	4	4	61		6
		King County Arpt	Co	Co	Yes	7	3	1	75	6	5
South Bend, Ind.	101	Bendix Fld	Co	Co	Yes	4	2	4	48	4	4
Spokane, Wash.	122	Felts Fld. Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	1	45	7	5
St. Paul, Minn.	288	St. Paul Mun	C	A		5	1	4	55	7	5
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	Syracuse Mun	C	C	Yes	4	2	3	50	4	5
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	Barrys Sky Harbor	C	P		1	1	-1t	21		3
Tampa, Fla.	108	Hillsborough AAF	Co	A		4	3	3	50		7
		Peter O. Knight Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	4	40	2	3
Toledo, Ohio	282	Toledo Mun	C	C	Yes	3	3	3	42	2	5
Trenton, N. J.	125	Mercer County Old	Co	C		2	2	-2t	25	1	4
		NAF Mercer Fld	Co	N		3	2	3	40	3	5
Tulsa, Okla.	142	Tulsa AAF	C	P		6	3	4	70	6	6
		Tulsa Mun	C	C	Yes	6	3	6	71	4	6
Utica, N. Y.	101	Utica Mun	C	C		2	3		31	2	5
Wichita, Kan.	115	Wichita Mun	C	C	Yes	6	2	5	75	3	7
Wilmington, Del.	113	New Castle County	Co	A		6	2	4	70	2	7
Youngstown, Ohio	168	Youngstown Mun	C	C	Yes	3	4	4	39	1	5
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa.	97	Allentown-Bethlehem	C	P	Yes	3	2	4	40	6	4
Amarillo, Tex.	52	Municipal	C	P		4	3	3	52	1	5
		Amarillo AAF	C	A	Yes	3	3	3	50	3	6
Asheville, N. C.	51	Asheville Henderson	C	P	Yes	3	4	3	40	1	4
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	NAS Atlantic City	C	N		4	4	4	50	2	7
		Atlantic City Old	C	C		2	1	-3c	31	1	3
Augusta, Ga.	66	Daniel Fld Mun	C	A	Yes	3	1	3	42	2	4
Austin, Tex.	88	Robert Mueller Mun	C	C	Yes	4	2	5	46	2	5
		Bergstrom AAF	C	A		6	3	6	70	1	7
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	Beaumont Mun	C	P		2	3	-3c	34	2	4
		Jefferson County	Co	Co	Yes	4	3	3	51		6
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	Cedar Rapids Mun	C	C		4	3	2	55	1	5
Charleston, S. C.	*71*	Johns Island AAF	Co	A		4	3	3	50		6
		Charleston Mun AAF	C	A	Yes	6	3	3	70	5	7
Columbia, S. C.	62	Columbia AAB	Co	A		4	3	3	56	2	7
		Owens Fld Mun	C	P	Yes	3	1	2	36	2	3
Columbus, Ga.	53	Columbus Mun	C	P		4	1	-4t	45	1	4
		Muscogee County	Co	Co	Yes	3	3	2	40	1	5

TABLE XXI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Name of Airport	Ownership	Operation	Sched. Air Carrier Stop	Class of Airport	Dist. From P. O.	No. Paved Runways—No. Turf & Cond. Strips	Longest Take-off Length	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	Cliff Maus Fld. Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	45	2	5
Covington, Ky.	62	Greater Cincinnati	Co	C		5	3	4	55		6
Davenport, Iowa	66	Cram Fld	P	C		1	1	-2c	21	1	3
Decatur, Ill.	59	Decatur Pk. Dist. Mun.	C	P		*	2	-3t	16		
El Paso, Tex.	97	Ed. Anderson Fld	C	C	Yes	4	2	4	60	4	6
Evansville, Ind.	97	Evansville Mun.	C	A	Yes	5	2	3	60	2	5
Durham, N. C.	60	(see Raleigh-Durham in preceding group.)									
		Evansville Mun. Aux	C	C		2	2	-3t	26	2	3
Fresno, Calif.	61	Fresno Chandler Mun.	C	C	Yes	3	1	1	40	3	4
Galveston, Tex.	61	Galveston	C	X	Yes	5	2	3	60	3	7
Greensboro, N. C.	59	Greensboro-Hi Point	C	C	Yes	3	3	2-2t	40	4	5
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	NAF New Cumberland	S	N	Yes	3	2	3	40	1	4
Jackson, Miss.	62	Hinds County Mun.	Co	X		3	4	3	40		5
		Jackson AAB	C	A	Yes	4	2	4	54	2	6
Johnstown, Pa.	67	Johnstown Mun.	C	P		3	2	3	45		5
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	Lindbergh Mun.	C	P		3	2	4	40	1	5
Lancaster, Pa.	61	Lancaster Mun Pd	C	P		2	2	3	27	3	4
Lansing, Mich.	79	Capital City	S	S	Yes	3	2	4	42	5	5
Lawrence, Mass.	84	Lawrence	C	P		3	1	3	40	1	5
Lincoln, Neb.	82	Lincoln AAF	C	A		6	2	4	70	5	6
Little Rock, Ark.	88	Adams Fld	C	C	Yes	4	2	3-1t	52	2	6
Macon, Ga.	58	Mun Herbert Smart	C	P	Yes	4	2	3	47	1	4
Madison, Wis.	67	Truax Fld Army	C	A	Yes	5	2	4	60	1	7
Mobile, Ala.	79	Bates Field	C	A	Yes	4	4	3	50	3	6
Montgomery, Ala	78	Dannelly Field	C	A	Yes	3	3	3	40		5
		Mun Gunter Field	C	A		4	2	4	60	4	6
Niagara Falls N. Y.	78	Municipal	C	A		5	2	5	55	1	5
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	Sky Harbor Mun.	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	52	4	5
		Luke Field Army	C	A		3	4	4	45	6	7
Pontiac, Mich.	67	Pontiac Mun.	C	C		2	3	-4c	21	2	4
Portland, Me.	74	Portland	C	P	Yes	3	1	3	43	2	4
Pueblo, Colo.	52	Pueblo Mun.	C	C	Yes	3	1	4	53	1	5
Roanoke, Va.	69	Woodrum Fld	C	C	Yes	3	2	3	43	5	5
Saginaw, Mich.	83	Saginaw Mun.	C	C		2	2	-1t3c	33	1	3
		Tri-City AAF	C	A		5	4	3-1t	57		5
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	Santa Monica Mun.	C	C		3	1	1	39		3
Savannah, Ga.	96	Hunter Fld	C	A	Yes	4	2	5	50	4	5
		Chatham AAF	C	A		6	3	4	70	2	7
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	Schenectady County	Co	Co		4	2	3	50	3	6
Shreveport, La.	98	Municipal	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	45	2	4
Sioux City, Iowa	82	Sioux City AAB	C	A	Yes	5	3	3	66	5	7
Springfield, Mo.	61	Springfield Mun.	C	C	Yes	2	1	3	28	3	4
		Springfield Greene Co.	C	C		4	2	2	56		6
Springfield, Ohio	71	Springfield Mun.	C	P		2	2	-1t2c	27	2	3
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	Rosecrans Fld. Army	C	A		5	2	3	60	3	6
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	Piper Fuller	C	X		2	2	-3t	32		4
		Albert Whitted	C	P		2	1	4	33	3	3
		Pinellas AAF	Co	A	Yes	4	3	4	50	1	7
Stockton, Calif.	55	Stockton Field Army	C	A		4	2	3	45	2	7
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	Paul S. Cox Mun.	C	C		2	2	-3t	27	2	4
		Hulman Fld	C	C	Yes	4	2	3-1t	53		5
Topeka, Kan.	68	Phillip Billard Mun.	C	C	Yes	3	2	3-1t	42	2	5
Troy, N. Y.	70	Troy Mun.	C	C		2	1	-4t	30	1	3
Waco, Tex.	56	Waco AAF	Co	A		5	3	5	63	1	7
		Waco Mun.	C	X	Yes	5	3	3	57	3	7
		Rich Fld Mun.	C	C		3	2	-2c	37	2	4
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	Wheeling Ohio Co.	Co	X		4	3	3	50		6
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	86	Wilkes Barre Wyoming	C	C		2	2	4	35	1	3

TABLE XXI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Name of Airport	Ownership	Operation	Sched. Air Carrier Stop	Class of Airport	Dist. From P. O.	No. Paved Runways—No. Turf & Cond. Strips	Longest Take-off Length	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Winston Salem, N. C	80	Smith Reynolds	Co	A	Yes	5	1	4	64	4	5
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex	27	Abilene Air Terminal	C	C	Yes	2	1	4	36	2	5
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	West Mesa	C	P		4	2	-4t	60	2	6
		Kirtland Fld	C	A	Yes	8	2	4	00	6	7
Alexandria, La	27	Alexandria AAF	C	A	Yes	6	3	4	70	1	7
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	Ann Arbor Mun	C	C		2	2	-4c	28	2	3
Anniston, Ala	26	Municipal	C	C		1	2	-2t	24	1	2
Appleton, Wis	28	Outagamie County	Co	P		2	1	-4t	28	2	3
Bakersfield, Calif	29	Kern County	Co	Co	Yes	5	2	3	60	1	5
Bangor, Me	30	Dow Fld	C	A	Yes	6	1	3	70	5	7
Baton Rouge, La	35	Municipal	Co	P		2	2	-2t	31	1	4
		Harding Fld Army	Co	A	Yes	5	2	3	60	2	6
Battle Creek, Mich	43	Kellogg Mun Army	C	A	Yes	4	2	4	49	5	6
Bay City, Mich	48	James Clements	C	C		3	2	-2c	36	1	4
Bellingham, Wash	29	Bellingham	Co	Co	Yes	4	2	3	50		6
Beverly, Mass	26	NAAF Beverly	C	X		3	2	2	40	3	4
Bloomington, Ill	33	Bloomington Mun	C	P		2	2	-4t	31	1	4
Boise, Idaho	26	College Fld	P	C		1	1	-1t	22	2	2
		Gowen Fld. AAB	C	A	Yes	6	2	4	77	2	6
Burlington, Iowa	26	Burlington Mun	C	C	Yes	4	1	2	54	1	5
Burlington, Vt	28	Burlington Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	3	43	3	5
Butte, Mont	37	Butte Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	3	56	2	5
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	Benedum Arpt	Co	P	Yes	2	1	3	38	1	4
Clinton, Iowa	26	Clinton Mun	C	C		2	3	-3t	26		3
Colorado Springs, Colo	37	Peterson Fld. Army	C	A	Yes	6	3	3	83	7	7
Cumberland, Md	39	Cumberland Mun	C	C		5	1	3	58	1	4
Concord, N. H	27	Concord	C	C	Yes	3	1	3	40	2	5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	Council Bluffs Mun	C	C		3	2	-3t	37	1	4
Danbury, Conn	22	Danbury	C	P		3	1	2	44	1	4
Danville, Va	*33*	Danville Mun	C	P		4	2	3	50	3	6
Dubuque, Iowa	44	Dubuque Mun. Old	C	P		2	1	-1t2c	27	2	4
Eau Claire, Wis	31	Eau Claire Mun	C	P		2	2	-3t	28	1	5
Elmira, N. Y	45	Chemung County	Co	P	Yes	3	3	3	40	1	5
Enid, Okla	28	Woodring Fld	C	A		5	2	3-1t	65	2	6
		Enid AAF	C	A		4	2	4	55	4	6
Everett, Wash	30	Everett	C	P		1	1	-1t	21	1	1
		Paine Fld	Co	A		5	3	4	65	1	7
Fargo, N. D	33	Fargo Mun. Hector	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	50	4	5
Fitchburg, Mass	42	Fitchburg	C	C		4	1	2	45	2	5
Fort Smith, Ark	37	Fort Smith Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	2-1t	38	1	4
Gadsden, Ala	37	Gadsden Mun	P	C		*	1	-2t	20	1	1
Galesburg, Ill	29	Galesburg Mun	C	P		2	1	2	27	2	3
Great Falls, Mont	30	Great Falls Mun	C	C	Yes	5	2	4	70	2	7
Green Bay, Wis	46	Brown County	Co	P		2	1	-4t	28	3	2
Greenville, S. C	35	Greenville Mun	C	P	Yes	3	2	4	42	2	4
		Greenville Air Base	C	A		5	3	3	55	1	7
Hagerstown, Md	32	Hagerstown Mun	C	P		3	2	2	39	2	4
Hutchinson, Kan	30	Hutchinson Mun. No. 1	C	C	Yes	6	2	3	70	3	6
Jackson, Mich	50	Reynolds	C	C		3	1	4	40	4	4
Jamestown, N. Y	43	Jamestown Mun	C	C		1	2	3	27	1	2
Joliet, Ill	42	Joliet Mun Pd	C	C		2	2	2	30	1	4
Joplin, Mo	37	Joplin Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	2-1t	45	1	5
Kokomo, Ind	34	Olf Kokomo site 17	C	N		3	2	2	40		5
La Crosse, Wis	43	La Crosse	C	P		2	2	-2t	27	1	3
Lexington, Ky	49	Blue Grass Fld. Mun	C	C		3	3	3	40		5

TABLE XXI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Name of Airport	Ownership	Operation	Sched. Air Carrier Stop	Class of Airport	Dist. From P. O.	No. Paved Runways—No. Turf & Cond. Strips	Longest Take-off Length	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Lima, Ohio	45	Lima Mun	P	C		3	2	-2t	42	2	3
Lubbock, Tex	32	South Plains AAF	C	A		5	2	3	65	5	7
		Lubbock AAF	C	A	Yes	5	4	3-1t3c	65	3	7
Lynchburg, Va	45	Preston Glenn	C	P	Yes	3	3	3	40	1	5
Mansfield, Ohio	37	Mansfield Mun	C	P		2	2	-3t	29	4	4
Marion, Ind	27	Marion Mun	P	C		1	2	-3t	24	1	2
Marion, Ohio	31	Marion Mun	C	P		2	1	-2t	28	1	3
Mason City, Iowa	27	Mason City Mun	C	C		4	3	2	56	1	5
Meriden, Conn	39	Meriden Mun	C	P		3	1		35	2	3
Meridian, Miss	35	Key Fld. AAB	C	A	Yes	4	2	4	50	3	6
		Lauderdale Civ. Arpt	C	X		3	3	1-2t	35		4
Middletown, Ohio	31	Middletown Mun	C	P		2	1	-2t	31	2	3
Moline, Ill	35	Moline Mun	C	P	Yes	3	2	4	40	2	4
Muskegon, Mich	48	Muskegon County	Co	Co	Yes	3	2	4	40	3	4
Muskogee, Okla	32	Hatbox Fld. Muskogee	C	P		3	1	2	39	4	5
Nashua, N. H.	33	Boire Fld	C	P		2	1	1	33	1	4
New Castle, Pa	48	New Castle Mun	C	P		2	2	2	29	3	3
Newark, Ohio	31	Newark Arpt	C	P		2	2	-2t	25	1	2
Ogden, Utah	44	Robert H. Hinckley	C	C	Yes	4	2	3	56	1	6
Orlando, Fla	37	Pinecastle AAF	C	A		9	3	3	00	1	6
		Orlando AAB Mun 1	C	A	Yes	5	1	6	55	3	7
Oshkosh, Wis	39	Winnebago County	Co	P		2	1	4	28	1	4
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	Olf Mun	C	N		3	2	-3t	38	2	3
Owensboro, Ky	30	Owensboro Mun	C	P		2	1		26	2	4
Paducah, Ky	34	Paducah McCracken	Co	P		3	3	2-2t	40		5
Parkersburg, W.Va	30	Wood County	Co	Co		3	3	3	44		5
Pensacola, Fla	37	Pensacola Mun	C	C	Yes	4	2	4	50	1	6
Petersburg, Va	31	Petersburg Mun	C	X		4	3	3	50		5
Pittsfield, Mass	50	Pittsfield Arpt	C	P		1	1	-2t	27		4
Port Huron, Mich	33	Port Huron	Co	Co		1	2	-2t	23	1	3
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	Raven Rock	P	C		1	2		24	1	3
Quincy, Ill	40	Quincy Mun	P	C		2	1	-2t	26	2	3
Raleigh, N. C.	47	Raleigh Mun	P	C		2	2	3	28	1	4
Richmond, Ind	35	Richmond Mun	C	C		4	3	3-1t	55		6
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	Rocky Mount Mun	C	C	Yes	3	1	2	40	1	4
Rome, Ga	26	Rome Mun	C	P		2	2	-2t	25	1	2
		Olf Rome Russell	C	N		4	3	3	45		6
Salem, Ore	31	Salem AAF	C	A	Yes	5	1	2	55	2	6
San Angelo, Tex	26	Goodfellow Fld. Army	C	A	Yes	4	2	3	55	1	6
		San Angelo AAF	C	A		5	3	4	59	3	7
Santa Ana, Calif	32	Orange Co. AAF	Co	A		4	2	1	48	2	4
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	MCAS Santa Barbara	C	M	Yes	4	3	3	45	6	7
Sioux Falls, S. D	41	Sioux Falls AAF	C	A	Yes	4	1	3	57	2	7
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	Spartanburg Mem	C	P	Yes	3	1	3	44	1	4
Superior, Wis	35	Richard Bong Mun	C	P		2	1	-2c	33	1	3
Tucson, Ariz	37	Tucson Mun 2	C	A		5	3	3	63		7
		Davis Monthan Fld A	C	A	Yes	7	2	5	80		6
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	Tuscaloosa Mun Pd	C	P		4	2	-4t	52	2	4
Tyler, Tex	28	Pounds Fld Army	C	A		4	2	3	51		6
Watertown, N. Y.	33	Watertown Mun	C	P		4	2	3	50	1	6
Wausau, Wis	27	Alexander Arpt	C	P		2	1	-4c	27	1	3
West Palm Beach, Fla	34	Morrison Fld. Army	Co	A	Yes	3	2	4	70	2	7
White Plains, N. Y.	40	Westchester Co	Co	P		4	2	3	50	2	5
Wichita Falls, Tex	45	Sheppard Fld. Army	C	A	Yes	5	2	4	66	9	7
Williamsport, Pa	44	Williamsport Mun	C	P	Yes	3	2	4	43	3	4
Wilmington, N. C.	33	Bluethenthal Army	Co	A	Yes	6	1	3	70	1	6
Yakima, Wash	27	Yakima County	Co	C	Yes	4	1	3	50	4	5

Table XXI—Municipal Airports in Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Name of Airport	Ownership	Operation	Sched. Air Carrier Stop	Class of Airport	Dist. From P. O.	No. Paved Runways—No. Turf & Cond. Strips	Longest Take-off Length	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Zanesville, Ohio	38	Zanesville Mun	C	X		4	3	2-1t	50		6
5,000 to 25,000											
Augusta, Me	19	Augusta	S	X	Yes	2	1	4	34	2	4
Berlin, Vt	1	Barre Montpelier	C	P	Yes	3	1	2	40	1	5
Big Spring, Tex	13	Mun. Army Fly School	C	A	Yes	5	2	4	62	3	7
Billings, Mont	23	Billings Mun	C	C	Yes	4	1	3-1t	57	3	6
Bismarck, N. D	15	Bismarck Mun	C	C	Yes	4	1	4	51	2	4
Bristol, Tenn	14	Tri City Mun	C	C	Yes	3	4	2	45	2	5
Brownsville, Tex	22	Rio Grande Val Int	C	C	Yes	5	2	6	59	3	7
Carlsbad, N. M	7	Carlsbad AAF	C	A	Yes	5	3	4	65	6	7
Casper, Wyo	18	Wardwell Fld. Mun	Co	P	Yes	3	2	3-1t	53	1	5
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	Cheyenne Mun	C	C	Yes	6	1	3	79	5	6
Dodge City, Kan	8	Dodge City Mun	C	C	Yes	3	2	2-1t	47	1	5
Elkins, W. Va	8	Elkins Mun	C	C	Yes	3	1	2	45	1	4
Eugene, Ore	21	Eugene Mun Mahlon	C	C	Yes	4	3	3	52		6
Ft. Meyers, Fla	11	Page Fld	Co	A	Yes	4	2	3	51	1	7
Grand Forks, N. D	20	Grand Forks Mun	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	49	2	4
Greenwood, Miss	15	Greenwood	C	C	Yes	3	1	3	40	3	4
Helena, Mont	15	Helena Mun	C	C	Yes	4	1	3	55	2	5
Hobbs, N. M	11	Hobbs Mun	C	P	Yes	3	2	4	50		6
Houlton, Me	8	Houlton AAF	C	A	Yes	5	1	2	56	2	7
Huntsville, Ala	13	Huntsville	C	P	Yes	3	2	2-1t	40		6
Huron, S. D	11	W. W. Howes Arpt. Mun	C	C	Yes	3	1	3-1t	43	2	4
La Junta, Colo	7	La Junta AAF	C	A	Yes	6	2	3	80	8	7
Lakeland, Fla	22	Lakeland AAF	C	A	Yes	4	2	3	50		7
Las Vegas, Nev	8	Las Vegas AAF	C	A	Yes	5	3	3	63	4	7
Las Vegas, N. M	6	Las Vegas Mun	C	C	Yes	4	3	2	66	2	6
Lewistown, Mont	6	Lewistown Arpt	C	C	Yes	8	1	4	·00	1	7
Medford, Ore	11	Medford AAF	C	A	Yes	4	2	2	54	1	5
Midland, Tex	9	Midland Mun. Arpt 2	C	A	Yes	5	2	3	64		6
Miles City, Mont	7	Miles City	C	C	Yes	4	1	2	56	2	7
Missoula, Mont	18	Missoula Co. New	Co	Co	Yes	5	2	4	71	1	6
Monterey, Calif	10	NAAS Monterey Pen	C	N	Yes	4	2	2	50	3	5
Morgantown, W. Va	17	Morgantown Mun	C	C	Yes	2	1	3	36	2	4
North Platte, Neb	12	Lee Bird Fld. Mun	C	C	Yes	4	2	3	55	3	5
Palm Springs, Calif	3	Palm Springs AAF	F	A	Yes	6	1	2	69	2	7
Pendleton, Ore	9	Pendleton Fld	C	A	Yes	5	1	3	63	2	5
Pocatello, Ida	18	Pocatello Mun	C	C	Yes	4	2	3	56	1	5
Presque Isle, Me	8	Presque Isle AAF	C	A	Yes	6	1	3	68	4	7
Rapid City, S. D	14	Rapid City AAB	C	A	Yes	6	3	3	79	2	7
Rock Springs, Wyo	10	Rock Springs Mun	C	C	Yes	4	3	3-1t	67	1	6
Roswell, N. M	13	Rosewell Mun	C	C	Yes	4	1	4	56	2	6
Santa Fe, N. M	20	Santa Fe	C	C	Yes	4	3	3	63		7
Sarasota, Fla	11	Sarasota AAF	C	A	Yes	4	2	4	50	2	6
Sheridan, Wyo	11	Sheridan County Mun	Co	Co	Yes	3	1	3	60	1	5
Tallahassee, Fla	16	Dale Mabry Fld	C	A	Yes	4	2	3	52	2	5
Texarkana, Ark	12	Texarkana Mun	C	P	Yes	3	2	2-2t	40	1	5
Watertown, S. D	11	Watertown AAF Mun	C	A	Yes	6	1	2	69	1	5

Sources of Information: Utilities

Sources of Statistics: Utilities

American Gas Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York. Publishes monthly and quarterly information on the operation of gas utility companies, and also annual bulletins.

—Census of United States Municipal Water Softening Plants. *Journal,* December, 1941, pp. 2,153–91. Addendum 1941–1944 in press (March, 1945).

—Materials Requirements for U. S. Public Water Supply Construction and Maintenance. *Journal,* May, 1942, pp. 737–45.

—Modernizing Meter Rates. *Journal,* October, 1944, pp. 1,076–84.

Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company. Results of Publicly-Owned Electric Systems. 1944. 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Data on description of plant, customers, power generated, rate schedule.

Edison Electric Institute. The Electric Light and Power Industry in the United States, 1940. May, 1941. 420 Lexington Avenue, New York. 40pp.

Inspection and Maintenance of Fire Hydrants. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1939. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Gives statistics on hydrant inspections, such as frequency, by what department made, painting and color of hydrants, based on study of 1,500 cities.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Port and Terminal Charges at United States Seaports. 1942. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Covers charges of the United States Government, important governmental regulations affecting movement of vessels, freight, and passengers, detailed charges by ports. 637pp.

—Port and Terminal Charges at United States Great Lakes Ports. 1942. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 145pp.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Changes in Retail Prices of Gas, 1923-36. 1937. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Prices in 50 cities.

—*Monthly Labor Review* contains information from time to time regarding changes in gas rates for specific cities, and also data on index of wholesale gas prices based upon unit costs.

U.S. Federal Power Commission. Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States —1943, 1944. 705pp.

—National Electric Rate Book. Washington, D.C. Price including supplement service and monthly Bulletin service for 12 months. Individual state rate books.

—Typical Electric Bills: Cities of 50,000 or more, 1945. 34pp.

—Typical Residential Electric Bills: Cities of 2,500 Population and More, 1944. 89pp.

U.S. Public Health Service. Stream Pollution Investigations Section. Water Treatment Plants. East Third and Kilgour Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1941. 49 parts (one for each state).

—. —. Annual supplements.

Water Rates and Service Charges, Installation Charges, Hydrant Rentals, and Sprinkler Costs, 1939. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1940. 46pp.

Selected Standard References: Utilities

ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES. By Delos F. Wilcox. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1931. 80pp. 50 cents.

(1) AIRPORT DESIGN. 74pp. 15 cents. (2) AIRPORT MANAGEMENT. 32pp. 10 cents. Civil Aeronautics Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944.

AIRPORT ENGINEERING. By H. O. Sharp and others. John Wiley and Sons, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1944. 150pp. $5.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1939. 347pp. $3.50.

MANAGEMENT OF SMALL MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANTS. By Frederick L. Bird. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1932. 141pp. $1.

MANUAL OF WATER QUALITY AND TREATMENT. American Water Works Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1940. 294pp.

MANUAL OF WATER WORKS ACCOUNTING. By Municipal Finance Officers Association and the American Water Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1938. 483pp. $4.

MANUAL OF WATER WORKS PRACTICE. American Water Works Association. Williams and Wilkins, Mount Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Maryland. 1925. 79pp. $5.

PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. By Eliot Jones and Truman C. Bigham. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. 1931. 799pp. $4.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. By William E. Mosher and Finla G. Crawford. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1933. 612pp. $5.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. By G. Lloyd Wilson, James M. Herring, and Roland B. Eutsler. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1938. 571pp. $4.

PUBLIC UTILITY VALUATION. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1934. 477pp. $3.50.

RESULTS OF PUBLICLY-OWNED ELECTRIC SYSTEMS. By Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. 1944. 447pp. $10.

New Books and Pamphlets: Utilities

AIRPORT BUILDING. Civil Aeronautics Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1946. 86pp. 20 cents.

AIRPORT DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE. American Road Builders Association, 1319 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D.C. 1945.

AN AIRPORT PROGRAM FOR THE COUNTY OF LUCAS AND THE CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO. Giffels and Vallet, Inc., Detroit 26, Michigan. 1946. 46pp.

(1) AIRPORT TRANSPORT IN PENNSYLVANIA. 1944. 19pp. (2) AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR PENNSYLVANIA. 1945. 6pp. By R. Hadley Water, Pennsylvania State College, State College.

AIRPORT TRANSPORTATION, YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW. Air Transport Association of America. 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. 1945. 11pp.

AIRPORT PLANNING FOR URBAN AREAS. Civil Aeronautics Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 98pp. 20 cents.

AN AIRPORT SYSTEM. Wisconsin Planning Board, Madison. 1945. 71pp.

AIRPORTS: LOCATION, DESIGN, FINANCING, ZONING, AND CONTROL. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 23pp. $1.

AIRPORT REFERENCE, 1945–46. Occidental Publishing Company, 304 South Broadway, Los Angeles 13, California. 1945. 128pp. $2.

AVIATION LAW LOOKS TO THE FUTURE. *Virginia Law Review,* Clark Memorial Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. March, 1945. Entire Issue.

BUS FRANCHISE. City Clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1945. 6pp.

CIVIL AVIATION AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Civil Aeronautics Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 147pp. 55 cents.

COMMUNITY AIRPORTS AND AIRPARKS. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 39pp. Distribution limited.

COMPARATIVE CHART OF AIRPORT USE CHARGES. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 7pp.

CONTROL AND USE OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN. Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Irigation and Reclamation, on S.1915. September 26 and October 2, 1944. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1944. 178pp. 25 cents.

DADE COUNTY AIRPORT SURVEY. Dade County Coordinating and Planning Committee, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. 1945. 58pp.

THE DRAINAGE OF AIRPORTS. By W. W. Horner. University of Illinois, Urbana. 1945. 50 cents.

FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC AIRPORTS; HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. H.R.3170, May 15–June 5, 1945. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 511pp. 70 cents.

FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC AIRPORTS; HEARING BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE. March 13–23, 1945, on S.2 and S.34. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 352pp. 40 cents.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THREE CITY-OWNED UTILITIES. Seattle Municipal League, 316 Marion Building, Seattle 4, Washington. 1945. 4pp.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1939–1945. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 50 cents.

INFORMATION . . . AS TO THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REGULATION OF TAXICABS. Inquiry O-767. American Transit Association, 292 Madison Avenue, New York 17. October, 1945. 13pp.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1944; FINAL ACT AND RELATED DOCUMENTS. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 284pp. 45 cents.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION. City Plan Commission, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. July, 1945. 145pp.

THE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT IN THE NATIONAL AIRPORT PROGRAM. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 16pp.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISING OF TAXICABS. By George C. Franklin. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh, North Carolina. 1945. 9pp. 50 cents.

A NATIONAL AIRPORT PROGRAM. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC RATE BOOK. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 1945. $10, including binders and Supplement Service for 12 months; State Rate Books $1 each.

NEW YORK STATE BUILDING AN AVIATION FUTURE; A REPORT OF THE STATEWIDE AVIATION CONFERENCE FOR PLANNING AVIATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES. New York State Department of Commerce. Albany. 1945. 71pp.

ORDINANCE REGULATING THE OPERATION OF TAXICABS. Ordinance No. 9459 adopted March 28, 1945. City Clerk, Houston, Texas. 4pp.

POSTWAR PLANNING FOR METROPOLITAN UTILITIES. By John Bauer. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York 7. 1945. 31pp. 35 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL SHORT COURSE AND CONFERENCE, AIRPORT MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING. Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College, College Station. 1944. 210pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, 1943. American Association of Port Authorities, 2223 Short Street, New Orleans 18, Louisiana. 1944. 97pp.

PROCEEDINGS; THE SECOND NATIONAL CLINIC FOR DOMESTIC AVIATION PLANNING. Harlow Publishing Corporation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1944. 396pp. $2.50.

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS IN AVIATION. Papers Presented at Chicago Forum on Aviation. Chicago Association of Commerce, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago 2. 1945. 212pp. $2.

PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE FINANCING OF TRANSPORTATION. National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York 17. 1945. 16pp.

RAILROAD TERMINAL FACILITIES IN THE LOUISVILLE AREA. By J. B. Sullivan. Louisville Area Development Association, Louisville, Kentucky. 1945. 25pp.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE PORT OF CHESTER. The Commission, 511 Welsh Street, Chester, Pennsylvania. 1945. 89pp.

REPORT TO ACCOMPANY THE PROPOSED AIRLINE LEASES AT THE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AT IDLEWILD. Board of Estimate, Municipal Building, New York 7. 1945. 95pp.

THE ROLE OF THE STATES IN POSTWAR AVIATION. By Patricia L. Waterman. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1945. 58pp. 50 cents.

(1) SEWER SYSTEMS AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS; THIRD ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT. 91pp. (2) WATER TREATMENT PLANTS; THIRD ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT. 127pp. United States Public Health Service, East Third and Kilgour Streets, Cincinnati. 1945.

SMALL AIRPORTS. Civil Aeronautics Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 30pp. 10 cents.

STREAM POLLUTION IN TENNESSEE. Stream Pollution Study Board, Nashville, Tennessee. 1945. 156pp.

THIRD JOINT AIRPORT USERS' CONFERENCE. Sponsored by National Aeronautic Association, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. 1945. Variously paged.

TO ESTABLISH A MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY; HEARINGS ON S.555 BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 699pp. $1.25.

TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM: WATERWAYS, AIRWAYS, RAILWAYS, AND HIGHWAYS. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 34pp. $1.

TREND TOWARD PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES. By R. E. McDonnell. Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, 107 West Linwood Blvd. Kansas City, Missouri. 1945. 24pp.

(1) TYPICAL ELECTRIC BILLS; CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND MORE, 1945. 34pp. 10 cents. (2) TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILLS; CITIES OF 2,500 POPULATION AND MORE, 1945. 61pp. 25 cents. Federal Power Commission,

Washington, D.C. 1946.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION. Transportation and Communication Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D.C. 1945. 15pp.

See also Public Works section.

Selected Periodicals: Utilities

AIRPORTS. Haire Publishing Company, 1170 Broadway, New York 1. $3.

AMERICAN GAS JOURNAL. 53 Park Place, New York. $2.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS JOURNAL. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 50 cents.

ELECTRICAL WORLD. (Weekly.) McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. $5.

GAS AGE. (Fortnightly.) 9 East 38 Street, New York. $3.

JOURNAL OF LAND AND PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS. (Quarterly.) Sterling Hall, University ot Wisconsin, Madison 6. $5.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION. 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. $7.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS. National Aeronautic Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C. $6.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. (Bimonthly.) Public Ownership League of America, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2. $2.

PUBLIC POWER. Modern Power Publishing Company, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D.C. $3.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FORTNIGHTLY. (Biweekly.) Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. $15.

SHIPPING REGISTER AND NORTH AMERICAN PORTS. American Association of Port Authorities, 610 St. James St. W., Montreal, Quebec. $5.

WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago 6. $2.

WATER WORKS ENGINEERING. (Biweekly.) Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York 18. $2.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1945

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

During the early months of 1945, fire in a form probably more devastating than ever before witnessed in world history was visited on the cities of Germany and Japan. Some measure of what happened in Germany can be realized from the report released in the late fall by the United States Strategic Bombing Survey. Shortly the report on Japan will be similarly available. The fire storms reported in various German cities exceeded in intensity and devastating effect any peacetime conflagration condition and fire fighting efforts were completely futile. In due course the lessons learned from these fire raids will be analyzed and reported. NFPA Chief Engineer Horatio Bond was in charge of fire damage analysis for the physical damage division of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey of Germany.

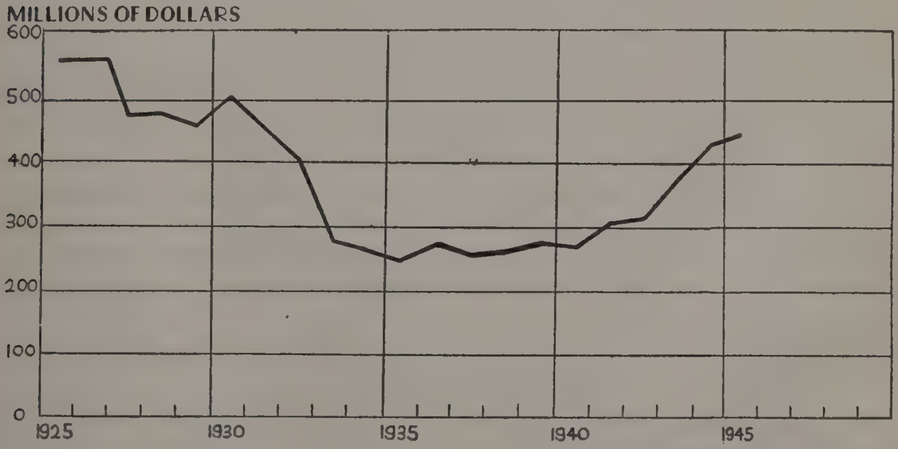
Fire Loss. Here in the United States the trend of rising fire losses continued during 1945 and the preliminary estimate of loss for the year is $450,000,000. This compares with a preliminary estimate of a year ago of $423,000,000 and is the highest loss recorded since 1930. The many wartime factors that make for an increased fire loss, of course, were all present during the war months of 1945. The policy during the recent war of concentrating huge values in too large buildings, inadequately protected, made for disastrous fires. The number of fires in 1945 exceeding a loss of $250,000 was approximately 165. This compares with 122 such fires in 1944, 105 in 1943, 80 in 1942, and 48 in 1941. Another important factor in the heavy fire losses of the year and one that has not been particularly stressed was the serious letdown in routine inspection work carried on by municipal fire departments due to shortages of manpower that most fire departments suffered throughout the war period.

Among the many spectacular fires of 1945, those that probably claimed the most public attention were the New York Harbor fire of February 5, the Dayton airplane hangar fire of March 6, the Port Edward, Ontario, ship fire of July 17, the Empire State Building airplane crash and fire of July 28, the Portland, Oregon, shipyard fire of August 30, and the Navy air base fire in Florida during the hurricane of September 15. On January 31 fire in a small-baby home in Auburn, Maine, cost the lives of 16 children and one nurse, and on Christmas Eve in Hartford, Connecticut, a Christmas tree fire in a hospital for old people cost 19 lives.

Major Problems. During the first eight months of 1945 the wartime problems of fire protection and control continued. Municipal fire departments were struggling with manpower shortages and inadequate equipment and large amounts of essential war supplies continued to disappear in smoke at all too frequent intervals. With the coming of the peace, these fire protection problems seemed to vanish in thin air, but a whole new set of problems confronted the fire protection field. The problems of reconversion of plants from wartime to peacetime production involved inevitable possibilities for serious fires unless great care was taken to maintain fire protection equipment. It was feared that serious fires would occur in plants under conversion, but that fear has not been realized to as great a degree as was expected. Strikes in industrial plants presented the possibility that the fire protection of the property might be endangered. Responsible union leaders, however, recognize the seriousness of permitting fire protection of a property to lapse during a strike period. During the war and under war tension the prevalence of smoking in industrial plants has alarmed a number of fire protection authorities. Most places have met this problem with common sense and have established areas throughout the property where it is reasonably safe to permit smoking, but have maintained a rigid prohibition of smoking in unsafe areas.

With the ending of the war, the problem of the fire protection of the tremendous quantity of surplus property became more acute and during the closing months of 1945 some steps were taken by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to give attention to measures of fire protection. It remains to be seen whether these measures will be adequate to prevent serious losses of valuable materials.

The ending of the war turned many people's minds to the tremendous problem ahead in housing. The opportunities for providing at least the elementary safeguards against fire in the postwar housing program are too important to be



Source: National Fire Protection Association

Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1945

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1945 is provisional.

ignored and the National Fire Protection Association has been pointing out to building officials, fire departments, and others in a position to influence postwar housing the golden opportunity to build these new homes so that the occupants will be safe against danger from fire. Many cities have revived their interest in building codes and a number are now engaged in the revision of their building codes. With the very acute and pressing need for new housing, however, the danger of a breakdown in existing regulations to permit definitely hazardous buildings to be erected is very real. People are demanding shelter and even the elementary rules of fire-safe construction will be broken down unless careful and intelligent guidance is given in each community.

Personnel and Equipment. Municipal fire departments are facing serious personnel problems, since nearly all departments were left in a weakened condition and must rebuild to reach a desirable efficiency. Too little attention has been given to the procedures for returning veterans in the fire departments. Unless the fire departments make it attractive for these men to return and pick up their old activity, the cities will suffer. The lessons learned during the war in the field of fire fighting and firemen's training will to some extent revolutionize fire training in the next several years. All fire departments are now interested in the application of new methods of fire fighting to peacetime works, such as the technique of fighting airplane crash fires, the use of water fog, and the like. No satisfactory procedure for the disposal of the fire apparatus developed for wartime use by the Army and the Navy and by the Office of Civilian Defense has been provided at this writing. It is to be hoped that the best possible use will be made of this large amount of fire equipment.

Fire Prevention. Increased activity continued in the field of fire prevention education. Fire prevention week in 1945 was probably more widely observed throughout the country than ever before in history. Winners in the fire prevention week contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association were Memphis, Jersey City, Chicago, Louisville, and Milwaukee.

In the year-round contest for activities of cities in fire prevention conducted by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the winners for 1944 in the various population classes were Milwaukee, Providence, Wichita, Anderson (Indiana), Marietta (Georgia), and Fort Collins (Colorado); with Wichita emerging as the grand winner.

A development during 1945 that was of great interest to fire protection engineers was the adoption by the War Manpower Commission of an adequate and accurate definition of fire protection engineering. That there is a separate and distinct profession of fire protection engineering has not been fully appreciated and this official definition will help considerably to bring about such recognition.

Hazards. During the war a considerable use of substitute materials to replace natural rubber, copper, and similar highly critical commodities was necessary. It seems logical that such items as fire hose and electrical insulation, for example, produced during the war period from substitute materials will not have the normal length of life and that there may be many cases of failure during the postwar period that will tend to increase fire losses. It is still too early to predict just how important this may be. Also in the present period of intense revival of peacetime production many new products and materials will come upon the market. Some of these will inevitably carry with them special fire hazards and all fire protection people must be on the alert to see that such new products and materials do not endanger the lives and safety of the public. As an example of this, considerable attention was aroused last summer in Washington, D. C., when a number of small children were burned to death or seriously injured because they were wearing toy cowboy suits that were extremely flammable.

Professional Organization. During 1945 the National Fire Protection Association (60 Batterymarch Street, Boston) broke all previous records for activity and expansion. In June, 1945, the membership of the Association passed the 10,000 mark. During the year a number of large city fire departments took out memberships in the Association for all of the principal officers and all of the fire stations throughout the city, thus providing effective distribution of the Association's literature to the entire fire department. In 1945 for the first time several executive branches of the federal government—War, Navy, Interior, and Agriculture—officially affiliated with the NFPA as organization members. Also during the year all previous records for output of literature from the Association were broken. Because of travel and hotel restrictions the usual annual meeting of the Association was not held during the year. During the latter months of the year a very marked revival of interest in the peacetime work of the many technical committees of the Association was noted. New committees were created during 1945 on public relations, on general storage, on places of outdoor assembly, and on magnesium. The Association now has 57 technical committees covering the entire range of fire-waste control activity.

Fire Department Statistics

The chief function of the city measured in terms of general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—the work of the city's fire and police departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing their administrative problems. The details concerning number of fire employees, hours of work, salaries, expenditures, fire losses, and insurance classification are shown in Table XXII-A for all cities over 25,000 and in Table XXII-B for all cities between 10,000 and 25,000. In addition, these tables report whether each city participates in a mutual aid arrangement with other governments, and also whether it charges for outside fire service to areas not included in a mutual aid system. These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable the officials of a given city to make some comparison as to costs, performance, and accomplishments. The fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of fire department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Some measure of the results of the fire department's activity can be seen in the fire loss data. The economic classification given in Table IV will be useful as a guide in selecting cities for intercity com-

TABLE I

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1942–1946*

Population Group	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP.					
Cities Over 500,000.....	1.31	1.25	1.30	1.18	1.16
250,000 to 500,000......	1.39	1.38	1.25	1.30	1.31
100,000 to 250,000......	1.43	1.44	1.31	1.38	1.41
50,000 to 100,000......	1.45	1.42	1.37	1.35	1.35
25,000 to 50,000......	1.27	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.28
10,000 to 25,000......	1.06	1.09	1.15	1.07	1.22
All Over 10,000........	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.26	1.26
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$1,843	$1,912	$2,000	$1,975	$2,339
250,000 to 500,000......	1,720	1,787	1,965	2,028	2,081
100,000 to 250,000......	1,728	1,800	1,944	1,980	2,059
50,000 to 100,000......	1,655	1,800	1,910	2,025	2,010
25,000 to 50,000......	1,620	1,710	1,890	1,965	2,075
10,000 to 25,000......	1,500	1,584	1,740	1,800	1,920
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$2,355	$2,413	$2,676	$2,593	$2,755
250,000 to 500,000......	1,980	2,101	2,310	2,376	2,400
100,000 to 250,000......	2,040	2,134	2,280	2,298	2,400
50,000 to 100,000......	1,890	2,072	2,100	2,200	2,280
25,000 to 50,000......	1,860	1,980	2,100	2,148	2,339
10,000 to 25,000......	1,680	1,800	1,914	1,980	2,100
FIRE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$6,850	$7,100	$7,200	$7,400	$7,575
250,000 to 500,000......	4,950	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,434
100,000 to 250,000......	4,000	4,065	4,200	4,225	4,500
50,000 to 100,000......	3,346	3,600	3,622	3,840	3,900
25,000 to 50,000......	2,750	2,950	3,000	3,150	3,000
10,000 to 25,000......	2,041	2,250	2,400	2,544	2,640
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA*					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$2.93	$3.46	$3.57	$3.61	$3.87
250,000 to 500,000......	2.83	2.91	2.88	3.12	3.20
100,000 to 250,000......	2.93	3.06	3.18	3.33	3.49
50,000 to 100,000......	2.75	2.83	2.96	3.46	3.29
25,000 to 50,000......	2.40	2.59	2.81	2.96	2.92
10,000 to 25,000......	1.74	1.92	2.31	2.13	2.44
All Over 10,000........	2.92	3.02	3.16	3.28	3.40
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA*					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$3.99	$3.65	$4.10	$4.02	$4.09
250,000 to 500,000......	3.44	3.15	3.09	3.39	3.49
100,000 to 250,000......	3.60	3.31	3.50	3.69	3.78
50,000 to 100,000......	3.39	3.14	3.26	3.78	3.63
25,000 to 50,000......	3.16	2.91	3.15	3.28	3.28
10,000 to 25,000......	2.42	2.28	2.64	2.38	2.79
All Over 10,000........	3.55	3.27	3.54	3.62	3.69

* These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1942–1945 editions of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1941–1945.

parison. For example, fire department expenditures in residential suburbs can be compared with similar expenditures in other residential suburbs, expenditures in manufacturing cities can be compared with expenditures in other manufacturing cities, etc.

Number of Fire Department Employees: The average city over 10,000 population employs 1.26 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 residents (1940 census of population). Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, with 1.41 firemen per 1,000 population, have the highest average while cities above 500,000 with 1.16 fire employees per 1,000 population, have the lowest average. The 1.26 fire employees per 1,000 population is appreciably lower than the 1.65 police employees per 1,000 population. The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees, is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XXII-A and XXII-B. The number of volunteers and call men, excluding "sleepers," is shown for each city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XXII-B and for cities over 25,000 in notes at end of Table XXII-A. If full-time men number less than 50 per cent of the total reported personnel, the department is considered a volunteer department and is excluded from the summary tables in this article showing personnel data.

The trend of the number of full-time fire department employees per 1,000 population by city-size group for the years 1942-46 is shown in Table 1. The information for 1945 is shown in greater detail in Table 2. According to information reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK by city officials in the last five years, the number of full-time employees per 1,000 population has decreased from 1.33 to 1.26 and has remained consistently lower than the equivalent figure for police departments. The trends by city-size group reveal that all cities except those below 50,000 population have smaller departments now than they had in 1942; the size of departments in the very large cities, those over 500,000 population, decreased 11 per cent in the last five years; decreases in the other population groups were less than 7 per cent. The 1940 census of population figures are used throughout; it is probable that wartime increases in some cities would lower the average even more.

Table 2 gives the lowest reported number of employees per 1,000 population, the highest, the median and the two quartiles by city-size groups. The median ranges from 1.39 employees for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to 0.95 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population; this compares closely with 1944 when the range was 1.32 to 1.03 with the same city-size groups at the extremes. The median for all city-size groups, except those between 250,000 and 500,000 and the smallest cities, increased in the last year. There are wide variations within city-size groups, the city with the largest number of employees per capita in the size group between 50,000 and 100,000 has almost 16 times (2.60) as many employees as the city with the smallest (0.16); in the smallest city-size group the largest is 170 times as great (see Table 2).

Caution must be urged in comparing personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size. The number of hours the firemen are on duty should also be considered.

Hours of Work. Data on hours of work per week, hours of work on the day

TABLE 2

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1945)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	10	21	53	99	191	...
Lowest	$1.56	$1.29	$ .57	$ .22	$ .11	...
Lower Quartile	2.00	1.79	1.48	1.18	1.10	...
Median	2.33	2.26	2.28	2.07	1.89	...
Upper Quartile	3.17	4.23	3.63	3.86	3.38	...
Highest	4.13	5.97	6.81	10.36	35.74	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1941–45)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	10	20	53	96	185	...
Lowest	$1.20	$1.14	$ .93	$ .44	$ .37	...
Lower Quartile	1.31	1.93	1.58	1.49	1.41	...
Median	1.77	2.28	2.15	2.07	2.07	...
Upper Quartile	2.62	2.71	2.74	2.89	3.17	...
Highest	3.09	4.84	3.88	7.12	32.59	...
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1945)						
Number of Cities Reporting	10	19	52	98	188	...
Lowest	$ 286	$ 197	$ 133	$ 65	$ 49	...
Lower Quartile	483	394	333	288	243	...
Median	611	499	485	467	366	...
Upper Quartile	863	929	732	905	724	...
Highest	1,069	3,112	2,200	5,420	14,839	...
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1945)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	11	16	44	88	158	...
Lowest	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.0	.7	...
Lower Quartile	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.3	...
Median	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.6	...
Upper Quartile	4.2	5.0	6.5	5.4	6.5	...
Highest	5.6	9.2	10.3	13.2	19.2	...
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1946)						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	20	52	95	192	490
Lowest	.83	.42	.71	.16	.11	.04
Lower Quartile	1.07	1.07	1.19	1.04	1.00	.68
Median	1.22	1.26	1.39	1.24	1.25	.95
Upper Quartile	1.64	1.47	1.68	1.59	1.53	1.28
Highest	2.08	1.90	2.29	2.60	2.27	6.81
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1946)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	20	52	95	192	475
Lowest	$1,945	$1,650	$1,550	$1,260	$1,187	$1,200
Lower Quartile	2,084	1,989	1,920	1,800	1,890	1,720
Median	2,339	2,081	2,059	2,010	2,075	1,920
Upper Quartile	2,609	2,159	2,291	2,300	2,215	2,160
Highest	2,829	2,520	2,616	3,018	3,130	3,012
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1946)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	20	52	95	192	482
Lowest	$2,196	$2,028	$2,000	$1,260	$1,320	$1,400
Lower Quartile	2,499	2,226	2,280	2,099	2,099	1,860
Median	2,755	2,400	2,400	2,280	2,239	2,100
Upper Quartile	3,009	2,643	2,534	2,600	2,460	2,391
Highest	3,420	3,000	3,036	3,333	3,229	3,120
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1946)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	20	51	95	190	486
Lowest	$6,000	$4,800	$3,200	$2,245	$ 300	$ 25
Lower Quartile	6,890	4,985	4,096	3,300	3,000	2,280
Median	7,575	5,434	4,500	3,900	3,000	2,640
Upper Quartile	8,766	6,000	5,000	4,500	3,855	3,145
Highest	12,500	6,930	6,000	6,000	5,280	5,800

---

[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 11.

[2] Rates based on 1940 census figures.

shift, days off per month other than change days, and days annual vacation with pay were obtained from city officials early in 1946. All of these data are presented for cities over 25,000 in Table XXII-A; the hours of work per week, hours on day shift, and days annual vacation with pay are shown for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XXII-B. Table 3 summarizes the information for all cities. The number of hours per week varies inversely with the city size, the median for all cities being 84; this may be compared with the median for police departments of 48 as reported in the next section of this YEAR BOOK. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours worked per shift, and the days worked during the week; fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night shifts, and days on shifts in order to man fire equipment at all hours of the day and night and at the same time secure some relief for firemen from duty. All city fire departments except 16 operate on a two-platoon system; eight municipalities operate on a single-platoon system with one day off in three, and eight operate on a three-platoon system and commonly divide the day into three eight-hour shifts, the firemen alternating between each of the shifts. Of the 650 cities that operate on the two-platoon system, 393, or 60 per cent, use the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift; 172, or 26 per cent, of the cities use a 10-hour day shift and 14-hour night shift. Other combinations of hours on the day shift and hours on the night shift were reported in the remaining cities. The 24-hour-off system is used more by smaller cities than large cities.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE HOURS PER WORK WEEK, PLATOON SYSTEM, HOURS ON DAY SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946

Population Group	Work Week		Platoon System									Days Annual Paid Vacation	
			Single Platoon	Three Platoon	Two Platoon, by No. Hours on Day Shift								
	Range	Median			24	8	9	10	11	12	14	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000	72–84	72	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	14–26	15
250,000 to 500,000	56–84	72	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	0	12–21	15
100,000 to 250,000	69–84	72	0	0	27	0	0	20	1	4	0	4–21	15
50,000 to 100,000	66–84	78	1	0	50	0	0	27	0	12	0	7–22	14
25,000 to 50,000	56–84	84	0	2	112	0	1	49	1	7	0	7–30	14
10,000 to 25,000	44–96	84	7	6	186	11	0	63	11	33	2	2–23	14
All over 10,000	44–96	84	8	8	393	11	1	172	13	58	2	2–30	14

Days Annual Paid Vacation. The median number of days annual paid vacation is either 14 or 15 days in all city-size groups (see Table 3). Individual cities, however, indicate vacations ranging from two to 30 days, but the median days vacation for fire and police employees are closely comparable.

Days Off Per Month. City officials were asked to report the number of days off per month, other than regular change days, allowed their fire employees. In all city-size groups the median number of days off per month is four, with individual cities reporting from one to six days off per month.

Fire Department Expenditures. The upward trend in salaries is reflected in the general increases in per capita expenditures for salaries and wages which increased from $2.92 to $3.40, or 16 per cent, in all cities over 10,000 in the five-year period 1941–45; wartime shortages of materials and equipment have kept down or reduced other expenditures. Total expenditures per capita in five years increased from $3.55 to $3.69, or only 4 per cent. These trends shown in Table 1 are summarized from reports made to the YEAR BOOK in each of the five years on expenditures for (1) fire department salaries and wages, (2) total fire expenditures including new equipment, but excluding hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or payments directly to retired employees. Tables XXII-A and XXII-B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure, the total expenditure for the department, and in Table XXII-A only, the city's allowance for hydrant rental. The total expenditure figure in Table XXII-A includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, hydrant rental, and all other expenditures except for retirement. In Table XXII-B, hydrant rental is excluded from the total expenditures. Practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals, and there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems.

TABLE 4
FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1945

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES: 1945				Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	12	19,849	$76,768	$3.87	$81,234	$4.09	94.5
250,000 to 500,000	19	6,215	19,870	3.20	21,661	3.49	91.7
100,000 to 250,000	47	6,689	23,321	3.49	25,299	3.78	92.2
50,000 to 100,000	89	6,104	20,075	3.29	22,146	3.63	90.6
25,000 to 50,000	172	5,941	17,361	2.92	19,513	3.28	89.0
10,000 to 25,000	336	5,280	12,872	2.44	14 756	2.79	87.2
All Cities over 10,000	675	50,077	$170,267	$3.40	$184,609	$3.69	92.2

*Excluded from the tabulation are volunteer fire departments as defined in the summary.

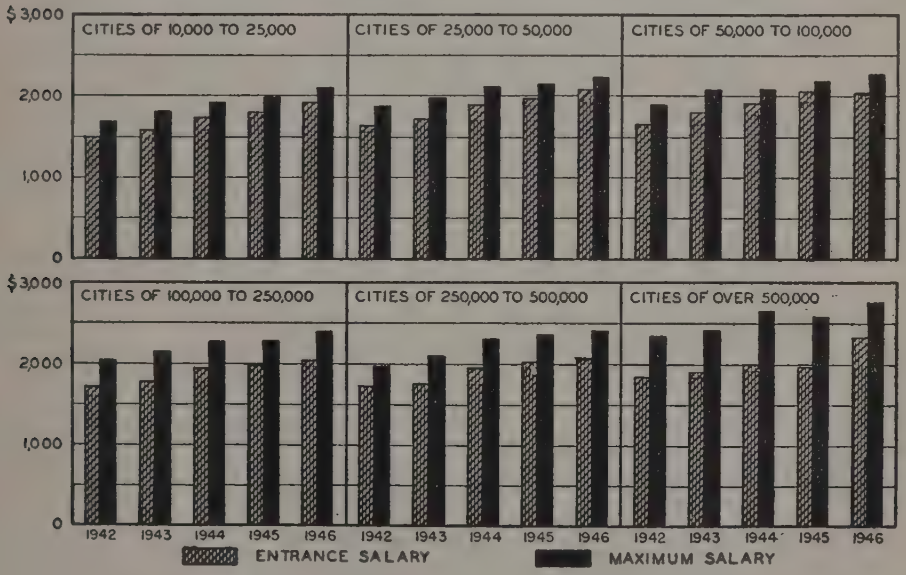
Table 4 analyzes 1945 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1945 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) per capita for the several population groups. Total per capita expenditures vary consistently with the size of the city, ranging from $4.09 per capita in cities of more than 500,000, to $2.79 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages, which averaged $3.28 for 1944, increased 12 cents to $3.40 for 1945. The average total per capita expenditure for all cities over 10,000 in 1945 was $3.69, which is an increase of seven cents over 1944. Salaries and wages made up 92.2 per cent of this total as compared with 91.0 per cent in 1944.

The ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures remained within 1 or 2 per cent of the figure for 1944, except in the cities above 500,000 population. Salary increases during 1945 more than offset the curtailment in other expenditures. This has implications for the immediate future when some cities may need to adjust budgets to buy new equipment.

Salary and wage expenditures for police departments are generally higher than for fire departments because of the larger number of employees in the former. In the cities over 500,000, police department expenditures are 77 per cent higher per 1,000 population than fire department expenditures. Only the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population spend more per capita on fire than on police departments.

Of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 272, or 41 per cent, reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen. If their volunteers are unpaid, expenditures for salaries and wages are shown for these cities in Table XXII-B, otherwise a code designation explained at the beginning of that table has been used to indicate the method of payment to volunteer firemen. Of the 313 cities reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen, 12 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 23 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 21 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 16 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires, and 23 per cent make no payment whatsoever. Five per cent reported a combination of two or more methods of payment, the most popular being a small annual or monthly salary plus some compensation for the actual number of hours worked at fires.

Fire Department Salaries. Salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees have increased steadily in the five-year period, 1942 to 1946, as can be seen in Table 1 which shows the median entrance salary of full-time firemen (the total salary paid during the first 12 months in the department); the median maximum salary (the highest yearly salary paid to full-time firemen who have no promo-



Trends in Median Fire Department Salaries, 1942 to 1946

The entrance salary is the total salary paid uniformed firemen during the first 12 months in the department; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid uniformed firemen holding no promotional rank. See Table 2 for median salaries reported for each population group based on information supplied to the Year Book by city officials late in 1945.

tional rank); and the median fire chief's salary for each of the five years by city-size groups. These data are summarized from reports made to the Year Book each year; data for individual cities for 1945 are shown in Tables XXII-A and XXII-B and details of ranges within city-size groups for 1945 are summarized in Table 2. The median entrance salary in all city-size groups is now at least 19 per cent higher than it was in 1942; in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 it is $455, or more than 28 per cent, higher; in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 $420, or 28 per cent, higher; and in cities between 50,000 and 100,000 $355, or 21 per cent, higher (see Table 1). The median maximum salary is at least 17 per cent higher than five years ago in all city-size groups; it is $420, or 25 per cent, higher in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 and is $390, or 20 per cent, higher in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 population. The median chief's salary has increased from 9 to 29 per cent in the same period.

With the exception of cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group, salaries in all city-size groups were increased in the year 1945. Increases in median entrance salaries ranged from $53, or 3 per cent, in cities from 250,000 to 500,000, to $364, or 18 per cent, in cities above 500,000. Increases in median maximum salaries were slightly smaller and ranged from $24, or 1 per cent, in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 to $191, or 9 per cent, in cities of 25,000 to 50,000.

The wide range between the present lowest salary, both entrance and maximum for firemen, and the highest in the same city-size group is shown in Table 2. For example, the lowest salary paid a beginning fireman in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 is $1,187 and the highest $3,130; the lowest maximum salary paid in the same city-size group is $1,320 and the highest $3,229.

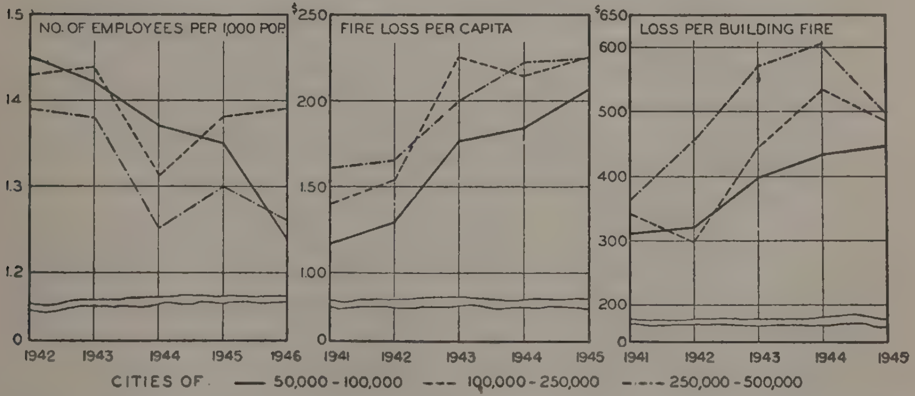
Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XXII-A and XXII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required. These data were obtained from the cities early in 1946. In 28 per cent of the 1,061 cities reporting, the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 27 per cent by the mayor, in 11 per cent by the fire or safety board, in 17 per cent by the city manager, and in 10 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in less than one-half of 1 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in 7 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer fire department.

Mutual Aid Arrangements. In this Year Book there is reported for the first time whether the fire department of each municipality participates in a mutual aid arrangement with the fire forces of some other governmental unit. Mutual aid is a system whereby fire fighting forces of neighboring cities automatically respond to calls in the other locality according to a pre-arranged plan. Of the 1,028 cities responding to the question, 783 cities, or 76 per cent, participate in a mutual aid arrangement with other governmental units. At least 60 per cent of the cities in every city-size group are members of such cooperative arrangements. The highest proportion, 79 per cent of the cities, occurs in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group while the lowest, 60 per cent of the cities, occurs in the 100,000 to 250,000 group. Admittedly, there is some duplication in counting the replies since two neighboring cities having a mutual aid plan would be separately counted, but such duplication is most likely to occur between cities in two different population groups. Thus the percentage of member cities computed for each population group may be relatively more valid than the over-all percentage.

Charge for Outside Service. In addition to the question on mutual aid arrangement, the cities were also asked to report whether a charge was made for fire fighting service rendered to areas outside of the city not included in a mutual aid scheme. Of the 882 cities responding, 285 cities, or 32 per cent, reported that a charge was made for such outside fire service, 572 cities, or 65 per cent, indicated that such service was given without requiring any payment, while 25 cities, or 3 per cent, reported that they did not answer fire alarms outside their limits. Of the cities in each population group responding to the question, the cities above 500,000 report the highest percentage, 42 per cent, requiring a payment for outside service, with the 250,000 to 500,000 group second at 40 per cent; 100,000 to 250,000 third at 35 per cent; and the 50,000 to 100,000 group last at 25 per cent.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1945, average annual per capita fire losses for 1941 to 1945 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1945, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XXII-A for cities over 25,000 and are summarized in Table 2. The number of building fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1946 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the Year Book. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used. Those cities which had a large influx of population with war activities may therefore show a higher per capita average loss than if accurate 1945 population figures were used.

The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The



Five-Year Trends in the Average Number of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Population, Median Fire Loss per Capita, and Median Loss per Building Fire for Cities Between 50,000 and 500,000

See Tables 1 and 2 for figures on which these charts are based and for averages for other population groups.

fire loss figures on which the tabulation on Table XXII-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but they must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect first risks; climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trends of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1945 since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

The median 1945 per capita loss ranged from $1.89 in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 to $2.33 in cities above 500,000. With total fire losses higher in 1945 than in 1944, the average per capita increased in all city size groups. The five-year annual fire loss per capita ranged from $1.77 in cities above 500,000 to $2.28 in the next lower population group. (See the article "Fire Administration" elsewhere in this Year Book.) The median number of building fires remained nearly the same for all population groups, but the median fire loss per building fire was greater in 1945 than in 1944 for all except the 100,000 to 250,000 and 250,000 to 500,000 population groups.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XXII-A and XXII-B present for cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 5 for all cities for which information was available. Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in classes 3 and 4, with 7.5 per cent in class 2, and 10 per cent in class 6. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 55 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for fire departments is shown in Tables XXII-A and XXII-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 5), shows 40 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 29 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of four cities are in class 3; Albany and Athens, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; and Modesto, California.

---

[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1946). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
2	29	7.5	7	7	7	4	4	0	29	1
3	104	26.7	5	11	28	39	21	4	65	4
4	128	33.0	1	5	14	39	69	65	71	22
5	90	23.1	0	0	5	17	68	157	65	58
6	37	9.5	0	0	1	4	32	209	56	125
7	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	73	33	100
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	83
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Reporting	389	100.0	13	23	55	103	195	518	340	434
Not reporting	21		1	0	0	3	17	144[1]	70	228[2]

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XXII-B).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XXII-B).

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1945 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

1. Cities Over 25,000. The fire defenses of only 14 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1945 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 12 cities in 1944 and an annual average of approximately 23 cities of 25,000 or more regraded by the National Board during the 15-year

period from 1930 to 1944. Six of the cities regraded in 1945 had been graded previously sometime during the 10 years from 1935 to 1944. The average number of years since the previous grading for the 14 cities was 8.5 years, with a range of one to 12, as compared with an average of 8.7 years for the 12 cities regraded in 1944 and 8.0 years for the eight cities graded in 1943.

As the result of the new grading in 1945, 10 of the 14 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in five of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: Alameda, California, from class 4 to class 3; Elizabeth, New Jersey, class 3 to class 2; Little Rock, Arkansas, 5 to 4; Long Beach, California, 4 to 3; and West Haven, Connecticut, class 6 to class 5. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other five cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Ashland, Kentucky; Kearney, New Jersey; Mobile, Alabama; Tampa, Florida; and Washington, D. C. Four of the 14 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1945 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in two cities to put them into a poorer class: Paterson, New Jersey, class 3 to class 4, and Pensacola, Florida, class 6 to class 7. Two received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Fresno, California, and Kansas City, Missouri.

The fire departments in six of the 14 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1945 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: Ashland, Kentucky, class 7 to class 6; Elizabeth, New Jersey, 3 to 2; Little Rock, Arkansas, 5 to 4; Mobile, Alabama, 7 to 5; Tampa, Florida, 8 to 7, and Washington, D. C. 2 to 1. In three other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: Fresno, California, class 2 to class 3; Paterson, New Jersey, 3 to 5; and Pensacola, Florida, 6 to 8. The points of deficiency for the fire department were increased in Kansas City, and decreased in Alameda, Long Beach, and Kearny, but not sufficient to change the class of the fire department. Data were not available for West Haven.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Twenty-eight cities with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1945 as compared with 32 in 1944, 45 in 1943, 32 in 1942, and 44 in 1941. This regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, 20 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in nine cities this reduction was sufficient to put the city into a better class: Dalton, East Point, and Thomasville, Georgia, class 7 to class 6; Phenix City, Alabama, 8 to 7; Dover, Delaware, E to D; St. Augustine, Florida, 6 to 5; East Moline Illinois, 7 to 6; Huron, South Dakota, 8 to 7, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, 7 to 6. Eleven cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Bedford, Indiana; Denison, Texas; Daytona Beach and Panama City, Florida; New Bern, North Carolina; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Blytheville and Jonesboro, Arkansas; Austin, Minnesota; Billings, Montana; and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Seven cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1945, but in none of these was the increase sufficient to put the city into a poorer class. These cities are: Goldsboro and Statesville, North Carolina; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Newton.

Kansas; Missoula, Montana. The key rate in Borger, Texas, was increased from 38 to 40, and in Palestine, Texas, 22 to 23. The grading of Cairo, Illinois, was made available for the first time in 1945.

All except one of the cities regraded in 1945 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1935 to 1944, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 5.6 years, as compared with 5.5 years for the cities regraded in 1944 and 5.7 years in 1943.

For 23 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 14 cities, and this was sufficient in eight of these cities to put the department into a better class: Billings, Montana; Dalton, Georgia; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Panama City and St. Augustine, Florida; Phenix City, Alabama; and Vicksburg, Mississippi. In nine of the 23 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in five cities to put the department into a poorer class: Albert Lea, Minnesota; Blytheville, Arkansas; East Moline, Illinois; Missoula, Montana, and Newton, Kansas.

Table XXII-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1945 and early in 1946 by city officials, except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1946, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1946, except as indicated in notes at the end of Table XXII-B. *Population* in italics indicates post-1940 figure given in Table III. ¶Under **Number of Employees,** the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. The letter "v" after the figure, in Table XXII-A only, indicates the city has some volunteer firemen and the number is shown in a note at the end of this table. ¶Under **Fire Chief—How Appointed, A** indicates by city manager, **B** by fire or safety board, **C** by council, **D** elected by fire department, **E** elected by people, **M** by mayor, S by fire or safety commissioner, and a double dagger (‡) that city has commission government. ¶Under **Work Hours Per Week** are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under **Hours on Day Shift, SP** indicates single platoon; **3P** indicates three-platoon system; all others have two platoon system using either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off plan or some other plan usually secured by subtracting the number of hours shown from 24; and **Days Off Per Month** are days off other than the regular change days. ¶Under **Mutual Aid, Y** designates city is participating in a mutual aid arrangement with other governmental units and **N** that it does not participate. ¶Under **Outside Service Charge, Y** indicates that city charges for outside service, and **N** that it does not so charge, unless the city does not respond to such alarms when **NR** is shown. ¶**Expenditures** are for calendar year 1945 or the last fiscal year, whichever was reported. No expenditures are shown for salaries and wages if more than one-half are volunteers, except when it is known that volunteers are unpaid. (See note beginning Table XXII-B.) ¶**Total Expenditures** include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. ¶**Fire Loss**—1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. A section mark (§), in Table XXII-A only, indicates that the average fire loss was computed from losses for only three or four of the last five years. ¶Under **Total Fire Insurance Class,** the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See notes at end of Table XXII-B. A (†) indicates 1944 figures; leaders (. . .) data unknown.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	In Mutual Aid System	Outside Service Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1945	Ave. Per Capita 1941–45	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1945	
Over 1,000,000																	
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	2,808	$2,697–3,000	$8,964M	73	24–2	20	Yes	Yes	$9,170	0	$9,601	$2.02	$1.73§	3.0	$686	3–1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	1,572	2,829–3,036	8,670B	73	24–2	20	Yes	Yes	5,261	0	5,672	3.10	1.80	4.2	740	2– 632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	1,524	2,580–3,120	8,700B	67½	24–6	15	Yes	No	5,350	$795	6,556	. . .	. . .	4.0	. . .	3–1402 212 35
New York, N. Y.	*7,455*	8,139v	2,420–3,420	12,500M	84	9–5	21	No	No	33,651	4,525	38,176	1.98	2.35	2.4	3,160	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	2,487	2,225–2,590	8,200M	72	10–4	14	No	No	5,800†	. . .	5,819†	2.94	2.53	2.7	286	2– 614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000																	
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	1,497	2,000–2,400	6,000M	84	10–. . .	20	Yes	No	3,503	0	3,934	4.13	2.90	4.8	860	2– 739 183 32
Boston, Mass.	771	1,491	2,000–2,500	7,000S	84	10–. .	14	Yes	No	3,498	0	4,720	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2-note 3
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	880	2,300–2,600	7,350M	72	10–4	15	No	Yes	2,170	119	2,398	2.05	2.17§	2.3	872	2– 993 290 40

TABLE XXII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	In Mutual Aid System	Outside Service Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands) Hydrant Rental	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1945	FIRE-LOSS Ave. Per Capita 1941–45	FIRE-LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE-LOSS Per Bldg. Fire 1945	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
500,000 to 1,000,000—Continued																			
Cleveland, Ohio	878	1,044	$2,163–2,196	$6,912S	72	24–4	14	Yes	Yes	$3,876	0	$4,049	$3.39	$3.09§	3.2	$1,069	3–1460	718	31
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	702	2,477–2,837	7,277B	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	2,117†	...	2,353†	2.45	1.51	5.6	433	2– 855	122	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	822	1,945–2,673	6,825M	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	2,279	$48	2,399	1.93	1.32	3.9	499	3–1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	938	2,112–2,496	6,012S	84	24–0	20	No	Yes	2,150	0	2,286	1.56	1.26§	3.9	530	4–1553	501	32
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	1,321	2,700–3,000	7,800B	67	10–5	14	No	No	3,749	0	4,402	...	...	...	...	3–1081	207	38
Washington, D. C.	*663*	830	2,377–2,981	9,450C	72	10–4	26	Yes	No	2,111	...	2,528	2.21	1.20	3.3	535	2– 887	148	45
250,000 to 500,000																			
Atlanta, Ga.	302	347	2,131–2,572	5,875C	84	10–0	20	Yes	No	882	0	1,029	1.41	1.14§	...	197	3–1419	431	33
Birmingham, Ala.	268	299	2,160–2,400	5,420C	78	24–2	14	Yes	No	704	69	820	1.89	2.33	4.1	465	3–1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	674	2,051–2,458	6,519A‡	72	24–4	15	No	No	1,721	...	1,839	1.71	1.97	4.1	413	2– 909	162	43
Columbus, Ohio	306	305	2,112–2,376	4,950S	72	24–4	15	Yes	Yes	737	0	789	...	....	...	...	4–1695	391	33
Dallas, Texas	295	415	1,983–2,340	5,683A	72	12–4	15	Yes	Yes	1,069	0	1,188	4.21	4.55	...	...	3–1225	351	31
Denver, Colo.	*322*	399	2,001–2,208	4,830M	84	12–0	15	Yes	No	898	...	1,013	1.85	...	5.1	363	4–1546	422	38
Houston, Texas	385	521	2,070–2,160	6,000A	72	10–4	15	Yes	No	1,140	0	1,266	4.26	2.82	4.6	929	4–1672	278	29
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	608†	...–...	...M	84†	24–0†	15†	...	...	1,447†	...	1,523†	3.54	2.18	...	675	3–1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.	301	...	...–...	...C‡	84†	10–0†	15†	...	...	...	...	...	1.29	2.45	4.1	312	2– 941	169	35
Kansas City, Mo.	399	421	1,800–2,280	4,980S	84	24–0	21	Yes	No	951	0	1,130	2.14	2.54	5.4	394	3–1442	435	43
Louisville, Ky.	319	292	1,815–2,100	5,000S	84	24–0	12	Yes	Yes	688	...	820	1.72	1.35	5.2	328	3–1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	293	...	...–...	...	84†	11–0†	10†	...	...	795	0	908	2.77	2.29	...	696	2– 968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	461	2,004–2,664	5,384C	72	24–4	15	No	Yes	1,239	...	1,292	5.97	2.76	1.9	3,112	3–1116	175	37
Newark, N. J.	430	728	2,100–3,000	6,000S‡	84	10–..	14	Yes	No	1,987†	...	2,132†	4.63	2.27	4.3	1,085	2– 870	227	32
New Orleans, La.	*495*	690	2,028–2,028	6,000M‡	84	10–0	15	Yes	No	1,245	...	1,304	1.38	2.46	2.8	497	4–1593	451	34
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	382	2,520–2,760	6,930A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	1,130	183	1,374	3.31	3.92	3.6	747	4–1748	371	39
Portland, Ore.	*305*	581v	2,418–2,748	5,448M‡	72	24–4	21	No	Yes	1,660	0	1,807	4.59	4.84	9.2	418	2– 931	170	39
Providence, R. I.	254	412	2,091–2,347	5,200B	84	10–0	14	No	No	926	22	1,039	2.26	1.90	3.2	699	2– 829	268	30
Rochester, N. Y.	325	496	1,985–2,400	5,200S	70	10–5	15	Yes	No	1,218	0	1,294	...	...	...	...	3–1042	312	36
St. Paul, Minn.	288	339	2,158–2,468	6,000S‡	72	24–4	15	Yes	Yes	940	43	1,059	3.30	2.21	3.3	1,011	3–1485	377	41
San Antonio, Texas	254	294	1,650–2,100	4,800S‡	72	24–4	15	Yes	NR	622	0	653	5.09	1.92	3.9	1,323	3–1189	256	32
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	534	2,340–2,580	6,500M	72	24–4	15	No	No	1,601	48	1,722	2.07	1.84§	...	...	2– 993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	282	360	2,160–2,700	4,800A	56	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	949	0	984	1.95	1.96	3.9	499	3–1463	609	42
100,000 to 250,000																			
Akron, Ohio	245	175	2,100–2,460	5,040M	72	24–4	14	No	No	471	...	526	3.48	1.82§	3.1	1,129	3–2092	924	41
Albany, N. Y.	131	219	2,000–2,200	...S	84	24–0	16	Yes	No	414	0	451	2.62	2.11§	7.7	341	2– 971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	238	1,955–2,538	5,930B	84	10–0	15	Yes	No	523	211	779	2.28	3.25	3.6	631	3–note 3		
Cambridge, Mass.	111	231	2,018–2,590	5,000A	69	10–5	4	Yes	No	552	0	606	2.80	2.45§	8.3	342	3–note 3		
Camden, N. J.	118	170	1,940–2,400	4,125S‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	362†	...	423†	2.51	2.03	...	670	4–1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio	108	112	1,890–2,280	3,490M	72	24–4	14	No	Yes	262	0	272	4.57	2.66	...	...	5–2057	773	35

Charlotte, N. C.	101	131	2,086–2,326	4,500C	78	10–2	15	No	Yes	297	. . .	322	3.02	2.74	8.3	366	3–1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	167	1,905–2,400	3,420S‡	72	11–4	15	Yes	Yes	342†	. . .	376†	3.30	2.14	4.8	690	3–1492	366	39
Dayton, Ohio	211	235v	2,400–2,520	4,620A	72	24–4	14	Yes	Yes	614	0	645	1.84	2.43	3.6	510	3–1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	160	165	2,027–2,256	4,096C‡	73	24–2	15	No	Yes	429	60	540	3.96	2.74	4.7	850	4–1622	448	28
Duluth, Minn.	101	143	2,010–2,370	4,200S‡	72	12–4	14	No	No	389	26	439	1.27	2.68	8.3	154	4–1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	159	2,216–2,550	4,725B	77	10–3	17	Yes	No	522	0	547	0.62	1.21	2.9	213	2– 938	265	44
Erie, Pa.	117	147	1,980–2,280	3,720S‡	72	10–4	15	No	No	357	0	361	4.56	2.15§	4.8	965	4–1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass.	115	194	2,301–2,308	4,300B	70	10–5	14	No	No	454	0	477	0.57	2.11	3.4	164	2–note 3		
Flint, Mich.	152	181	2,196–2,376	5,200A	73	24–2	14	Yes	No	453	. . .	504	2.40	1.76	8.5	285	4–1856	741	37
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	156	2,400–2,460	4,500M	72	24–4	15	No	No	387	0	404	1.91	1.20§	4.6	421	3–1445	448	34
Fort Worth, Texas	178	268	1,842–2,292	4,800A	72	24–4	14	No	No	563	0	679	6.81	3.47	8.5	804	3–1332	373	38
Gary, Ind.	112	141	2,355–2,580	4,500M	84	24–0	19	Yes	Yes	352	42	414	2.46	1.08	7.0	357	4–1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	225	2,008–2,408	4,830A	73	24–2	14	No	Yes	524	34	606	2.48	2.50	2.3	1,070	3–1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	166	311v	2,100–2,280	5,700B	72	10–4	14	Yes	Yes	801	13	841	1.48	1.46	1.9	577	2–note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	193	2,342–2,783	5,147	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	565	46	731	3.47	3.21	4.7	734	3–1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan.	121	146	2,100–2,280	4,140M‡	84	12–0	14	Yes	No	332†	. . .	349†	1.09	1.09	5.7	191	4–1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	131	1,920–2,280	4,080S	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	320	71	423	1.45	1.18§	. . .	234	3–1432	501	40
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	283	2,616–2,916	5,220A	70	24–5	12	Yes	Yes	788	0	837	1.02	0.93	2.4	324	3–1474	394	44
Lowell, Mass.	101	177	2,409–2,409	3,850A	70	10–5	14	Yes	No	435	0	449	2.17	2.17	4.2	514	4–note 3		
Miami, Fla.	172	234	2,262–2,646	5,514A	72	24–4	21	Yes	No	518	95	660	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3–1464	461	37
Nashville, Tenn.	167	260	2,160–2,160	4,200S	84	10–0	20	No	No	549	0	577	2.16	3.16	. . .	390	3–1293	339	33
New Bedford, Mass.	110	194	1,868–2,077	3,850M	70	10–5	15	Yes	No	440	0	465	1.71	1.85	3.9	442	2–note 3		
New Haven, Conn.	161	265†	2,135–2,465†	6,000†M	84†	10–0†	14†	. . .	. . .	609	65	675	3.48	3.67	5.1	682	3–note 3		
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	236	2,100–2,460	4,851A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	567	0	591	4.44	3.78	5.8	473	4–1520	344	32
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	220	1,740–2,100	4,200A	84	24–. .	15	Yes	Yes	442	0	500	1.25	1.47	2.7	456	4–1881	630	44
Omaha, Neb.	224	273	1,920–2,160	4,500C‡	84	24–0	14	No	Yes	553†	. . .	628†	2.23	1.87	. . .	412	3–1394	367	30
Paterson, N. J.	140	194	2,300–2,700	4,600B	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	441†	. . .	463†	2.69	2.45	. . .	506	4–1670	667	45
Peoria, Ill.	105	122	2,160–2,400	3,600M	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	282	66	374	0.97	2.56	6.5	150	5–2214	972	42
Reading, Pa.	111	84v	1,910–1,910	2,610D‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	. . .	0	177	1.36	1.02§	2.4	571	4–1081	698	28
Richmond, Va.	*193*	320	1,800–2,100	4,158S	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	736	0	809	1.14	1.04	7.4	133	3–1387	533	33
Sacramento, Calif.	106	185	2,460–2,820	5,100A	78	24–2	14	No	No	505	0	549	3.77	3.22§	. . .	690	3–1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	146	2,160–2,400	4,620S‡	72	24–4	14	No	NR	396	0	462	1.57	3.04	. . .	353	5–2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	253	2,364–3,036	5,520A	81	24–1	18	Yes	No	783	58	912	1.48	1.52	2.4	314	3–1392	396	32
Scranton, Pa.	140	207	1,880–2,240	3,200M	72	10–4	15	Yes	No	. . .	. . .	468	3.93	2.40§	1.8	2,200	4–1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass.	102	174	2,031–2,519	4,375M	70	10–5	21	Yes	No	417	0	430	2.14	1.95	. . .	831	4–note 3		
South Bend, Ind.	101	140	2,409–2,580	4,500M	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	343	0	360	3.99	2.74§	5.5	727	3–1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	122	154	1,992–2,400	3,780S‡	84	24–0	14	No	Yes	371†	. . .	412†	4.98	2.86	6.5	771	3–1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass.	150	343	2,323–2,496	5,720B	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	960	0	1,012	4.33	3.88	3.8	1,138	2–note 3		
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	356	1,800–2,160	5,000M	70	10–4	15	Yes	No	820	0	909	5.13	2.77	3.0	1,689	3–1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	167	2,340–2,580	4,020S‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	521	78	673	5.06	3.22§	10.3	412	3–1381	358	39
Tampa, Fla.	108	111	1,980–2,196	4,200M	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	227	37	301	3.05	2.37	3.7	799	6–2511	1014	44
Trenton, N. J.	125	202	1,950–2,400	4,200S‡	72	10–4	20	Yes	No	569	0	606	1.10	1.66	4.2	264	3–1366	239	32
Tulsa, Okla.	142	. . .	. . .–. . .	. . .	84†	24–0†	14†	. . .	. . .	373	0	389	5.32	1.79	4.3	1,237	3–1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	101	177	1,550–2,000	4,000S	72	24–4	16	Yes	NR	354	65	465	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3– 941	170	40
Wichita, Kan.	115	146	1,890–2,280	4,800A	84	24–1	14	No	Yes	364	63	473	1.17	1.82	4.9	244	3–1442	483	43
Wilmington, Del.	113	163	2,247–2,431	4,615B	78	10–2	14	Yes	Yes	361	. . .	411	1.79	1.63	5.5	330	3–1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass.	194	369	2,184–2,457	6,000M	70	10–4	14	Yes	No	896	0	997	2.26	2.71	7.5	497	2–note 3		
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	170	1,600–2,625	5,688A	72	10–4	19	Yes	No	457	0	492	1.76	1.53	4.6	381	3–1124	309	33
Youngstown, Ohio	168	172	1,920–2,220	4,000M	72	12–4	15	Yes	Yes	360	0	388	1.75	1.20	2.5	694	5–2028	866	43

TABLE XXII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	In Mutual Aid System	Outside Service Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1945	Ave. Per Capita 1941–45	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1945			
50,000 to 100,000																			
Allentown, Pa.	97	87	$1,950–2,100	$3,000S‡	72	10–4	14	No	No	$182	0	$220	$0.29	$0.45§	1.0	$280	6–2504	1074	34
Altoona, Pa.	80	86†	1,800–1,800†	2,580†C‡	72†	10–4†	14†	...	...	232	0	246	0.79	0.68	5.4	145	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	52	63	1,860–1,920	3,900A	72	10–4	15	Yes	No	132	0	145	3.77	2.34	...	1,383	5–2119	519	30
Asheville, N. C.	51	61	1,799–1,936	3,300A	84	10–0	10	No	No	123	0	139	5.94	2.96	5.0	1,179	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	218†	2,050–2,550†	5,000†S‡	72†	10–4†	21†	...	...	578	0	713	6.67	...	5.5	1,217	5–2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga.	66	100†	1,920–1,920†	3,600†B	84†	24–0†	10†	...	...	214	...	247	4.52	2.66	4.3	1,060	4–1672	414	40
Austin, Texas	88	137	2,064–2,178	4,500A	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	315	0	334	1.56	1.52	2.9	413	4–1640	563	39
Bayonne, N. J.	79	206	2,300–2,700	5,700S‡	72	10–4	18	No	No	552	$25	600	1.11	1.03§	9.0	124	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	50	76	1,800–2,412	5,400A	72	24–4	15	No	No	193	0	235	1.42	2.46	8.9	122	4–1518	499	32
Berkeley, Calif.	86	142	2,502–2,766	5,214A	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	334	72	455	1.51	1.50	1.6	77	4–1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	46v	1,800–2,100	2,640C‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	90	0	99	0.22	1.72	1.9	122	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	135	2,050–2,465	4,300M	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	328	0	365	2.64	3.91	3.3	809	4–1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	62	135	1,950–2,350	4,150M	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	305	...	340	3.37	3.62		876	3–note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	69	1,983–2,280	3,381C‡	84	24–0	14	No	NR	152	0	179	0.82	2.07	5.3	155	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	71	...	...–...	...B	72†	24–4†	15†	...	...	186	0	210	...	...	...	...	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va.	68	65	1,950–1,950	3,180M	84	12–0	14	No	Yes	141	48	213	...	...	...	...	5–2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	59	15v†	None–None†	None†M‡	...	..–..	...	...	...	...	...	65†	...	...	...	...	5–2423	1005	34
Cicero, Ill.	65	60	2,300–2,660	4,400M	84	24–0	21	Yes	No	207†	...	225†	0.28	0.91	2.8	98	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	53	2,082–2,820	4,157A	72	24–4	14	Yes	Yes	158	0	171	0.62	0.50	1.5	387	4–1533	394	43
Columbia, S. C.	62	89	1,800–2,040	3,900C‡	72	12–4	15	Yes	Yes	184	0	193	3.19	1.93	7.3	435	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	53	78	1,857–2,087	3,996C	84	24–0	14	No	No	165	0	195	0.34	...	5.3	65	3–1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	72	1,960–1,980	3,600C‡	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	136	1	153	4.35	2.75	...	1,852	6–2897	1173	37
Covington, Ky.	62	76	1,800–2,160	3,290A	72	12–2	14	Yes	No	171	0	199	0.26	1.33	3.1	87	4–1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa	66	62	1,910–2,220	3,705M	84	24–0	15	Yes	NR	163	47	221	0.95	1.21	2.3	414	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich.	64	101	2,909–3,333	5,900M	73	24–2	22	No	Yes	320	0	326	2.56	7.12	...	687	3–1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	59	64	2,220–2,220	3,120B‡	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	139	0	153	2.39	1.74	...	390	5–2073	654	37
Durham, N. C.	60	62	1,560–2,280	4,000A	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	126	29	164	1.43	1.98	5.9	243	3–1205	528	28
East Chicago, Ind.	55	58	2,580–2,580	3,780M	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	158	0	168	5.13	4.50	3.7	1,395	5–2340	767	38
East Orange, N. J.	69	79	2,450–3,000	5,500M	84	10–0	17	Yes	No	252	20	271	1.46	1.01	3.3	452	2– 813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	77	2,100–2,100	3,300B‡	84	24–0	20	Yes	No	160	29	229	1.38	1.26§	4.3	319	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Texas	97	105	1,980–2,220	3,960C‡	72	12–4	15	No	No	233	0	244	2.06	1.61§	4.9	...	3–1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill.	65	74	2,520–2,772	5,100M	84	24–0	20	Yes	Yes	235	0	245	0.62	2.88	...	177	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind.	97	158†	2,100–2,280†	4,080†M	84†	24–0†	14†	...	...	369	0	395	4.20	2.49§	5.1	823	3–1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif.	61	150	2,340–2,820	4,620M‡	84	24–0	15	No	No	396	5	451	4.52	2.56	3.2	1,369	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	61	103	1,800–1,800	3,000C‡	72	10–4	15	Yes	No	186	0	208	6.79	4.12	2.1	3,286	4–1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif.	83	95	2,424–2,940	5,160A	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	242	34	309	2.72	1.52	1.9	1,279	3–1412	343	37
Greensboro, N. C.	59	71	2,010–2,160	4,300A	84	10–0	14	No	...	138	0	150	2.40	2.17	3.8	631	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio	51	63	2,010–2,148	3,300A	72	24–4	14	Yes	...	139	0	152	4.22	2.05	6.0	714	4–1809	675	36
Hammond, Ind.	70	87	2,400–2,580	4,500M	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	225	0	236	10.24	4.05	5.1	2,002	4–1845	465	36

Harrisburg, Pa.	84	85	1,752–2,124	3,244S‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	181	0	210	3.86	2.55	4.0	975	4–1937	783	26
Highland Park, Mich.	51	88	3,018–3,155	4,405B‡	73	24–2	20	Yes	No	296	...	313	14.12	1.90	3.7	1,124	3–1225	379	33
Hoboken, N. J.	50	113†	2,125–2,500†	5,250†S‡	70†	10–4†	14†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3–1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	54	128	2,289–2,519	4,600M	70	10–4	16	Yes	No	321†	...	348†	3.91	3.71	13.2	297	2–note 3		
Huntington, W. Va.	79	97	2,010–2,130	3,150M	...	24–1	14	Yes	No	205	77	289	4.92	3.74	4.0	1,223	5–2057	895	35
Irvington, N. J.	55	79	2,200–3,000	5,700S‡	84	12–0	19	No	No	245	32	287	1.24	1.11	2.4	523	2– 808	182	40
Jackson, Miss.	62	62	1,710–2,040	3,300C‡	84	12–0	11	Yes	No	136	...	136	4.92	2.50	...	987	3–1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa.	67	79	1,944–2,208	3,000C‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	180	33	220	0.72	0.68	4.8	148	4–1611	640	41
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	87	2,300–2,500	4,250A	73	24–2	14	No	No	218	38	269	0.99	2.00	4.1	2,410	3–1249	362	38
Lakewood, Ohio	69	63	2,400–3,000	4,620M	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	182	0	189	1.43	0.87	3.0	483	3–1290	264	34
Lancaster, Pa.	61	63	1,700–2,100	3,500S‡	72	10–4	7	Yes	No	135	0	144	0.28	0.91	5.2	146	5–2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich.	79	122	2,333–2,683	4,860B	73	24–2	15	Yes	Yes	290	59	384	6.29	2.95	5.5	1,139	4–1580	467	33
Lawrence, Mass.	84	146v	2,402–2,402	3,200S	70	10–4	14	Yes	No	351	0	376	1.89	2.79	3.3	574	3–note 3		
Lincoln, Neb.	82	92v	1,680–1,884	3,300C	84	12–0	14	Yes	No	171	...	204	1.12	1.63	5.3	213	4–1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark.	88	89	1,890–2,100	3,690M	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	195	32	297	3.50	3.23	...	537	5–2245	703	44
Lynn, Mass.	98	216†	2,194–2,420†	3,800†M	84†	10–0†	16†	...	...	465†	...	491†	...	...	...	...	3–note 3		
McKeesport, Pa.	55	67	2,076–2,520	3,300C‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	165	0	181	9.53	3.12	4.3	2,212	6–2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga.	58	78	1,692–2,032	3,500C	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	165	0	186	1.67	2.94	5.4	314	4–1984	668	39
Madison, Wis.	67	98	2,100–2,400	3,888B	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	230	72	320	0.82	1.07	4.8	170	3–1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	58	117	2,243–2,449	3,613S	70	10–5	16	Yes	No	298	0	315	2.60	2.66	4.2	616	3–note 3		
Manchester, N. H.	78	122v	1,825–2,025	3,700B		SP	14	Yes	Yes	260	0	289	...	...	4.1	...	3–1387	384	25
Medford, Mass.	63	102	2,300–2,600	3,950M	70	10–5	16	Yes	No	265	0	319	5.16	2.32	2.7	1,879	3–note 3		
Mobile, Ala.	79	115	1,260–1,260	3,900C‡	84	24–0	14	No	No	208	0	230	3.80	2.27	7.2	395	5–2343	1011	35
Montgomery, Ala.	78	121	1,500–1,560	3,900M‡	84	24–0	10	Yes	No	...	...	...	1.29	1.64	...	260	4–1706	534	33
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	60v	1,800–3,000	6,000S	72	10–4	18	Yes	No	175	0	189	0.94	1.27	2.8	328	3–1409	569	33
New Britain, Conn.	69	85†	2,085–2,476†	4,500†B	84†	10–0†	14†	...	...	266	0	284	0.96	2.89	2.3	418	4–note 3		
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	95	1,850–3,000	6,000S	84	10–0	17	Yes	No	279	69	361	2.12	1.52	3.1	671	3–1224	247	33
Newton, Mass.	70	136	1,644–2,256	4,223M	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	285†	...	321†	1.47	1.99	2.2	679	2–note 3		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	134	2,340–3,110	4,782A	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	394	32	443	0.88	1.19	3.1	282	3–1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	66	51	2,652–2,802	6,000M	84	12–0	21	No	No	142	0	144	0.68	0.44	3.6	189	3–1498	541	33
Pasadena, Calif.	82	124	2,505–2,745	5,145A	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	315	0	355	1.11	1.23	2.1	525	3–1479	244	36
Passaic, N. J.	61	105	2,400–2,800	3,900S‡	84	24–0	17	Yes	No	281	33	324	3.82	5.00	3.4	1,110	4–1707	650	38
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	76	1,816–1,816	2,860S	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	...	...	...	1.67	2.39	4.1	413	Not available		
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	110	2,014–2,662	4,882A	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	305	0	319	3.11	2.18	5.9	524	4–1948	486	38
Pontiac, Mich.	67	77	2,352–2,544	4,200A	73	24–2	14	No	No	199	0	208	3.72	3.95	6.7	577	4–1824	753	44
Portland, Me.	74	109v	1,781–2,093	3,800A		SP	16	Yes	Yes	211	6	267	3.57	2.61	...	891	Not available		
Portsmouth, Va.	51	45	2,135–2,520	4,000A	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	121	0	186	3.14	2.42	3.7	525	5–2453	1108	35
Pueblo, Colo.	52	59	2,100–2,100	2,880C‡	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	127	0	141	2.63	1.05	7.3	358	4–1957	644	38
Quincy, Mass.	76	136	2,200–2,400	4,000M	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	...	...	...	0.26	3.06	6.5	75	3–note 3		
Racine, Wis.	67	75	2,232–2,592	4,212B	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	185	102	305	1.58	1.48	4.5	354	4–1734	777	41
Roanoke, Va.	69	109	1,740–2,040	3,840A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	...	...	...	2.13	2.04	4.9	431	3–1483	327	36
Rockford, Ill.	85	90	2,400–2,580	4,300B	84	12–0	16	Yes	Yes	247	0	270	1.18	1.69	6.0	198	4–1675	510	43
Saginaw, Mich.	83	114	2,160–2,400	4,680A	73	24–2	14	No	Yes	294	0	315	1.64	2.62	4.0	416	3–1497	378	34
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	98	1,560–1,746	3,096M	84	10–0	15	No	No	169	67	245	2.12	1.44§	3.3	655	4–1883	500	33
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	57	1,800–2,340	3,900A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	124	60	238	1.66	1.90§	2.9	565	4–1997	726	39
San Jose, Calif.	68	94	2,280–2,640	4,260A	84	10–4	15	Yes	No	221	25	258	2.60	1.63	5.3	488	5–2200	588	37
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	63	2,544–2,772	5,088M	66	24–6	15	Yes	No	143	1	168	0.93	1.49	3.4	256	4–1827	492	44
Savannah, Ga.	96	132	1,680–1,980	3,900M	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	241	0	275	1.88	....	...	290	4–1890	622	33
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	162v	2,000–2,350	4,500A	72	24–2	18	Yes	No	409	0	476	0.90	1.93	3.0	298	3–1431	478	41

TABLE XXII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	In Mutual Aid System	Outside Service Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1945	Ave. Per Capita 1941–45	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1945			
50,000 to 100,000—Continued																			
Shreveport, La.	98	121	$1,764–2,016	$4,451C‡	78	24–2	15	No	No	$288	0	$307	$3.57	$3.16	3.8	$946	3–1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa	82	85	1,680–2,100	3,120S‡	84	24–0	16	No	No	186†	...	200†	2.23	1.68	8.1	276	4–1548	486	33
Springfield, Ill.	76	80	2,100–2,100	3,420S‡	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	189	0	203	4.43	2.77	4.1	1,099	4–1976	734	38
Springfield, Mo.	61	78	1,860–2,280	3,300M‡	84	24–0	10	No	No	151	$46	203	9.20	3.04§	8.8	1,045	5–2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	71	73	2,250–2,460	4,500	73	24–.	15	No	Yes	179†	...	193†	4.38	2.11	7.3	602	5–2014	732	29
Stockton, Calif.	55	92	2,400–2,760	4,800A	72	10–4	15	No	No	317	11	349	4.73	3.55	4.8	883	3–1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	116	2,100–2,280	4,500M	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	267	54	335	1.27	1.69	2.8	447	3–1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	68	85	1,692–2,076	3,360S‡	84	12–0	21	No	Yes	183	...	201	1.62	1.21	5.1	321	3–1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	70	139	2,000–2,200	3,350S	84	12–0	17	Yes	No	296†	...	320†	2.07	2.32	10.7	194	3–1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	56	118†	2,100–2,500†	4,200†S‡	..	....	..	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	2.15	2.7	448	3–1379	413	35
Upper Darby, Pa.	57	9	2,000–2,000	2,245C	78	10–2	14	Yes	No	...	17	45	....	....	...	...	6–2620	1112	37
Waco, Tex.	56	89	2,025–2,080	3,720C	72	12–4	15	Yes	No	176	4	187	2.18	3.04	5.7	382	5–2080	476	38
Waterbury, Conn.	99	192	1,916–2,099	6,000B	78	10–2	14	Yes	Yes	475	85	627	1.49	7.03	4.2	357	4–note 3		
Waterloo, Iowa	52	54	2,040–2,160	3,180M	78	24–.	14	Yes	Yes	127	0	133	1.79	2.06	...	354	3–1416	465	29
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	80	2,040–2,040	3,060A	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	166	0	178	4.49	3.19	5.6	800	4–1833	644	38
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	86	102	2,160–2,160	3,770C‡	72	10–4	15	Yes	Yes	213†	...	237†	1.47	1.76	2.9	772	4–1959	554	28
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	81	1,716–2,178	3,828M	78	10–2	14	No	No	160	0	169	10.36	2.86	1.9	5,420	4–1901	657	34
York, Pa.	57	40v	1,900–2,100	2,600C‡	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	G†	...	87†	3.98	1.43	2.9	1,393	5–2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																			
Abilene, Tex.	27	36	1,716–1,954	3,036M‡	84	24–0	7	Yes	No	64	0	77	3.89	5.94	2.5	1,567	4–1933	478	38
Alameda, Calif.	36	61	2,472–2,760	4,920A	72	12–4	14	Yes	No	168†	...	185†	1.47	1.22	2.2	262	4–1662	399	43
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	40	1,800–2,112	4,020A	84	10–0	8	Yes	No	70	0	76	....	....	...	...	6–2596	838	30
Alexandria, La.	27	60†	1,800–1,920†	4,200†M	84†	10–0†	15†	...	...	...	...	...	2.41	2.65	6.1	394	4–1404	500	34
Alexandria, Va.	34	24v	2,220–2,500	4,200A	78	10–2	14	Yes	No	59	0	87	9.38	3.10§	4.9	1,318	5–2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif.	39	40	2,400–2,640	3,600A	72	24–4	15	Yes	NR	95	...	103	....	....	...	...	4–1548	503	37
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	12	2,193–2,358	3,360C	..	24–.	14	Yes	Yes	27	9	39	0.11	0.37	4.1	274	not graded		
Alton, Ill.	31	21	2,100–2,100	2,940M	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	37	15	54	1.32	2.23	...	276	6–2647	1074	38
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	51	1,860–2,160	2,880S	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	108†	...	116†	1.58	3.24	4.2	377	4–1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind.	42	82	2,520–2,520	4,000M	73	24–2	15	Yes	No	204	0	246	3.38	2.23	7.9	432	5–2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	38	2,196–2,520	3,900B	73	24–2	14	No	No	90	55	149	3.37	2.90	3.0	1,145	5–2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	26	25	1,920–2,160	3,120C‡	..	24–1	10	Yes	No	49	10	67	....	....	...	...	6–2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis.	28	35	1,815–2,055	3,000B	84	24–0	15	Yes	NR	71	50	156	0.75	1.81	...	73	5–2049	726	36
Arlington, Mass.	40	48	2,190–2,464	4,100C	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	139	0	152	....	....	...	...	3-note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	30	31	2,160–2,160	3,192C‡	78	24–2	14	Yes	No	...	...	...	1.13	....	...	279	5–2116	936	33
Auburn, N. Y.	36	46v	1,906–2,300	3,278C	84	10–0	15	No	No	105	0	218	....	....	4.8	...	4–1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill.	47	39	2,220–2,220	3,420M	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	84	0	96	1.32	1.50	4.4	300	5–2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	60	2,370–2,550	4,110A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	159	8	184	2.52	5.42	3.4	729	4–1866	318	43
Bangor, Me.	30	50	2,028–2,028	3,260A	84	10–0	14	Yes	Yes	123	13	171	6.07	3.62§	19.2	318	not available		

Baton Rouge, La.	35	43†	1,560–2,148†	4,440†M‡	84†	10–15†	..	...	...	78	20	109	0.89	1.47	...	115	3–1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	61	2,207–2,439	5,000C‡	73	24–2	14	No	Yes	...	...	...	8.51	3.15	...	1,751	3–1437	486	33
Bay City, Mich.	48	91	2,100–2,320	3,454C	73	24–2	14	Yes	Yes	229	65	310	2.44	2.75	3.0	809	4–1925	532	39
Belleville, Ill.	28	24	2,100–2,100	2,220M	84	24–0	15	No	No	47	25	76	4.00	1.53	3.4	1,168	4–1802	548	35
Belleville, N. J.	28	26v	2,300–2,900	4,500S‡	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	78†	...	85†	0.68	1.36	...	356	4–1610	725	38
Bellingham, Wash.	29	45	2,100–2,280	3,000M	72	10–4	15	No	Yes	105	0	113	6.21	3.31	...	641	4–1624	695	32
Belmont, Mass.	27	42v	2,000–2,425	4,410C	72	12–4	14	Yes	No	...	...	...	1.59	1.39	5.0	317	4–note 3		
Beloit, Wis.	25	28	2,100–2,400	3,300B	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	61	38	114	0.96	1.17	8.7	107	5–2250	938	37
Berwyn, Ill.	48	26	2,200–2,480	3,230M	84	24–0	21	Yes	Yes	68	0	78	0.44	3.55	2.0	221	5–2135	699	40
Beverly, Mass.	26	..	.....–.....	.....M	70†	10–4†	14†	...	...	163	0	173	....	....	...	...	4–note 3		
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	55	2,580–3,000	5,280C	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	146†	...	153†	1.22	1.29	3.5	330	3–1374	305	39
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	50	2,300–2,500	3,700C	84	10–.	14	Yes	No	127†	...	140†	0.52	0.72	3.3	163	2– 987	452	41
Bloomington, Ill.	33	28	2,220–2,220	3,010M	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	...	...	...	0.70	2.38	4.0	176	5–2426	891	43
Boise City, Idaho	26	44	1,905–2,140	3,000B	78	24–2	15	No	No	93	10	109	3.31	2.70	7.9	418	5–2309	727	38
Bristol, Conn.	30	40v	2,470–2,626	4,500C	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	103	3	120	1.47	2.02	3.7	395	5–note 3		
Brookline, Mass.	50	105	2,600–2,600	5,000S	84	10–.	14	Yes	No	271†	...	352†	1.86	2.07	10.0	165	2–note 3		
Burbank, Calif.	34	51	2,448–2,868	4,764A	72	24–4	14	Yes	NR	137	0	182	2.74	1.56	3.4	516	5–2056	623	42
Burlington, Iowa	26	37	1,944–2,040	2,400C‡	78	24–2	14	Yes	No	67	...	78	4.38	3.20	4.5	990	4–1890	760	29
Burlington, Vt.	28	42	1,739–1,822	3,000B	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	81	0	100	....	....	11.8	...	not available		
Butte, Mont.	37	37	2,285–2,405	3,461M	56	3P–4	14	Yes	Yes	85	...	88	1.46	1.33	3.8	387	6–2958	1246	37
Central Falls, R. I.	25	18v	1,779–1,779	2,610C	..	10–5	10	Yes	No	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	not available		
Chelsea, Mass.	41	91v	2,000–2,196	3,600M	84	10–0	21	Yes	No	214	3	240	4.39	4.42	...	...	3–note 3		
Chicopee, Mass.	42	78v	2,195–2,468	3,313M	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	185	...	202	1.62	2.00	3.9	428	4–note 3		
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	26	1,920–1,980	3,000A	78	9–2	14	Yes	No	51	0	56	0.32	1.51	6.6	49	6–2987	1191	35
Clifton, N. J.	49	50v	2,100–2,800	3,833A	84	24–0	14	No	No	154	...	165	19.31	5.50	1.3	14,549	4–1990	787	35
Clinton, Iowa	26	33	1,991–2,277	3,000M	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	43	21	64	....	....	...	...	5–2418	803	30
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	38	1,800–2,040	3,600A	84	12–0	15	Yes	Yes	83	0	101	0.41	0.42§	6.4	107	4–1682	627	40
Concord, N. H.	27	30v	1,995–2,153	3,300B		SP	15	Yes	Yes	82	0	121	2.74	2.53	8.9	309	A1–note 4		
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	41	1,860–2,100	2,520M	78	24–2	15	No	Yes	86	0	109	1.66	1.48	6.9	240	4–1731	613	33
Cranston, R. I.	47	41v	2,000–2,000†	3,200C†	84†	10–0†	14†	...	...	101	23	139	1.04	1.30	3.1	338	not available		
Cumberland, Md.	39	37	1,656–2,088	2,880C‡	72	10–4	15	No	No	70	0	77	1.28	2.26§	...	268	not graded		
Danville, Ill.	37	37	2,100–2,100	2,532B‡	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	78	23	103	9.51	4.10§	...	1,313	6–2739	1008	37
Danville, Va.	33	43	1,500–1,980	3,300S	84	12–0	15	No	Yes	90	...	104	1.00	2.43	...	204	5–2281	810	36
Dubuque, Iowa	44	44	1,890–2,214	3,222A	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	118	0	132	0.80	3.12	7.7	103	3–1491	407	31
E. Cleveland, Ohio	39	36	2,160–2,800	4,180A	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	95	0	99	5.90	1.71	2.4	243	4–1933	703	41
Easton, Pa.	34	35	1,780–1,980	2,920S‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	69	0	76	1.41	1.63	3.0	483	5–2312	954	41
E. Providence, R. I.	32	42v	1,187–2,099	3,450C	84	24–0	13	Yes	No	91	...	103	1.69	2.76	3.6	466	not available		
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	35	1,930–2,100	3,000B‡	84	12–0	15	No	Yes	76	46	135	....	....	...	...	5–2167	878	35
Elgin, Ill.	38	34	2,100–2,220	3,000B‡	84	12–1	15	Yes	Yes	82	8	115	2.84	1.56	5.9	476	4–1644	595	41
Elkhart, Ind.	33	54	2,280–2,400	3,500M	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	122	9	135	2.15	2.63	...	200	4–1824	671	37
Elmira, N. Y.	45	80	1,989–2,295	3,825A	72	10–4	14	Yes	Yes	189	0	195	1.42	1.64	4.5	317	4–1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	25	33	2,208–2,400	3,000M	72	24–4	14	No	Yes	76	0	79	2.24	2.89	3.9	568	5–2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	28	22	1,920–2,220	2,700C‡	84	10–2	15	No	Yes	41	0	42	3.11	2.91§	4.4	338	6–2793	1001	36
Everett, Mass.	47	102	2,200–2,400	3,400B	72	10–4	16	Yes	No	233	0	246	4.19	2.93	3.5	1,187	3–note 3		
Everett, Wash.	30	51	2,400–2,580	3,720S‡	72	24–4	17	Yes	No	109	8	123	1.07	2.64	16.7	625	3–1244	412	39
Fargo, N. D.	33	28	1,920–2,100	2,820C‡	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	57	1	63	1.06	1.63	4.8	225	5–2252	942	40
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	79v	2,162–2,263	3,630M	84	10–0	14	Yes	Yes	193	0	199	3.60	2.78	5.6	650	4–note 3		
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	42	1,782–1,950	2,640B‡	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	82	36	126	13.03	4.50	6.9	1,864	4–1993	660	32
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	45	1,766–1,914	3,036C‡	84	10–0	15	No	No	94	0	95	1.41	5.27	5.2	277	4–1770	425	38

Table XXII-A.—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	In Mutual Aid System	Outside Service Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1945	Ave. Per Capita 1941-45	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1945			
25,000 to 50,000—Continued																			
Gadsden, Ala.	37	29†	$1,650–1,800†	$3,480†C‡	84†	24–0†	10†	...	...	...	...	...	$1.62	$1.02	5.4	$304	6–2723	991	37
Galesburg, Ill.	29	26	2,205–2,205	2,500M	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	$55	0	$59	11.10	4.03§	7.9	1,417	6–2661	915	43
Garfield, N. J.	28	0v	None–None	NoneM	..	..–.	..	Yes	No	S	...	21	0.93	0.44	1.1	851	5–2495	826	43
Great Falls, Mont.	30	35	2,352–2,418	3,210M	56	3P–4	15	Yes	No	86	...	89	0.53	2.81	1.3	422	6–2579	840	37
Green Bay, Wis.	46	62	1,890–2,190	3,800B	84	24–0	15	No	No	139	$55	220	0.72	2.43	9.7	73	4–1708	581	34
Greenville, S. C.	35	43†	1,920–1,920†	3,120†C	84†	11–0†	15†	...	...	89†	...	96†	2.43	4.72	8.0	304	5–2214	748	30
Hackensack, N. J.	26	37	2,000–2,800	4,000A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	98	35	145	6.42	2.04	4.4	1,461	4–1635	660	35
Hagerstown, Md.	32	14v	1,920–1,920	NoneD	84	12–0	0	Yes	No	28	18	54	....	....	...	...	5–2453	880	38
Hamtramck, Mich.	*50*	56	3,130–3,130	4,230S	73	24–2	30	Yes	No	192	14	210	1.84	2.74	5.6	313	3–1343	408	35
Haverford, Pa.	28	0v	.....–.....	.....	..	..–.	..	...	...	G	12	26	....	....	...	...	5–2140	727	43
Haverhill, Mass.	47	87v	2,008–2,008	3,000C‡	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	184†	...	209†	6.11	4.78	...	827	4–note 3		
Hazleton, Pa.	38	25v†	1,920–1,920†	300†C‡	72†	10–4†	14†	...	...	48	0	53	3.63	2.85§	...	2,295	5–2351	902	37
High Point, N. C.	38	53v	1,650–1,920	4,800A	84	10–0	12	Yes	Yes	104	0	131	3.87	5.19	4.1	933	5–2116	626	39
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	30	2,580–2,760	4,080C	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	70	...	73	3.76	2.31	2.9	1,295	5–2301	864	39
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	31	1,914–1,914	2,640M‡	84	12–0	15	Yes	Yes	60†	...	68†	1.53	0.95	5.9	262	4–1848	568	37
Inglewood, Calif.	*30*	19	2,220–2,460	3,600C	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	57	0	62	5.70	3.80	2.9	1,556	5–2477	701	39
Jackson, Mich.	50	86	2,209–2,420	4,319C	73	24–2	15	Yes	No	197	0	209	7.40	4.20	9.0	82	4–1906	771	44
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	73	2,160–2,280	3,300M	72	10–4	15	Yes	Yes	169	25	209	1.40	2.60	3.0	366	3–1456	433	41
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	22v	1,298–1,620	2,130A	84	10–0	10	Yes	Yes	31	0	38	1.80	2.01	3.3	546	5–2206	677	42
Joliet, Ill.	42	47	2,280–2,280	3,330B‡	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	107	0	113	7.40	4.34	8.6	852	5–2232	651	38
Joplin, Mo.	37	34	1,525–1,742	2,541M‡	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	68	12	84	3.78	1.33	...	357	6–2591	905	32
Kearny, N. J.	39	82†	2,500–3,000†	5,000†C	84†	24–0†	17†	...	...	237†	...	247†	12.36	31.16	2.0	6,175	3–1317	423	35
Kenosha, Wis.	49	64	2,307–2,439	4,240B	84	24–0	14	No	No	154	70	239	2.57	1.77	6.5	398	4–1552	556	37
Kingston, N. Y.	29	41	2,160–2,320	3,570B	72	10–4	15	Yes	No	87	0	93	1.79	1.12	5.4	338	4–1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	34	45	2,190–2,400	3,500M	84	24–0	15	No	No	100	19	126	2.32	1.98	...	306	5–2440	915	40
La Crosse, Wis.	43	73	2,126–2,233	3,120B	84	10–0	14	No	Yes	166	55	230	2.81	3.82	8.9	319	3–1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind.	29	47	2,040–2,040	3,000M	84	24–0	14	No	No	97	0	104	8.45	2.51	...	...	5–2374	844	34
Laredo, Tex.	39	42	1,200–1,320	3,300C	72	10–4	15	No	No	60	12	84	0.72	0.43§	3.3	218	6–2745	772	39
Lebanon, Pa.	27	3v	1,500–1,500	300C‡	..	..–6	7	No	No	2	27	29	0.44	5.05	2.4	183	6–2745	772	39
Lewiston, Me.	39	50	1,968–2,033	3,176B	..	..–.	14	Yes	Yes	107	9	142	....	....	...	...	not available		
Lexington, Ky.	49	83	1,740–1,980	3,804A	84	24–0	15	No	No	174	49	231	2.49	3.13	7.2	346	3–1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio	45	43	2,153–2,280	3,000M	72	24–4	14	No	Yes	97	0	112	8.87	3.45	...	1,849	6–2735	1057	43
Lorain, Ohio	44	42v	2,472–2,472	3,432S	78	12–2	14	Yes	No	FH	0	122	0.80	1.20	3.0	264	4–1532	482	42
Lower Merion, Pa.	40	14v	1,920–2,460	3,000C	..	..–.	..	Yes	No	F	20	83	1.65	3.70	3.2	517	5–2219	867	38
Lubbock, Tex.	32	30	1,989–2,124	3,500A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	54	0	60	2.75	2.62	...	...	23–note 1		
Lynchburg, Va.	*45*	76	1,339–1,890	3,100A	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	138	17	164	1.60	3.16	6.4	253	4–1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio	37	36	2,115–2,220	2,760S	72	24–4	14	Yes	Yes	83	0	88	4.57	5.23	6.1	746	6–2664	1088	41
Marion, Ind.	27	50	1,980–2,160	3,500M	84	24–0	16	Yes	No	111	0	121	135.74	32.59	9.2	14,839	5–2105	535	32
Marion, Ohio	31	35	1,890–2,190	2,850S	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	74	24	102	1.10	1.42	6.2	175	6–2514	1042	40

Mason City, Iowa....	27	32	1,920–2,190	3,450A	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	64	0	69	0.78	1.88	4.2	186	4–1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio......	27	22v	2,040–2,220	2,700S	72	24–4	14	Yes	Yes	50	...	64	0.63	4.53	2.7	239	6–2624	1012	36
Maywood, Ill........	27	15	2,280–2,280	2,880M	84	24–0	21	Yes	Yes	35	0	38	2.44	1.09	3.7	666	6–2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.......	25	36v	2,050–2,200	3,000M	84	..–6	16	Yes	No	79	10	96	1.04	1.66	1.7	589	4–note 3		
Meriden, Conn.......	39	51v	2,555–2,555	4,040B	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	139	0	158	2.15	2.83	...	587	4–note 3		
Meridian, Miss.......	35	42	1,860–1,860	3,000M‡	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	67†	...	73†	3.37	3.25	7.4	455	6–2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla....	28	49	2,549–3,229	5,004A	72	10–4	15	No	No	134	3	162	....	....	...	...	5–2437	1084	37
Michigan City, Ind...	26	31	2,280–2,280	3,500M	84	24–0	14	No	Yes	76	...	84	6.15	1.89	7.2	786	5–2120	859	36
Middletown, Conn....	26	19v	2,335–2,335	3,304C	84	10–0	14	Yes	Yes	44	0	55	0.81	0.81	...	260	5–note 3		
Middletown, Ohio....	31	31	2,232–2,388	3,300C‡	72	24–4	14	No	Yes	77	0	96	1.84	1.93	5.8	314	5–2310	887	39
Mishawaka, Ind......	28	47	2,220–2,280	3,500M	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	104	...	110	0.86	0.98	4.9	172	4–1615	563	41
Moline, Ill...........	35	33	2,220–2,220	2,880M	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	72	0	84	2.37	1.15§	1.6	1,507	4–1664	655	37
Monroe, La..........	28	39	1,668–1,920	3,534‡	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	6–2542	794	34
Montclair, N. J......	40	71	2,100–3,000	4,700S‡	84	10–0	17	Yes	No	...	...	...	1.00	1.06§	4.4	228	3–1308	477	42
Muncie, Ind.........	50	61	2,475–2,520	4,500M	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	147	0	161	....	....	...	...	5–2449	959	36
Muskegon, Mich.....	48	65	2,240–2,460	3,510A	73	24–2	0	No	Yes	165	0	180	7.79	4.30§	...	3,254	4–1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla......	32	40	1,848–1,848	3,300A	84	10–0	21	No	No	83	0	93	1.28	1.25	5.2	243	5–2204	884	41
Nashua, N. H........	33	51	2,108–2,168	3,968B	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	105	0	119	5.03	4.74	10.1	498	5–2018	638	30
New Albany, Ind.....	25	39	2,040–2,040	2,160M	84	24–0	20	Yes	Yes	80	140	220	2.32	1.43	...	165	6–2646	819	35
Newark, Ohio........	31	32	2,040–2,100	2,820S	72	24–4	14	Yes	Yes	65	0	67	2.26	1.56	6.8	325	5–2312	725	26
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	44	2,200–2,700	4,100C‡	84	10–4	15	Yes	No	129	10	153	4.09	2.95	4.5	912	4–1505	448	42
Newburgh, N. Y.....	32	59v	1,600–2,000	2,800A	72	10–4	15	Yes	Yes	123	0	133	3.69	2.56	...	971	3–1172	430	42
New Castle, Pa......	48	45v†	2,024–2,278†	.....C‡	72†	10–4†	14†	...	...	105	2	132	4.23	1.96§	5.5	774	6–2688	1021	28
New London, Conn...	30	32v	2,250–2,450	3,200A	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	75	0	166	1.10	2.44	6.9	157	5–note 3		
Newport, Ky........	31	38	2,160–2,160	2,582A	78	24–2	14	Yes	Yes	89	0	105	....	....	6.4	165	4–1927	732	42
Newport, R. I.......	31	56v	2,210–2,210	3,150C	84	10–.	14	Yes	...	126	24	164	2.65	3.34	8.7	309	not available		
Newport News, Va...	37	65v	2,106–2,430	4,650A	84	24–0	12	Yes	No	154	10	178	3.97	5.37	13.0	250	4–1744	736	35
Norristown, Pa.......	38	5v†	None–None†	800†D	..	SP†	..	...	...	...	0	35	0.58	1.24	...	...	4–1966	688	27
North Bergen, N. J...	40	..	.....–.....	.....S‡	..	..–.	..	...	...	...	...	...	0.38	....	2.1	177	4–1734	673	39
Norwalk, Conn.......	40	55v	2,008–2,409	4,471B	75	9½–3	14	Yes	No	122	2	151	2.80	1.92	5.4	524	4–note 3		
Norwood, Ohio.......	34	36	2,120–2,294	3,110M	72	24–4	14	Yes	NR	72†	...	81†	0.68	0.74	3.7	185	5–2051	829	33
Ogden, Utah.........	44	52	1,944–2,400	3,840M‡	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	119	0	135	1.45	1.68	4.6	318	6–2898	1252	40
Orange, N. J.........	36	48	2,300–2,800	4,900S‡	74	10–3	17	Yes	No	133	0	138	3.86	2.00	2.9	1,362	4–1628	537	41
Orlando, Fla.........	37	..	.....–.....	C	84†	21–0†	21†	...	...	87	15	113	2.26	1.33	1.7	1,350	5–2423	1067	35
Oshkosh, Wis........	39	56	1,925–2,165	3,125B	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	124	48	185	3.25	1.97§	6.2	523	3–1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa......	32	27	2,220–2,220	2,640S‡	84	24–0	14	No	No	54	0	67	3.31	2.75	...	403	6–2648	1117	39
Owensboro, Ky......	30	42	1,860–1,980	2,700C‡	84	24–0	12	Yes	No	74	0	95	0.88	1.34§	6.4	137	4–1945	628	41
Paducah, Ky........	34	37	1,668–1,800	2,940A	78	24–2	14	No	No	71	48	125	1.28	1.71§	9.0	143	5–2088	788	41
Parkersburg, W. Va...	30	23	1,740–2,040	2,520C‡	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	43	0	48	....	....	...	...	5–2034	917	40
Pensacola, Fla.......	37	54	1,860–1,980	3,528A	84	24–0	30	No	No	120	0	128	5.81	....	14.2	406	6–2646	883	39
Perth Amboy, N. J...	41	27v†	2,250–2,620†	3,300†D‡	84†	24–0†	14†	...	...	F†	...	95†	0.43	....	1.2	365	4–1794	756	36
Petersburg, Va.......	31	40	1,690–1,800	3,000A	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	75	0	87	3.52	2.73	5.1	697	4–1753	533	33
Pittsfield, Mass......	50	63	2,008–2,190	3,065M	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	146	0	155	1.94	2.23	3.6	765	5–note 3		
Plainfield, N. J.......	37	51	2,152–2,652	4,652M	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	123	63	200	6.81	4.06§	4.7	1,439	3–1451	466	35
Port Arthur, Tex.....	46	33	1,800–2,160	4,200A	72	10–4	15	No	No	57	0	64	1.08	1.00	1.5	707	5–2169	786	30
Port Huron, Mich....	33	50	2,304–2,484	3,558A	73	24–2	14	Yes	Yes	121	0	126	4.22	3.58	12.7	335	4–1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio....	40	42v	1,860–2,100	3,300A	72	24–4	15	Yes	Yes	93	...	99	0.55	1.40	...	122	4–1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y...	40	51v	2,075–2,475	3,500C	72	10–4	16	Yes	No	123	0	144	2.66	2.47	7.0	378	4–1541	590	30
Quincy, Ill...........	40	46	2,100–2,100	2,600M	84	24–0	0	No	No	92	0	94	0.49	0.97	6.5	754	5–2337	846	41

TABLE XXII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	In Mutual Aid System	Outside Service Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1945 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1945	Ave. Per Capita 1941–45	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1945	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—Continued																	
Raleigh, N. C.	47	55	$1,770–1,920	$3,000S†	84	10–0	10	Yes	No	$96	0	$110	$0.98	$1.88	13.0	$75	4–1665 526 31
Revere, Mass	34	76v	2,000–2,300	3,000M	84	24–0	16	Yes	No	151†	...	161†	3.01	2.03	3.7	799	4–note 3
Richmond, Ind	35	44	2,280–2,280	4,500M	84	24–0	14	No	Yes	104	$31	137	0.94	2.58	7.0	135	4–1868 689 40
Riverside, Calif	*35*	43	2,286–2,436	3,636B	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	109	5	118	1.20	1.02	...	266	5–2330 764 37
Rochester, Minn	26	33	1,860–2,100	3,600C	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	68	9	84	0.46	1.60	4.8	94	6–2735 1200 31
Rock Island, Ill	43	41	2,100–2,220	3,000B	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	89	0	99	2.03	2.41	6.4	318	5–2445 986 41
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	15v	2,100–2,280	3,000A		SP	14	No	No	33	13	60	1.22	0.80	4.6	274	5–2155 837 42
Rome, Ga	26	42	1,549–1,761	2,691	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	73	0	85	3.29	1.62	9.8	348	5–2334 779 38
Rome, N. Y	34	44v	1,800–2,200	3,500S	72	24–4	14	No	No	98	0	109	2.04	1.37	4.1	499	4–1891 714 40
Royal Oak, Mich	25	28v	2,200–2,900	3,500A	73	24–2	14	Yes	No	77	8	91	2.94	....	5.0	584	5–2131 858 31
Salem, Mass	41	80v	2,190–2,409	3,240M	70	10–5	14	Yes	No	191	0	210	3.26	3.02	5.7	569	2–note 3
Salem, Ore	31	47	2,148–2,196	3,200C	84	24–0	14	No	Yes	99	0	107	11.32	5.00	...	1,002	5–2177 742 40
San Angelo, Tex	26	33	1,812–1,920	2,880A	..	24–.	15	Yes	Yes	61	8	82	1.96	2.11§	...	282	20–note 1
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	52	2,190–2,520	4,020M	72	24–4	14	No	...	121	0	128	2.57	2.38	...	549	5–2419 779 36
Santa Ana, Calif	*32*	45v	2,160–2,340	3,240C	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	115	...	124	0.86	1.04	3.0	242	5–2312 851 37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	57	2,130–2,400	4,200B	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	125	...	137	3.26	1.75	3.6	919	4–1786 565 37
Sharon, Pa	26	3	2,331–2,376	3,036C‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	Yes	37	15	55	1.44	1.85	0.7	1,977	not graded
Sheboygan, Wis	41	51	2,070–2,160	3,240B	84	24–0	15	No	No	117	54	183	1.15	0.91	7.5	156	4–1842 541 32
Sioux Falls, S. D	41	43	1,620–1,920	3,120M‡	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	92	0	119	0.93	1.56	3.6	258	6–2614 945 31
South Gate, Calif	27	36	2,520–2,640	3,900C	72	24–4	15	Yes	Yes	90	3	101	2.33	2.27	2.1	662	6–2565 834 35
Spartanburg, S. C	32	47	1,578–2,035	2,908M‡	84	10–0	14	No	Yes	97	0	105	13.69	6.12	...	1,673	5–2320 1030 36
Stamford, Conn	48	78	2,300–2,700	5,000B	75	10–3	14	Yes	No	204	13	239	2.68	3.17	2.1	1,260	4–note 3
Steubenville, Ohio	38	33	2,199–2,280	2,796S	72	24–4	15	Yes	No	75†	...	78†	0.81	2.30	5.5	151	5–2413 913 33
Superior, Wis	35	65	2,040–2,220	3,480B	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	162	37	210	1.44	8.68	9.4	153	4–1790 386 41
Taunton, Mass	37	70v	2,002–2,202	3,451A	70	10–4	14	Yes	No	160†	...	170†	1.44	3.36	5.9	241	4–note 3
Teaneck, N. J	25	37v	2,016–2,875	4,500A	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	87	41	144	1.22	1.02	4.8	252	3–1145 482 38
Torrington, Conn	27	23v	2,234–2,638	3,808M	78	10–2	14	Yes	No	63	10	73	1.91	0.88	3.9	500	5–note 3
Tucson, Ariz	37	47	2,100–2,460	4,080A	84	24–0	15	No	No	109	5	122	2.09	3.67	4.4	480	4–1988 700 39
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	23v	1,680–1,980	3,120C‡	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	41	0	46	1.07	1.86	3.1	341	5–2480 927 27
Tyler, Tex	28	34	1,848–1,980	3,144A	84	24–0	15	No	No	57	0	73	3.12	3.66	2.8	1,091	6–2821 992 40
University City, Mo.	33	24	2,022–2,244	3,180M	84	24–0	14	Yes	Yes	53	12	69	0.62	0.52	2.6	237	6–note 3
Waltham, Mass	40	48v	1,900–2,400	3,600M	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	121	4	134	2.61	3.21	4.1	640	4–note 3
Warren, Ohio	43	44	2,235–2,724	3,900M	72	24–4	14	Yes	No	106	0	113	1.85	1.05	4.3	435	4–1913 791 42
Warwick, R. I	29	..	.....–.....	.....D	..	..–.	..	...	...	30	36	92	....	....	...	...	not available
Washington, Pa	26	14	1,812–1,812	2,520C‡	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	34†	...	45†	1.27	0.83	...	244	not graded
Watertown, Mass	35	64v	2,400–2,600	4,000C	70	10–4	14	Yes	No	173	0	190	1.58	1.97	5.8	285	3–note 3
Watertown, N. Y	33	42	2,070–2,370	3,400A	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	90	...	97	1.89	2.06	6.2	301	4–1538 508 42
Waukegan, Ill	34	29	1,770–2,460	3,420M	73	24–2	14	Yes	No	55†	...	72†	1.25	3.58	7.7	166	5–2289 1051 40
Wausau, Wis	27	35	1,740–1,920	2,800B	84	24–0	15	No	Yes	66†	...	68†	1.11	1.05	...	102	5–2035 580 40

Wauwatosa, Wis......	28	35v	2,010–2,370	3,480B	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	86	18	109	0.96	0.68	2.8	344	4–1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis......	36	38	1,920–2,160	3,420B	84	24–0	15	Yes	Yes	103	0	119	1.35	1.45	2.1	647	4–1957	794	43
W. Hartford, Conn...	34	54v	2,075–2,635	4,463A	72	10–4	14	Yes	No	152	3	172	0.98	1.45	5.0	199	5–note 3		
W. Haven, Conn.....	30	..	.....–.....	.....B	..	..–.	..	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	6–note 3		
W. New York, N. J...	39	71	2,000–2,800	4,800S‡	72	10–5	18	Yes	No	...	...	...	1.42	1.09	3.7	512	3–1188	414	35
W. Orange, N. J......	26	41	2,050–2,800	4,500S‡	84	10–.	17	Yes	No	105	...	108	1.49	0.73	2.3	646	4–1686	547	38
W. Palm Beach, Fla..	34	35	1,860–2,046	3,192A	84	24–0	18	No	No	...	...	...	1.76	1.43	4.4	402	5–2093	806	35
White Plains, N. Y...	40	81v	2,150–2,956	5,000S‡	72	10–4	18	Yes	No	235	15	269	1.31	0.89	2.0	638	2– 942	309	33
Wichita Falls, Tex....	45	56	1,800–1,920	3,300A	70	24–5	14	No	No	102	0	113	4.53	8.96	...	2,040	5–2328	850	38
Wilkinsburg, Pa.......	30	30	2,280–2,340	3,120C	84	24–0	14	Yes	No	74	17	96	....	....	...	...	4–1565	501	23
Williamsport, Pa......	44	43†	1,860–1,931†	2,762†S‡	72†	10–4†	14†	...	...	102†	...	112†	1.00	1.36	...	216	5–2383	811	40
Wilmington, N. C.....	33	68	2,108–2,190	3,060A	84	11–0	14	Yes	Yes	148	0	164	1.88	2.51	10.0	186	6–2681	1083	35
Woodbridge, N. J....	27	6v	2,400–2,950	NoneD	84	24–0	15	Yes	No	...	...	...	3.93	....	1.5	2,723	4–1942	794	42
Woonsocket, R. I.....	49	112	1,720–2,007	4,700C	84	10–0	14	Yes	No	230	37	295	8.38	3.90	3.4	2,445	not available		
Wyandotte, Mich....	31	45	2,550–2,889	4,494B	73	24–2	16	Yes	Yes	131	47	187	2.07	4.70	5.5	381	5–2167	871	35
Yakima, Wash.......	27	44	2,040–2,280	3,300C‡	72	24–4	15	No	No	100	...	107	2.11	2.61§	6.7	314	4–1740	524	40
Zanesville, Ohio......	38	38	1,830–2,070	2,661S	72	24–4	14	Yes	Yes	76†	...	80†	3.62	1.64	4.5	819	6–2801	968	44

Note: The following 60 cities of 25,000 or more population have some volunteer firemen, as indicated by the letter "v" following the number of full-time employees in Table XXII-A. The number after the name of the city indicates the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded: Alexandria, Virginia, 300; Auburn, New York, 9; Belleville, New Jersey, 26; Belmont, Massachusetts, 2; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1,200; Bristol, Connecticut, 12; Central Falls, Rhode Island, 16; Chelsea, Massachusetts, 1; Chicopee, Massachusetts, 16; Clifton, New Jersey, 60; Concord, New Hampshire, 144; Dayton, Ohio, 7; East Providence, Rhode Island, 50; Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 18; Garfield, New Jersey, 175; Hagerstown, Maryland, 150; Hartford, Connecticut, 14; Haverford, Pennsylvania, 147; Haverhill, Massachusetts, 26; High Point, North Carolina, 6; Johnson City, Tennessee, 12; Lawrence, Massachusetts, 25; Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 11; Lorain, Ohio, 55; Lower Merion, Pennsylvania 150; Manchester, New Hampshire, 34; Massillon, Ohio, 12; Melrose, Massachusetts, 2; Meriden, Connecticut, 20; Middletown, Connecticut, 155; Mount Vernon, New York, 462; New London, Connecticut, 1,000; New York, New York, 74; Newburgh, New York, 36; Newport, Rhode Island, 20; Newport News, Virginia, 126; Norwalk, Connecticut, 125; Portland, Maine, 13; Portland, Oregon, 17; Portsmouth, Ohio, 35; Poughkeepsie, New York, 70; Reading, Pennsylvania, ...; Revere, Massachusetts, 1; Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 36; Rome, New York, 103; Royal Oak, Michigan, 24; Salem, Massachusetts, 2; Santa Ana, California, 13; Schenectady, New York, 300; Taunton, Massachusetts, 12; Teaneck, New Jersey, 6; Torrington, Connecticut, 23; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 10; Waltham, Massachusetts, 20; Watertown, Massachusetts, 1; Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, 2; West Hartford, Connecticut, 10; White Plains, New York, 100; Woodbridge, New Jersey, 72; and York, Pennsylvania, 2,460.

For notes on fire insurance classification see end of Table XXII-B.

Table XXII-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1946

This table lists all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. (For 1940 population of cities see Table IV elsewhere in this Year Book, and Table III for post-1940 figures for cities with population in italics. Under **Employees** the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. In the column on **Work Hours Per Week,** etc. leaders (...) indicate information not available or if a volunteer department that such data do not apply to that city. **Expenditures** for salaries and wages are not shown if the number of volunteer firemen exceeds the number of full-time paid employees except in the case of cities not paying their volunteers; if volunteers are paid, the salaries and wages column is used to indicate the method of payment to volunteers (see code below). A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XXII-A. Notes referred to in the last column are at end of table.

Payments to Volunteer Firemen

F—payments on basis of number of Fires	H—payments on basis number Hours worked
G—Gross or lump sums to the companies	S—nominal Salary U—Unpaid

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	22–30	$1,500–1,800	$2,400M‡	84–24–15	Y–N	H	$45.8	6–2957 903 36
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	31–0	2,460–2,580	3,360S	72–24–15	Y–N	$83.2	92.1	4–1905 624 33
Abington tp, Pa.	21	0–35†	None-None†	None†	..–..–..	..–..	...	16.0	not available
Ada, Okla.	15	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	..–..	20.8	21.8	6–2948 872 40
Adams t, Mass.	13	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	..–..	U†	2.1†	5-note 3
Adrian, Mich.	*14*	22–0	1,950–2,100	2,400S‡	73–24–14	Y–N	47.3	50.3	6–2751 1075 30
Albany, Calif.	*11*	15–0	2,580–2,700	3,180C	84–24–15	Y–N	30.9	45.5	5–2065 647 32
Albany, Ga.	19	29–0	2,003–2,218	5,800C	72–12–15	Y–Y	54.7	70.3	3–1357 345 22
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	4–17†	1,701–1,776†	646†A	..–..–..	..–..	13.7	14.1	7–3224 1291 45
Alliance, Ohio	22	22–10	2,010–2,100	2,520M	72–24–14	Y–Y	42.0	54.0	6–2519 1028 43
Alpena, Mich.	13	21–0	1,704–2,100	2,500A	73–24–15	N–N	43.7	47.3	6–2883 756 30
Ambridge, Pa.	19	4–21	2,040–2,400	2,676C	72–10–15	Y–Y	H	25.2	not available
Ames, Iowa	13	12–4	1,500–2,178	2,700A	84–24–15	Y–Y	26.3	28.6	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	8–30	2,184–2,184	2,534B	84–10–14	Y–Y	S	30.1	6-note 3
Anaconda, Mont.	11	12–0	2,088–2,160	2,544M	3P-15	Y–N	27.2	28.0	5–2491 1072 40
Anaheim, Calif.	11	6–18†	2,030–2,030†	3,440†C	..–..–..	..–..	GS †	16.9†	6–2835 1070 30
Anderson, S. C.	19	17–0	1,665–1,745	2,400C	84–12–14	Y–Y	29.4	34.5	5–2124 815 43
Andover t, Mass.	11	14–25	1,976–2,236	2,860M	84–10–14	Y–N	S	38.9	5-note 3
Annapolis, Md.	13	9–0	2,100–2,100	100C	78–10–15	Y–N	16.5	21.1	not graded
Ansonia, Conn.	19	0–300	None-None	250M	..–..–..	Y–N	...	19.3	6-note 3
Ardmore, Okla.	17	19–0	1,680–1,680	2,340A	84–10–15	Y–Y	34.5	35.7	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	12–18	1,710–1,710	2,208A	84–12–14	Y–Y	U	...	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa.	11	3–140	1,920–1,920	2,160C‡	56– 8–14	Y–N	7.3U	7.8	6–2514 860 24
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	37–60	2,200–2,900	3,900A	72–10–14	N–..	H	109.8	CS-note 2
Ashland, Ohio	12	5–35	2,232–2,232	2,400M	72–24–14	Y–Y	H	36.1	6–2863 973 34
Ashland, Wis.	11	19–0	1,440–1,800	2,220B	72–24–14	N–Y	33.6	40.0	6–2888 824 43
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	25–0	2,300–2,540	3,440A	72–24–14	Y–Y	64.3	71.4	7–3130 1277 40
Astoria, Ore.	10	17–1	2,250–2,370	3,270A	84–24–14	Y–N	S	...	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan.	13	..–..	....–....	....	84–11†..	..–..	27.6	29.2	4–1700 571 38
Athens, Ga.	21	29–0	1,773–1,860	2,760B	84–12–15	Y–Y	...	...	3–1372 370 43
Athol t, Mass.	11	7–35	2,082–2,082	2,546†C	84–10–14	Y–N	S	33.6	6-note 3
Attleboro, Mass.	22	38–0†	1,400–1,500†	2,800†M	..–..–..	..–..	86.0	104.5	4-note 3
Auburn, Me.	20	26–22	1,944–2,121	2,848A	SP–14	Y–Y	60.3	64.8	not available
Augusta, Me.	19	19–31	1,872–1,872	2,500M	72–11–14	Y–Y	G	49.9	not available
Austin, Minn.	18	18–0	1,980–2,100	2,820M	84–24–14	N–N	37.2	40.0	6–2870 1064 45

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Barberton, Ohio	24	18–0†	$1,980–2,200†	$2,950†M	84–24†..	..–..	$44.9	$48.7	6-note 5
Barre, Vt.	11	11–35	1,976–2,054	2,834C	72–11–14	Y–Y	H	32.5	not available
Bartlesville, Okla	16	15–12	1,700–1,800	2,520A	84–24–15	Y–N	28.0	29.8	6–2571 1083 36
Batavia, N. Y.	17	24–0	1,600–1,850	2,500C	72–10–14	Y–N	47.8	54.2	5–2403 897 35
Bath, Me.	10	9–57	2,184–2,184	2,600C	SP–14	Y–N	S	33.2	not available
Beacon, N. Y.	13	7–225	....–....	...	..–10–14	Y–N	H	19.5	5–2418 816 29
Beatrice, Neb.	11	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	..–..	19.3	25.0	7–3496 1243 38
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	4–25†	None-None†	600†B	..–..–..	..–..	...	12.3	6–2809 983 44
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	..–..	...	24.7	not available
Beckley, W. Va.	13	6–17	2,100–2,400	3,000†M	72–10–14	Y–Y	H	15.9	7–3305 1188 42
Bedford, Ind.	13	15–0	2,100–2,100	3,000M	84–12–15	N–NR	32.6	35.7	7–3086 1156 45
Bell, Calif.	11	8–0	2,280–2,580	3,180C	72–24–14	Y–N	16.2	27.2	7–3427 1092 33
Bellaire, Ohio	14	7–16	1,800–1,800	2,220M	72–24–14	Y–N	S	...	7–3304 1258 40
Bellevue, Pa.	10	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	..–..	...	5.1	4–1910 580 30
Bend, Ore.	10	9–18	2,400–2,400	3,000A	84–24–14	Y–N	22.2U	26.0	5–2375 773 33
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	18–0	1,800–2,255	3,100A	73–24–14	Y–Y	31.1	35.4	6–2881 1070 30
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	3–75	2,450–2,650	NoneD	72–10–14	Y–N	...	...	D-note 2
Berlin, N. H.	19	27–25	1,931–2,011	2,968M	..–10–14	Y–Y	HS	...	A1-note 4
Berwick, Pa.	13	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	..–..	–...	6.4	not available
Bessemer, Ala.	23	16–0	2,064–2,274	3,120C	84–14–14	Y–Y	36.2	38.0	6–2960 1191 39
Biddeford, Me.	20	44–11	1,560–1,560	2,007M	SP– 7	Y–N	S	...	not available
Big Spring, Tex.	13	13–0	1,950–2,160	3,000A	84–12–12	N–N	24.9	28.1	27-note 1
Billings, Mont.	*23*	26–0	2,160–2,280	3,420M	3P–15	N–NR	...	...	6–2728 1069 45
Biloxi, Miss.	17	24–0	1,620–1,620	2,160C‡	..–24–15	Y–N	38.9	42.6	6–2908 898 40
Birmingham, Mich.	11	16–17	2,400–2,700	3,720A	73–24–14	Y–Y	S	40.6	6–2630 819 40
Bismarck, N. D.	15	7–9	1,500–1,820	2,400C‡	84–11–14	Y–N	H	15.0	8–3595 1348 41
Bloomington, Ind.	21	21–0†	2,042–2,042†	2,700†M	84–24†..	..–..	48.0	54.0	7–3039 1196 42
Blue Island, Ill.	17	6–23	2,040–2,040	2,280M	84–24–14	Y–Y	H	16.7	5–2109 657 39
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	21–0	1,800–2,100	2,700A	84–10–14	N–Y	41.8	45.0	6–2838 902 40
Blytheville, Ark.	11	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	..–..	F†	...	7–3175 1234 45
Bogalusa, La.	15	17–0†	1,350–1,620†	3,120†C‡	72–10†..	..–..	30.5	35.6	5–2157 742 32
Boone, Iowa	12	9–15	1,860–2,100	2,400M	84–12–14	N–Y	H	20.4	6–2980 1203 38
Borger, Tex.	10	5–0	1,800–2,100†	2,700†A	..–..–..	Y–Y	...	8.0	40-note 1
Boulder, Colo.	13	13–0	1,691–1,863	2,310A	84–24–14	N–N	24.0	26.2	5–2316 881 38
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	15–2	1,500–1,500	2,100M	84–24–14	Y–N	S	...	5–2449 807 43
Braddock, Pa.	18	..–..	....–....	C	..–..–..	..–..	29.7†	48.5†	5–2415 1171 30
Bradford, Pa.	18	22–0	2,040–2,124	2,880S‡	72–10–14	Y–N	50.9	56.1	not available
Brainerd, Minn.	12	4–50	1,980–1,980	2,100B	48– 8–12	N–N	H	19.2	7–3158 1091 34
Braintree t, Mass.	16	28–30†	1,955–2,300†	3,450†C	..–..–..	..–..	H†	71.4†	4-note 3
Brawley, Calif.	12	8–7	2,400–2,520	3,600C	72–10–14	Y–N	12.5	14.4	6–2914 569 37
Bremerton, Wash.	15	74–0	2,460–2,760	3,600M‡	84–24–14	N–N	189.0	243.6	5–2422 1031 40
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	10–16	1,716–1,973	340S	56– 8–14	Y–N	S	29.9	D-note 2
Bristol, Pa.	12	8–200	1,997–1,997	600M	48– 8–14	Y–N	F	...	5–2177 294 24
Bristol t, R. I.	11	0–250	None-None	300C	..–..–..	Y–N	G	...	not available
Bristol, Tenn.	14	2–15	1,680–1,980	600C‡	84–..–15	Y–Y	H	9.8	5–2467 950 37
Brookfield, Ill.	11	4–14	2,244–2,640	3,300C	84–24–15	Y–Y	H	13.2	6–2616 1106 40
Brownsville, Tex.	22	32–0	1,320–1,500	2,700A	84–24–12	N–N	47.3	53.7	16-note 1
Brownwood, Tex.	13	10–63	1,270–1,608	1,933C	SP–15	N–N	F	20.1	31-note 1
Brunswick, Ga.	15	30–0	1,630–1,970	2,820	84–24–12	Y–N	52.5	57.5	6–2565 792 44
Bryan, Tex.	12	4–21	1,680–1,800	NoneD	SP–14	Y–N	H	8.2	16-note 1
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	18–3	2,340–2,700	3,900C	72–10–14	Y–N	44.3	50.0	4–1795 674 34
Burlington, N. J.	11	0–240	None-None	300D	..–..–..	Y–N	G	...	E-note 2
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	17.2	6–2711 1229 44
Butler, Pa.	24	22– 0	1,980–1,980	2,490S‡	72–10–14	N–Y	45.7	45.9	not available
Cairo, Ill.	14	13–0	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	84–24– 7	Y–N	26.2	27.9	6–2955 1033 44
Calumet City, Ill.	13	7–0	2,220–2,220	2,400B	84–24–15	Y–N	...	...	6–2973 1181 37
Cambridge, Md.	10	2–54†	None-None†	None†C	..–..–..	..–..	U†	6.7†	not graded
Cambridge, Ohio	15	3–18	1,680–1,680	1,656S	72–12–15	Y–Y	H	7.5	7–3491 1329 30
Campbell, Ohio	14	14–6	2,280–2,280	2,760M	56– 8–15	Y–N	F	...	7–3220 1268 26
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	3–28	None-None	NoneC	..–..–..	Y–Y	U	5.0	not available

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Canton, Ill	12	8–2†	1,800–1,800†	1,920†M	84–24†..	..–..	14.5	15.7	6–2993 1109 43
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	11–0†	1,440–1,440†	1,620†S‡	..–..–..	..–..	16.4	20.7	7-note 3
Carbondale, Pa	19	4–150†	None-None†	660†M‡	..–..–..	..–..	...	12.4	not available
Carlisle, Pa	14	0–200	None-None	360C	..–..–..	Y-N	U	14.4	not available
Carnegie, Pa	13	8–0	2,010–2,070	2,430C	72–10–14	Y-Y	16.5	18.1	6–2895 1167 24
Carteret, N. J	12	7–52†	None-None†	75†D	48–3†–..	..–..	...	27.5	D-note 2
Carthage, Mo	11	10–0	1,620–1,740	2,280M	84–..–14	Y-N	...	...	6-note 3
Casper, Wyo	18	23–0	2,100–2,400	2,940†M	75–24†..	Y-N	50.0	50.0	5–2309 922 27
Centralia, Ill	16	10–2	1,800–1,920	2,400M‡	84–12–10	Y-N	20.6	25.8	7–3343 1281 44
Chambersburg, Pa	15	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	24.3	32.0	not available
Champaign, Ill	23	21–0	2,010–2,100	2,616B‡	84–24–17	Y-Y	29.6	56.5	5–2314 901 40
Chanute, Kan	10	9–14	1,560–1,620	2,100M‡	84–24–20	Y-Y	H	...	6–2751 996 39
Charleroi, Pa	11	..–..	None-None†	None†D	..–..–..	..–..	...	4.9	not available
Charlottesville, Va.	19	6–50†	1,500–1,860†	2,500†C	..–..–..	..–..	15.0	20.3	6–2628 864 43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	..–..	....–....	...	..–..–..	N–..	...	19.2	5–2407 747 33
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	37–0	1,740–2,400	3,060M‡	84–24–15	Y-N	68.9	73.0	6–2569 994 27
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	25–0	2,184–2,184	3,210C‡	84–24–15	Y-Y	53.9	65.8	5–2277 1001 36
Chickasha, Okla	14	16–0	1,620–1,620	1,980M	84–24–15	Y-Y	24.9	26.6	6–2771 792 32
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	19–30	....–1,980	2,680M	72–24–15	N-Y	H	...	5–2405 970 41
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	13–0	1,620–1,950	2,130B	84–24–11	N-Y	22.9	24.6	6–2929 1021 44
Clairton, Pa	16	18–0	2,502–2,502	3,384M‡	3P–15	Y-N	48.1	50.0	6–2649 938 28
Claremont t, N. H.	12	9–45	2,184–2,302	2,750E	SP–14	N-Y	HS	...	A1-note 4
Clarksdale, Miss	12	21–0†	1,587–1,858†	2,880†M‡	..–..–..	..–..	39.2	43.6	5–2205 719 37
Clarksville, Tenn	12	10–25	1,620–1,620	2,100C	..–..–..	N-N	...	23.1	6–2941 876 41
Clayton, Mo	13	12–0	1,950–2,340	3,600C	84–24–17	Y-N	28.8	31.3	6-note 3
Clearwater, Fla	10	14–2	1,800–2,220	2,400C	84–24–15	Y-N	17.3	19.9	5–2204 741 43
Cleburne, Tex	11	9–3†	1,440–1,440†	1,740†M	84–24–..	..–..	13.6	15.2	30-note 1
Cleveland, Tenn	11	3–18	1,720–1,720	840C‡	SP– 7	Y-Y	F	7.2	6–2956 1250 38
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	12–58	1,800–2,450	3,200M	72–10–16	Y-N	S	34.6	D-note 2
Clinton t, Mass	12	10–40	2,390–2,390	3,150	70–..–14	Y-N	29.9†	33.4†	6-note 3
Clovis, N. M	10	4–12	1,800–2,100	2,800C	SP–15	Y-N	F	7.8	7–3319 995 41
Coatesville, Pa	14	3–90	2,340–2,340	360D	SP– 7	Y-N	U	9.9	5–2172 743 21
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho.	10	9–2	2,160–2,220	2,460M	84–24–14	Y-N	8.2	11.8	6–2563 940 32
Coffeyville, Kan	17	18–15	1,560–2,069	2,544M‡	72–12–15	Y-N	33.5	36.0	5–2275 585 38
Cohoes, N. Y	22	..–..	....–....	....S	84–24†..	..–..	79.2	90.4	5–2058 817 32
Collingswood, N. J.	13	5–47†	1,650–1,950†	2,000†C‡	..–..–..	..–..	11.9	16.3	D-note 2
Columbia, Mo	18	14–10	1,500–1,680	2,400M	84–24–15	N-Y	22.0	24.0	7-note 3
Columbia, Pa	12	0–2,500	None-None	NoneC	..–..–..	N-N	G	6.5	not available
Columbia, Tenn	11	2–12	1,800–1,800	1,860M	..–24– 0	Y-Y	F	...	7–3100 1192 42
Columbus, Ind	12	19–0	2,100–2,220	3,000M	84–24–15	Y-N	42.1	62.8	6–2538 966 43
Columbus, Miss	14	17–0	1,560–1,740†	2,280C	72–24–10	Y-N	30.8	35.1	6–2982 1136 41
Compton, Calif	16	20–0	2,580–2,700	3,600A	72–24–15	Y–..	37.3	42.3	6–2769 1093 41
Concord, N. C	16	9–15†	1,638–1,638†	450†C	..–..–..	..–..	...	15.8	6–2993 1087 43
Connellsville, Pa	14	57–7	1,920–1,920	2,280S	72–10–14	Y-N	34.0	35.0	not available
Connersville, Ind	13	15–0	2,092–2,136	3,000M‡	..–24–14	..–N	...	...	4–2050 620 42
Conshohocken, Pa	11	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	...	5–2354 688 33
Coraopolis, Pa	11	0–18	None-None	None†D	..–..–..	..–..	...	3.1	5–2361 799 37
Corning, N. Y	16	15–6	1,860–2,160	3,240B	72–10–15	Y-Y	36.6	41.3	4–1507 509 38
Corsicana, Tex	15	14–..	1,335–.....	1,930M‡	..–..–..	N-Y	17.4	19.3	23-note 1
Cortland, N. Y	16	12–153†	1,600–2,040†	200†D	..–..–..	..–..	U†	32.4†	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio	12	10–30	1,920–1,980	2,280M	72–24–15	Y-Y	S	...	7–3121 1133 30
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	8–29	2,300–2,500	3,800C	72–10–15	Y-N	S	27.3	C-note 2
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	19–0	1,800–1,920	2,340	84–24–15	N-N	36.4	37.8	6–2688 762 40
Cudahy, Wis	11	4–20	2,364–2,664	1,020B	84–24–15	Y-N	G	...	7–3200 988 37
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	(no municipal fire department)							not graded
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	21	15–2	2,190–2,580	3,060M	72–24–14	Y-Y	H	...	5–2447 668 43
Dalton, Ga	10	6–9	1,320–1,560	2,160C	84–11–15	Y-Y	S	...	6–2951 1085 45
Danbury, Conn	22	29–225	2,000–2,200	3,100M	78–10–14	N-N	G	77.5	6-note 3
Danvers t, Mass	14	12–35†	2,189–2,189†	3,300†B	..–..–..	..–..	S†	...	5-note 3
Darby, Pa	10	0–156	None-None	58S	..–..–..	Y-N	U	1.9	5–2478 842 22

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Daytona Beach, Fla	23	31–..	$1,980–1,980	$3,300C	84–24–15	Y–N	$63.0	$68.9	5–2186 516 45
Decatur, Ala	17	7–0	1,846–2,236	2,860C	SP– 7	Y–N	...	15.0	7–3205 1214 43
Decatur, Ga	17	7–0†	1,690–1,950†	2,070†C	..–..–..	..–..	20.3	22.7	5–2357 1011 43
Dedham t, Mass	16	16–28	2,450–2,450	3,350B	84–10–14	Y–N	S	...	5-note 3
Del Rio, Tex	13	6–30	1,620–1,740	2,100C‡	72–12–14	Y–N	F	10.5	32-note 1
Denison, Tex	16	25–0	1,500–1,800	2,400C‡	84–24–15	Y–N	43.4	48.4	16-note 1
Denton, Tex	11	11–12	1,680–1,800	2,400M	84–24–10	N–Y	S	28.4	23-note 1
Derby, Conn	10	0–150†	None-None†	50†S	..–..–..	..–..	...	29.0	5-note 3
Dickson City, Pa	12	0–45†	None-None†	None†D	..–..–..	..–..	G†	1.5†	not available
Dixon, Ill	11	7–0	2,160–2,160	2,364M	84–24–14	Y–Y	15.3	16.3	7–3286 1187 44
Donora, Pa	13	..–..	....–....	....D	..–..–..	..–..	7.9	8.7	not available
Dormont, Pa	13	40–20†	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	13.3	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala	17	16–0	1,740–2,100	2,760C‡	84–24–10	Y–N	28.8	34.3	6–2762 1016 44
Dover, N. H	15	9–0	2,000–2,000	C	72–..–14	Y–N	19.0	28.0	A1-note 4
Dover, N. J	10	5–125	2,400–2,600	NoneM	48– 8–12	Y–N	G	...	D-note 2
Du Bois, Pa	12	0–1150	....–....	65D‡	..–..–..	Y–N	G	...	not available
Dunkirk, N. Y	18	20–0	2,020–2,140	2,620C	72–10–14	N–N	...	...	4–1998 788 34
Dunmore, Pa	23	..–..	1,800–1,800	1,980C	..–..–15	..–..	31.8	35.1	not available
Duquesne, Pa	21	..–..	....–....	....	72–10†..	..–..	43.4	45.0	5–2348 1002 28
Durant, Okla	10	9–0	1,500–1,650	1,980M	84–..–15	Y–N	15.6	24.9	8–3673 1178 38
Dyersburg, Tenn	10	15–6	1,350–1,440	1,860C	84–11– 0	N–N	19.0	21.2	6–2763 969 35
East Hartford t, Conn	19	23–52	2,700–2,700	3,776B	76–12–14	Y–Y	H	84.9	6-note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	22–0	2,040–2,040	2,400S	72–24–14	Y–Y	...	...	7–3361 1426 40
East Moline, Ill	12	9–0	2,280–2,280	2,700B	84–12–15	N–N	20.2	21.7	6–2861 910 44
East Point, Ga	12	12–0	2,154–2,508	3,696C	84–12–15	Y–Y	31.1	35.5	6–2598 1041 45
Easthampton t, Mass	10	11–20	2,413–2,413	3,061C	70–10–14	Y–N	H	34.8	5-note 3
Ecorse, Mich	13	31–0	2,860–3,120	4,200B	73–24–20	Y–Y	74.1	78.5	6–2917 799 30
El Centro, Calif	10	11–10	2,364–2,580	4,032C	84–24–12	Y–N	23.9	29.0	6–2912 551 37
El Dorado, Ark	16	12–0†	1,612–1,725†	2,280†M	84–24†..	..–..	20.0†	26.5†	6–2840 902 44
El Dorado, Kan	10	8–0	1,500–1,680	2,400A	72–10–15	N–Y	16.2	17.7	6–2708 861 44
El Reno, Okla	10	6–11	1,470–1,800	2,220A	84–24–15	..–Y	H	...	6–2727 1072 43
Elizabeth City, N. C	12	10–32	1,800–1,920	NoneB	SP –10	Y–N	G	24.3	5–2386 861 44
Ellwood City, Pa	12	3–40	2,100–2,100	2,460A	72–24–14	Y–Y	H	11.0	not available
Elmhurst, Ill	15	2–19	1,800–2,040	360M	84–12–15	N–NR	F	19.0	6–2777 1061 42
Elmwood Park, Ill	14	..–..	....–....	C	..–..–..	..–..	...	...	6–2504 882 39
Elwood, Ind	11	15–0	1,800–1,800	3,000M	84–24–15	Y–N	27.2	28.1	6–2919 984 38
Emporia, Kan	13	9–0	1,680–1,860	2,100C	84–10–15	Y–N	16.5	20.3	6–2573 835 40
Endicott, N. Y	18	26–0	2,340–2,600	3,950B	84–24–14	Y–Y	59.6	70.9	4–1955 820 38
Englewood, N. J	19	26–0	2,000–2,500	4,000M	84–10–15	Y–N	59.6	71.3	B-note 2
Escanaba, Mich	15	19–0	1,656–1,776	2,496A	73–24–14	Y–Y	34.2	36.2	6–2716 885 27
Euclid, Ohio	18	27–0	2,082–2,796	3,600M	72–24–14	Y–N	64.6	65.5	7–3006 948 44
Eugene, Ore	21	15–0†	1,824–2,340	3,144A	84–24–14	..–..	42.4	46.3	6–2744 1118 38
Eureka, Calif	17	15–200	2,280–2,340	900D	72–10–14	Y–Y	G	51.2	7–3266 919 35
Fairfield, Ala	12	..–..	....–....	C	..–..–..	..–..	3.6	6.0	6–2728 1170 41
Fairhaven t, Mass	11	3–60	1,782–1,890	2,700C	..–24–14	Y–N	HS	16.5	5-note 3
Fairmont, W. Va	23	21–0	1,950–1,950	2,550C‡	84–24–15	N–N	41.8	50.0	6–2688 1127 29
Faribault, Minn	15	12–0	1,560–1,680	1,980C‡	72–24–14	N–N	19.4	21.2	6–2684 1080 26
Farrell, Pa	14	8–60	2,160–2,160	2,700C‡	72–10–14	Y–N	17.9U	19.5	not available
Fayetteville, N. C	17	14–50	2,040–2,400	3,600C	..–24–10	Y–N	F	44.6	6–2745 1000 40
Fergus Falls, Minn	11	0–27	None-None	300D	..–..–..	N–Y	H	5.0	7–3180 1050 36
Ferndale, Mich	23	24–0	2,750–3,000	4,200C	73–24–14	N–Y	74.7	79.9	6–2704 865 30
Findlay, Ohio	20	23–0	1,500–1,980	2,520M	72–24–14	N–N	47.0	53.2	6–2825 1102 37
Floral Park, N. Y	13	0–..	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	U	13.1	5–2366 909 34
Florence, Ala	15	15–0†	1,560–1,920†	2,520†C‡	..–..–..	..–..	26.1	28.6	5–2182 818 43
Florence, S. C	16	6–18	1,500–2,000	1,080B	84–12–15	Y–Y	S	88.3	6–2988 1291 44
Forest Park, Ill	15	7–2	2,250–2,400	2,880B‡	84–24–17	Y–N	17.3	18.6	6–2827 1056 35
Fort Collins, Colo	12	13–1	1,570–1,620	2,040M	84–24–15	Y–N	19.1	22.6	4–1656 595 30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	23–0	1,800–2,100	2,820S‡	84–12–14	N–Y	46.2	50.7	4–1860 832 29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	18	24–0	1,820–2,340	3,120A	82–24–14	Y–N	45.0	51.2	5–2022 777 43
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	12–0	1,770–1,770	2,070M	84–24–14	N–N	...	...	6–2834 1038 37

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Fort Myers, Fla	11	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	$28.8	6–2592	770	44
Fort Scott, Kan	11	12–0	$1,500–1,500	$1,980M‡	84–11–15	N–N	$18.5	20.6	6–2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky	11	4–15	....–2,244	2,481C	84–24–14	Y–N	9.7U	10.7	6–2903	996	40
Fostoria, Ohio	13	11–0	1,920–2,040	2,220M	72–24–14	Y–Y	23.0	25.5	6–2805	888	42
Framingham t, Mass	23	46–0†	2,100–2,400†	3,400†C	..–..–..	..–..	...	...	5-note 3		
Frankfort, Ind	14	20–0	2,016–2,016	3,000M	84–24–15	Y–N	43.0	...	6–2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky	11	11–0	1,800–1,800	2,100C	84–24–15	N–NR	16.9	18.2	7–3237	1357	43
Frederick, Md	16	12–40	1,730–1,730	NoneD	84–24– 7	Y–Y	20.2U	29.6	not graded		
Fredericksburg, Va	*10*	7–37	1,890–2,000	2,400C	72–24–14	Y–N	G	15.7	7–3030	1277	45
Freeport, Ill	22	23–0	1,980–1,980	2,580B	84–24–15	N–N	45.3	67.6	5–2420	979	39
Freeport, N. Y	20	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	31.3	6–2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb	12	6–84	1,740–1,740	2,100M	..–24– 7	Y–Y	H	24.0	6–2995	1126	37
Fremont, Ohio	15	14–2	1,860–2,000	2,400M	72–24–14	Y–Y	28.5	31.7	6–2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif	10	6–48	2,573–2,874	3,461C	72–24–14	N–N	FU	20.0	6–2613	917	39
Fulton, N. Y	13	14–20	1,788–2,178	3,146B	72–24–14	N–N	H	34.4	4–1919	700	39
Gainesville, Fla	14	26–0	1,740–2,016	3,336A	..–24–15	N–N	40.2	46.8	4–1669	608	42
Gainesville, Ga	10	11–0	1,950–2,040	2,700A	74–12–15	Y–N	20.6	23.1	6–2527	919	42
Garden City, N. Y	11	15–0	1,800–2,300	NoneD	72–10–14	Y–N	31.6	43.2	5–2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass	20	19–46	2,425–2,425	3,450M	84–10–14	Y–N	S	68.3	5-note 3		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	13–0†	2,100–2,310†	2,860†M	72–24†..	..–..	...	...	7-note 5		
Gastonia, N. C	21	24–0	1,796–1,920	3,000A	84–10–10	Y–Y	44.2	48.6	5–2117	863	43
Geneva, N. Y	16	..–..	....–....	....B	..–..–..	..–..	26.0	37.4	4–1989	598	37
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	3–130	....–2,740	....S‡	..–..–..	Y–N	...	...	6–2812	850	34
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	28–0	1,739–1,956	2,875B	84–24–14	Y–N	55.6	60.9	4–1600	553	42
Gloucester, Mass	24	43–30	2,008–2,008	2,900C1	84–10–16	Y–N	100.6	107.4	4-note 3		
Gloucester City, N. J	14	10–65	1,680–2,078	120C	48– 8–14	Y–N	S	30.7	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y	23	22–13	1,900–2,200	3,250C	84–24–17	Y–NR	52.2	66.2	4–1695	464	41
Goldsboro, N. C	17	16– 0	1,612–1,771	2,634A	96–24–14–	Y–N	26.7	29.8	4–1941	683	45
Goshen, Ind	11	13–0	2,160–2,280	3,000M	84–24–14	Y–Y	...	...	6–2619	952	41
Grand Forks, N. D	20	26–0	1,860–1,950	2,520C	76–10–14	Y–Y	42.4	95.3	5–2284	763	27
Grand Island, Neb	19	23–15	1,560–1,740	2,340M	84–24–10	Y–N	42.4U	46.8	6–2769	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo	12	13–4	1,725–1,970	2,760A	84–24–15	Y–N	26.2	27.7	6–3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill	23	15–0	1,920–2,160	2,340M	72–24–10	Y–Y	...	...	6–2867	1123	38
Greenley, Colo	16	13–0	1,914–1,914	2,220C	84–24–15	N–Y	22.0	23.5	6–2824	1170	35
Greenfield t, Mass	16	14–37	2,028–2,278	3,250C	84–10–16	Y–N	S	49.5	4-note 3		
Greensburg, Pa	17	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	1.5	not available		
Greenville, Miss	21	22–0	1,860–1,860	3,600C	84–..–10	N–N	37.5	40.2	5–2124	775	38
Greenville, N. C	13	5–36	1,800–1,980	2,400C	SP– 7	Y–N	H	18.6	5–2224	775	42
Greenville, Tex	14	21–3	1,695–1,800	2,820C‡	84–24–10	Y–N	36.0U	41.3	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss	15	15–0	1,770–1,860	2,580M‡	84–24– 7	N–N	...	...	6–2570	990	43
Greenwood, S. C	13	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	F†	22.2†	6–2525	1059	44
Gretna, La	11	2–150	1,200–1,430	NoneD	72–24– 0	Y–N	U	...	7–3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga	13	17–0	1,470–1,800	2,220A	84–10–10	N–Y	28.3	31.3	5–2219	755	43
Gr Pte Park, Mich	13	21–0	2,800–3,000	4,100C	73–24–20	Y–N	58.8	63.0	4–1863	720	43
Gulfport, Miss	15	..–..	....–....	....M‡	..–..–..	..–..	22.0†	30.7†	6–2814	977	40
Guthrie, Okla	10	12–12	1,560–1,680	2,400A	84–10–15	Y–N	19.0U	20.9	6–2871	651	40
Hannibal, Mo	21	24–0	1,680–1,800	2,100C	90–24–15	Y–N	39.7	46.0	6-note 3		
Hanover, Pa	13	..–..	....–....	....D	..–..–..	..–..	...	10.1	not available		
Hanover tp, Pa	16	18–160†	1,980–1,980†	420†C	..–..–..	..–..	34.0	36.6	not available		
Harlingen, Tex	13	..–..	....–....	....M‡	..–..–..	..–..	7.1†	9.3†	28-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill	11	3–6	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	56–..– 0	Y–Y	F	6.5	8–3847	1468	39
Harrison, N. J	14	50–35	2,496–3,000	4,400C	72–10–19	Y–N	117.1	132.1	D-note 2		
Harrison tp, Pa	13	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	Y–N	...	6.3	6–2828	805	24
Harvey, Ill	18	11–16	2,262–2,352	3,012M‡	84–12–21	Y–N	G	29.7	5–2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb	15	17–14	2,008–2,112	3,030M	84–24–15	Y–N	31.2	35.6	6–2672	956	41
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	27–0	1,680–1,800	...C‡	81–..–10	Y–N	46.0	51.0	6–2687	726	39
Hawthorne, N. J	13	0–134	None-None	325S‡	..–..–..	Y–N	S	4.9	D-note 2		
Helena, Mont	15	18–0	1,820–2,256	2,585C‡	3P–15	Y–N	39.8	47.8	6–2791	1143	42
Hempstead, N. Y	21	1–368	None-None	3,400D	..–..–..	N–N	...	30.8	5–2420	937	34
Henderson, Ky	13	27–0	1,596–1,596	1,728C‡	..–24–10	Y–Y	41.2	43.1	6–2937	1077	43

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Hibbing, Minn.	16	43–0	$1,800–2,076	$3,060C	3P–14	Y-N	$94.2	$96.5	5–2145 629 41
Hickory, N. C.	13	6–39	1,800–2,040	600†C	84–24–15	Y-Y	S	24.1	5–2223 791 42
Highland Park, Ill.	14	14–0	2,280–2,400	3,400C‡	84–24–14	Y-Y	...	...	not available
Highland Park, Tex.	10	21–0	2,168–2,244	1,955M	78–10–10	Y-N	39.2	40.1	19-note 1
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	25–0	2,450–2,875	4,025C	84–10–16	..–..	71.2	74.0	C-note 2
Hobbs, N. M.	11	3–18	2,400–2,700	250M	72–12–15	Y-N	U	...	8–3724 1092 39
Holland, Mich.	15	..–..	....–....	1,620†B	84–24†..	..–..	28.3	34.2	6–2600 910 30
Homestead, Pa.	19	15–0	....–2,654	3,000C	84–24–12	Y-N	35.0	39.0	5–2313 956 24
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	13–7	1,440–1,440	1,680C‡	84–12–14	N-NR	S	...	6–2894 843 43
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	17–0†	2,550–2,550†	3,314†M	84–24†..	..–..	44.9	47.4	5–2385 723 34
Hornell, N. Y.	16	13–7	1,860–2,040	3,000S	72–10–15	N-N	28.9	33.3	5–2142 835 37
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	38–0	1,200–1,512	2,640C	84–24–15	N-N	...	...	5–2323 740 36
Hudson, N. Y.	12	0–330†	None-None	200D	..–..–..	Y-N	U	13.3	5–2263 925 42
Huntington, Ind.	14	23–0	2,160–2,160	3,000M	84–24–14	Y-N	47.3	51.7	6–2954 971 42
Huntsville, Ala.	13	18–0	1,560–2,100	2,700C	72–24–15	Y-N	28.7	32.9	7–3052 1143 43
Huron, S. D.	11	5–40	1,890–1,980	NoneD	..–24–14	Y-Y	H	15.8	7–3449 1330 45
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	12–13	2,040–2,240	3,000M	78–12–15	Y-Y	H	34.9	7–3204 1066 38
Independence, Kan.	12	13–0	1,515–1,590	2,040C	84–11–14	Y-Y	20.3	21.7	6–2628 880 40
Independence, Mo.	16	13–0	1,980–1,980	2,460M	84–11–14	N-N	26.4	28.6	7-note 3
Indiana, Pa.	10	0–62	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	N-N	...	6.5	not available
Iowa City, Iowa	17	11–0	1,800–2,040	2,400M	84–24–15	Y-Y	21.5	21.8	6–2990 1126 36
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	11–0	1,500–1,740	2,340B	73–24–15	Y–..	19.6	20.2	6–2843 1072 27
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23		(No town fire department)						5–2466 814 41
Ironton, Ohio	16	13–0†	1,860–1,860†	2,136†A	84–24†..	..–..	23.3	37.8	7–3428 1199 38
Ironwood, Mich.	13	14–25	1,980–1,980	2,400A	73–24–20	N-Y	FS	37.1	6–2841 1036 27
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	24–300	1,955–2,300	3,255B	84–10–14	Y-Y	55.7U	65.3	4–1597 567 37
Jackson, Tenn.	24	31–0	1,650–1,740	2,700M‡	84–10–10	N-Y	...	...	5–2466 973 37
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	12–30	1,920–1,920	2.520M	84–24–23	Y-Y	S	24.5	7–3006 1066 41
Janesville, Wis.	23	22–0	1,980–2,304	3,384B	84–24–15	N-Y	56.6	60.7	5–2319 895 34
Jeannette, Pa.	16	6–25	1,880–2,220	2,580S‡	72– 9–14	N-N	H	17.1	not available
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	19–0	1,800–1,800	2,280M	84–24–15	Y-N	...	...	6-note 3
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	12–0	1,800–1,800	3,000S	84–24–10	N-N	22.0	25.5	5–2379 782 40
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	21–0	2,002–2,392	3.172C	84–24–14	Y-Y	44.7	49.6	4–1965 799 38
Johnston t, R. I.	11	0–40	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y-N	U	3.8	not available
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	13–8	1,700–1,900	2,150M	84–24–14	Y-NR	...	...	4–1953 783 41
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	7–9	1,560–1,560	2,100M	SP –15	Y-N	F	13.0	6–2540 916 45
Kankakee, Ill.	22	20–12	1,800–1,820	2,400M	84–12–14	Y-Y	H	41.2	7–2684 1080 37
Keene, N. H.	14	9–45	1,800–2,080	2,400C	..–..–14	N-Y	S	63.2	A1-note 4
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	7–82	2,340–2,548	3,432M	59– 8–14	Y-Y	21.2U	28.4	4–1903 761 31
Keokuk, Iowa	15	17–0	....–1,950	2,280C‡	72–24–14	N-N	...	...	7–2676 1056 39
Kewanee, Ill.	17	14–4	1,890–1,980	2,180M‡	84–24–14	N-N	21.6	28.4	7–3414 1276 42
Key West, Fla.	13	22–179	1,704–1,704	2,278D	84– 9–15	Y-N	37.7U	43.0	6–2927 857 43
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	13–15	1,800–2,100	2,460A	72–10–14	N-Y	H	28.4	5–2330 740 42
Kingston, Pa.	21	11–60	1,860–1,860	960C	56– 8–10	N-N	H	...	not available
Kinston, N. C.	15	33–15	1,692–2,088	2,700	84–24– 0	Y-Y	S	28.9	5–2340 786 43
Kirksville, Mo.	10	6–4	1,440–1,440	1,740M‡	84–12– 7	Y-N	9.1	10.7	7-note 3
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	16–0	2,040–2,040	2,715C‡	84–24–15	Y-Y	34.2	37.3	6-note 3
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	19–10	2,100–2,580	3,300M	78–24–14	Y-N	42.3	45.9	5–2367 778 36
La Grange, Ga.	22	16–0	1,560–1,620	2,700B	84–24–20	N-N	27.8	32.4	6–2915 1134 37
La Grange, Ill.	10	2–18	2,178–2,574	1,200M	72–24–15	Y-Y	H	8.5	5–2347 872 44
La Porte, Ind.	16	23–0	2,040–2,280	3,000M	84–24–15	Y-N	53.9	57.9	5–2120 711 40
La Salle, Ill.	13	3–24	1,800–1,800	500M	..–..–..	Y-Y	F	...	7–3205 1040 34
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	54–0	2,450–2,450	3,450M	72– 8–17	Y-N	154.5	180.6	4–1998 683 32
Laconia, N. H.	13	8–44	1,887–2,147	2,246C	SP – 8	Y-N	S	...	A1-note 4
Lafayette, La.	19	14–25	1,320–1,716	2,400M‡	84–10–15	Y-N	U	...	5–2452 788 38
Lake Charles, La.	21	15–0	1,740–1,740	2,700M	84–12–15	N-N	26.2	29.3	5–2450 920 39
Lakeland, Fla.	22	15–22†	1,740–2,100†	3,300†A	..–..–..	..–..	32.0	36.0	5–2099 793 43
Lancaster, Ohio	22	14–0†	1,800–1,860†	2,220†S	72–24†..	..–..	28.3	33.8	7–3080 1292 38
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	0–45	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y-N	U	5.9	5–2043 612 27
Laramie, Wyo.	11	12–12	1,650–2,400	2,860A	84–24–15	Y-N	24.6	26.3	6–2613 967 38

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Latrobe, Pa.	11	1–175	None–2,160	$250C	..–..–14	N–N	U	...	not available
Laurel, Miss.	21	21–0	$1,830–1,835	2,400C‡	84–10–14	Y–N	$41.0	$44.0	7–3240 964 38
Lawrence, Kan.	14	19–0	1,590–1,860	2,220M	84–11–14	Y–Y	33.7	36.7	5–2276 743 38
Lawton, Okla.	18	26–0	1,800–1,800	2,400M	84–24–15	N–N	46.3	49.2	6–2951 840 34
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	18–0	1,680–1,680	2,287M‡	84–10–15	N–Y	...	...	5–2479 867 44
Leominster, Mass.	22	..–..	....–....	....	84–10†..	..–..	...	69.2	4-note 3
Lewiston, Idaho	11	17–10	1,965–2,142	2,940C‡	84–24–14	Y–N	36.4	38.7	5–2060 642 40
Lewistown, Pa.	13	0–1,325†	None-None	None	..–..–..	Y–N	U	13.0	not available
Lexington t, Mass.	13	16–7	2,008–2,555	3,450C	SP–14	Y–N	35.2	40.8	5-note 3
Lexington, N. C.	11	8–18	1,800–2,040	2,880A	SP–10	Y–Y	S	21.0	6–2658 936 41
Lincoln, Ill.	13	6–4	1,920–1,920	2,100M	84–24– 0	Y–N	11.3	12.6	6–2951 1059 32
Lincoln t, R. I.	11		(No Town Fire Department)						not available
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	11–0	2,690–2,920	3,475B	73–24–14	Y–Y	26.6	29.4	6–2646 971 28
Linden, N. J.	24	56–0	1,900–2,500	4,400C	72–11–15	Y–N	141.8	161.3	C-note 2
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	32–25	1,875–1,975	2,525	84–24–14	Y–Y	16.7	17.9	5–2114 829 41
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	3–200	1,600–1,600	120D‡	..–..–14	Y–N	6.9U	9.8	not available
Lockport, N. Y.	24	37–0	1,890–2,220	2,990B	72–10–15	N–N	83.8	89.3	4–1874 681 32
Lodi, Calif.	11	10–25	2,226–2,586	3,546C	72–10–15	N–N	FS	28.8	5–2134 454 40
Lodi, N. J.	12	..–..	....–....	....D	..–..–..	..–..	S†	6.0†	E-note 2
Logan, Utah	12	21–0	1,620–1,980	2,640M‡	72–10–15	Y–N	43.0	47.0	4–1965 472 41
Logansport, Ind.	20	41–0	2,220–2,220	2,640M	84–12–15	Y–N	93.1	101.7	5–2083 798 35
Long Branch, N. J.	17	..–..	....–....	....S‡	..–..–..	..–..	27.3	56.4	DS-note 2
Longview, Tex.	14	15–0	1,740–1,860	2,580A	84–24–14	Y–N	22.7	26.0	22-note 1
Longview, Wash.	12	16–0	2,400–2,580	3,780M	84–24–14	N–N	28.5	29.9	6–2853 1078 35
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	Y–N	...	21.0	5–2181 874 33
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	7.5	D-note 2
Lynwood, Calif.	11	9–0	2,436–2,640	3,420C	72–24–15	Y–N	24.7	25.9	6–2582 992 41
McAlester, Okla.	12	15–0	1,620–1,800	2,400A	84–12–14	Y–Y	27.0	30.8	6–2910 874 33
McAllen, Tex.	12	0–48	None-None	None	..–..–..	Y–N	...	6.5	28-note 1
Mckees Rocks, Pa.	17	9–0	1,980–2,040	2,460C	91–10– 7	Y–N	18.6	22.1	6–2667 956 31
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	0–900	None-None	200D	..–..–..	Y–Y	...	13.6	not available
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	0–250	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	U	16.3	4–1979 747 37
Manhattan, Kan.	12	5–6	1,530–1,750	2,340M‡	84–24–15	Y–Y	F	13.1	6–2753 944 42
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	36–0	2,130–2,350	3,050B	84–24–15	N–Y	80.2	83.8	4–1960 648 41
Mankato, Minn.	16	23–12	1,824–2,130	3,120C‡	84–24–14	N–NR	45.0	73.0	5–3424 835 37
Maplewood, Mo.	13	8–0	2,100–2,100	3,000C‡	84–24–14	Y–Y	...	22.3	6-note 3
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23	20–18	2,000–2,800	4,500C	84–10–14	Y–N	68.3	74.6	C-note 2
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	18–15†	2,346–2,346†	2,993†C	..–..–..	..–..	53.6	56.5	5-note 3
Marietta, Ohio	15	12–0	1,920–1,920	2,232S	72–24–14	Y–Y	23.5	25.9	6–2882 937 28
Marinette, Wis.	14	18–0†	1,740–1,740†	2,040†B	84–24–..	..–..	30.2	35.4	6–2747 828 38
Marlborough, Mass.	15	12–52	2,008–2,008	1,000M	84–10–16	Y–N	S	46.9	4-note 3
Marquette, Mich.	16	21–6	1,800–1,980	2,460C‡	73–24–14	N–N	40.1	48.4	6–2855 954 38
Marshall, Tex.	18	15–0	1,460–1,500	2,400A	SP–14	N–Y	26.6	46.7	24-note 1
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	14–20	1,800–2,100	2,820M	84–24–15	Y–Y	29.2	32.9	5–2466 902 38
Marshfield, Wis.	10	6–18	1,680–1,920	300B	72–12–15	Y–Y	F	13.6	6–2817 1049 43
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	0–100	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	F	...	6–2907 1117 38
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	13–50	1,680–1,680	2,280C	84–10–15	Y–N	U	...	6–2525 792 27
Martinsville, Va.	*10*	9–8	1,640–1,800	2,400B	..–24–12	..–Y	12.9	13.5	8–3666 1357 44
Massena, N. Y.	11	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	15.3	6–2760 1111 40
Mattoon, Ill.	16	11–0	1,980–2,100	2,580C‡	84–24–10	N–N	22.7	30.3	7–3361 1142 44
Maywood, Calif.	11	8–0	2,280–2,520	3,000C	72–24–15	Y–N	15.0	16.6	7–3321 1143 33
Meadville, Pa.	19	13–50	1,890–2,142	2,646S‡	72–10–14	Y–Y	G	37.8	not available
Medford, Ore.	11	13–5	2,220–2,280	3,000M	84–12–14	N–N	28.1	43.7	5–2133 816 33
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	3–17	2,220–2,220	1,820M	82–12–15	N–..	H	9.2	6–2869 1031 44
Menasha, Wis.	10	9–0	1,890–1,890	2,250B	84–24–10	N–N	17.2	33.7	6–2770 1024 39
Menominee, Mich.	10	17–0	1,605–1,740	2,220C	73–24–15	N–Y	28.1	30.2	6–2768 699 28
Merced, Calif.	10	7–24	2,400–2,400	3,000C	72–24–15	Y–N	F	18.3	5–2443 944 40
Methuen t, Mass.	22	30–8	2,391–2,391	3,069C	72–10–14	Y–N	83.4	88.9	4-note 3
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	4–0†	1,680–1,680†	1,860†C‡	..–..–..	..–..	...	...	7–3417 1317 42
Middletown, N. Y.	22	22–1496†	1,700–2,325†	1,100†D	..–..–..	..–..	43.7	59.9	4–1829 703 37

Table XXII-B.—Fire Department Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Midland, Mich	10	7–10	$2,475–2,475	$3,300A	73–24–10	N–NR	F	$23.5	7–3473 1262 30
Milford t, Mass	15	13–45	2,040–2,352	2,520C	70–10–14	N–N	S	39.1	5-note 3
Millburn tp, N. J	12	10–40	1,800–2,600	3,750C	72–10–21	Y–N	F	31.7	......
Millville, N. J	15	3–38	1,768–1,768	200D‡	..–..–..	Y–N	S	12.5	E-note 2
Milton t, Mass	19	25–11	1,850–2,200	3,400C	84–12–14	Y–N	$59.0	69.0	4-note 3
Mineola, N. Y	10	0–97	None–None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	U	...	6–2822 892 34
Minot, N. D	17	14–1	1,500–1,980	2,580A	72–24–14	N–Y	25.6	30.8	6–2892 1049 39
Missoula, Mont	18	19–1	2,016–2,326	2,564C‡	3P –15	N–N	41.3	44.0	6–2813 1266 45
Mitchell, S. D	11	6–27†	1,750–1,750†	1,980†M	..–..–..	..–..	...	14.2	7–3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo	13	12–0	1,500–1,500	1,920A	..–..–14	N–Y	19.7	23.6	8-note 3
Modesto, Calif	16	20–25	2,340–2,760	4,800C	70–11–15	N–Y	F	61.7	3–1465 419 42
Monessen, Pa	20	2–140†	None–None†	2,400†D‡	..–..–..	..–..	...	7.7	not available
Monroe, Mich	18	31–0	2,265–2,370	3,024C	73–24–15	Y–Y	71.8	77.6	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif	13	11–6	2,070–2,280	3,000C	72–24–15	Y–N	15.7	19.1	5–2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif	*10*	14–6	2,340–2,670	3,660A	72– 8–15	Y–N	32.8	35.0	5–2338 936 35
Morgantown, W. Va	17	10–6†	1,470–2,100†	2,880†A	84–24†..	..–..	26.3	29.8	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N. J	15	12–200	2,000–2,700	3,940M	72–12–12	Y–N	U	...	C-note 2
Moultrie, Ga	10	17–0	2,080–2,080	3,000A	84–24–10	Y–Y	26.1	30.5	6–2741 854 44
Moundsville, W. Va	14	6–0†	1,850–1,850†	1,980†C	84–24†..	..–..	...	17.8	6–2990 1140 24
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	6.0	not available
Mt. Clemens, Mich	14	16–22	2,520–2,520	2,750S‡	73–24–15	Y–Y	F	42.8	6–2882 920 29
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa	20	5–32	1,800–2,532	2,970C	72–10–15	Y–N	G	17.4	4–1971 747 33
Mt. Vernon, Ill	15	9–8	1,980–1,980	2,100B	84–24– 9	N–NR	18.1U	21.5	8–3810 1499 39
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	10	..–..	....–....	....M	84–24†..	..–..	17.0	17.8	7–3490 1489 39
Munhall, Pa	14	..–..	....–....	C	..–..–..	..–..	...	...	5–2402 820 24
Muscatine, Iowa	18	19–0	1,651–1,801	2,401M	84–24–14	Y–Y	33.6	67.7	5–2481 874 37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich	*16*	13–0	2,360–2,460	2,900M	73–24–14	Y–Y	31.4	33.2	6–2658 866 30
Nampa, Idaho	12	13–2	1,860–2,100	3,000M‡	78–10–14	N–N	26.5	28.0	6–2658 603 30
Nanticoke, Pa	24	..–..	....–....	C	..–..–..	..–..	G†	...	not available
Natchez, Miss	15	6–100†	1,920–1,920	None	..–..– 0	N–NR	G	14.0	7–3409 1020 37
Natick t, Mass	14	17–15	2,200–2,400	2,850C	84–10–16	Y–N	S	...	4-note 3
National City, Calif	*10*	10–0	....–2,340	C	72–24–15	Y–N	...	....	6–2753 774 31
Naugatuck, Conn	15	9–81	1,900–1,900	2,300C	78– 9–14	Y–N	G	22.9	6-note 3
Needham t, Mass	12	16–22	2,200–2,500	3,600C	84–10–16	Y–N	S	58.2	4-note 3
Neenah, Wis	11	13–0	1,980–2,160	2,640B	84–12–14	N–..	26.6	44.7	6–2628 962 37
Neptune tp, N. J	10			(No town fire department)					DS-note 2
New Bern, N. C	12	5–120†	....–....	600†B	..–..–..	..–..	...	17.4	5–2436 784 45
New Castle, Ind	17	15–0	1,988–2,040	3,000M	84–24–13	Y–Y	32.0	45.0	6–2814 1029 38
New Iberia, La	14	..–..	....–....	C	..–..–..	..–..	17.8	20.0	6–2716 836 41
New Kensington, Pa	24	5–125	2,220–2,220	2,940C‡	72–12–14	Y–N	12.0U	18.8	4–1743 536 41
New Philadelphia, O	12	4–16	1,860–1,980	2,220S	72–24–14	Y–Y	HF	12.4	8–3515 1427 38
Newburyport, Mass	14	..–..	....–....	....M	72–10†..	..–..	...	39.4	6-note 3
Newton, Iowa	10	7–3	1,980–1,980	2,160M	80–24– 7	Y–N	13.5	15.6	6–2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan	11	7–0	1,485–1,950	2,340A	84–24–14	Y–Y	15.5	18.9	6–2941 1058 45
Niles, Mich	11	15–0	2,100–2,400	3,000B	73–24–14	Y–N	...	38.7	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio	16	13–0	2,244–2,364	2,964S	72–24–15	Y–Y	...	...	7–3406 1393 25
Norfolk, Neb	10	7–100	1,860–2,400	250D	72–24– 0	Y–N	...G	14.1	6–3000 853 37
Norman, Okla	11	13–7	1,560–1,740	2,640A	84–24–15	Y–N	25.1	27.8	6–2757 701 39
North Adams, Mass	22	30–0†	1,425–1,650†	2,800†M	72–10†..	..–..	64.9	69.1	4-note 3
N. Attleboro t, Mass	10	42–0	2,002–2,184	3,000C	84–10–14	Y–N	...	28.8	5-note 3
North Braddock, Pa	16	10–260†	2,400–2,400†	None†D	..–..–..	..–..	U†	30.9†	4–2000 772 25
N. Little Rock, Ark	21	28–0	1,740–2,040	2,940	84–12–15	Y–N	...	...	5–2291 769 39
N. Plainfield, N. J	11	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	21.4	22.4	D-note 2
North Platte, Neb	12	8–34	1,560–1,760	2,331M	84–24–14	N–N	U	...	6–2994 1149 38
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	0–125†	None-None	None	..–..–..	Y–N	U	8.9	not available
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	21–600	2,580–2,700	4,268C	72–10–15	Y–Y	H	69.3	4–1776 393 24
Northampton, Mass	25	40–8	2,243–2,516	3,199M	70–10–14	Y–N	100.1	107.0	5-note 3
Northbridge t, Mass	10			(No town fire department)					4-note 3
Norwich, Conn	24	41–12	1,819–2,318	3,308C	84–10–16	Y–N	97.4	130.4	4-note 3
Norwood t, Mass	15	20–14	2,200–2,600	3,500C	72–10–14	Y–N	47.4	54.4	4-note 3

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Nutley, N. J	22	12–65	$2,150–2,850	$650S‡	84–24–12	Y–N	S	$35.1	C-note 2
Ogdensburg, N. Y	16	..–..	....–....	....	84–24†..	..–..	$44.2	46.6	6–2474 846 40
Oil City, Pa	20	19–0	1,800–1,920	2,640C	72–10–14	Y–N	...	...	not available
Okmulgee, Okla	16	13–0	1,560–1,680	2,160M‡	84–12–14	Y–Y	...	26.0	6–2683 1092 36
Old Forge, Pa	12	..–..	....–....	....D	..–..–..	..–..	...	...	not available
Olean, N. Y	22	20–2	1,560–1,860	2,000M	72–10–14	N–N	52.7	57.9	4–1713 634 39
Olympia, Wash	13	15–0	2,340–2,340	3,300M‡	72–10–14	N–NR	40.5	49.7	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N. Y	10	11–53†	1,575–1,984†	2,779†S	84–24†..	..–..	G†	25.9†	4–1859 619 39
Oneonta, N. Y	12	8–21	1,919–2,164	2,843C	72–24–15	Y–Y	H	22.1	4–1854 724 41
Ontario, Calif	14	10–19	2,100–2,400	3,600C	84–12–15	Y–N	F	31.6	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S. C	11	11–12	1,800–2,016	2,700C‡	84–12–15	Y–Y	S	27.6	5–2368 704 42
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9–6	1,800–1,800	2,160M	74–24–15	..–Y	16.8	18.1	6–2827 960 40
Ossining, N. Y	16	0–368	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–Y	U	11.1	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N. Y	22	34–0†	1,675–1,800†	2,800†S	72–10†..	..–..	62.7	69.9	5–2087 834 39
Ottawa, Ill	16	12–8	2,040–2,040	2,180B‡	84–24–15	Y–Y	25.1	29.9	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan	10	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	11.1	12.6	6–2963 1187 44
Owosso, Mich	14	21–0	1,940–2,040	2,400M‡	73–24–14	Y–Y	44.1	49.5	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	12	10–8	2,280–2,520	3,240A	72–24–14	Y–NR	25.8	27.9	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex	12	9–0	1,753–1,753	1,957M‡	SP –14	N–N	16.2	22.6	23-note 1
Palo Alto, Calif	17	24–10	2,400–2,760	4,200B	72–10–15	Y–N	61.3	65.0	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex	13	7–14	1,796–1,856	2,280A	84–24–15	Y–Y	F	19.3	24-note 1
Panama City, Fla	12	13–13	1,635–1,680	2,100A	84–12– 7	N–N	19.2	23.1	7–3087 1034 45
Paris, Tex	19	21–0	1,500–1,680	2,220M	84–24– 0	Y–N	39.5	44.2	21-note 1
Park Ridge, Ill	12	2–15	....–....	....	84–..–15	Y–N	8.4	10.1	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio	16	8–0†	2,123–2,316†	None†M	72–24†..	..–..	19.5	20.6	8-note 5
Parsons, Kan	14	17–0	1,770–1,800	2,360M‡	84–24–15	Y–Y	30.3	32.5	5–2276 845 40
Peabody, Mass	22	40–12	2,425–2,425	3,500M	84–10–16	Y–N	S	...	5-note 3
Peekskill, N. Y	17	17–400	2,100–2,400	750D	72–10–14	Y–N	56.5U	70.1	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill	19	11–4	1,980–1,980	2,160B‡	84–24–14	Y–N	23.0	24.7	6–2889 1244 38
Pennsauken tp, N. J	18	..–..	....–....	C	..–..–..	..–..	G†	...	E-note 2
Peru, Ind	12	22–0	2,160–2,160	3,000M	84–24–15	Y–Y	49.9	49.9	5–2174 770 41
Phenix City, Ala	15	9–5	1,500–1,500	1,800C‡	84–24–10	N–N	U†	...	7–3273 1127 44
Phillipsburg, N. J	18	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	14.8	E-note 2
Phoenixville, Pa	12	5–150†	1,210–1,210†	None†C	..–..–..	..–..	...	8.9	not available
Pine Bluff, Ark	21	24–0	1,620–1,800	2,580C	84–11–15	N–N	40.3	46.1	5–2493 823 39
Piqua, Ohio	16	17–1	2,064–2,342	3,243A	72–24–15	Y–NR	43.6	47.5	5–2165 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan	18	16–0	1,680–1,860	2,700M‡	84–10– 0	N–N	28.1	34.2	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa	18	10–50	1,920–1,920	600C‡	72–12–15	Y–N	H	19.3	not available
Plains tp, Pa	16	10–0	1,620–1,620	1,800S‡	84–24–15	Y–Y	...	...	not available
Plattsburgh, N. Y	16	10–6	1,780–1,960	2,400M	84–24–15	Y–N	20.4U	26.0	6–2362 966 40
Pleasantville, N. J	11	..–..	None-None†	None†C	..–..–..	..–..	U†	...	E-note 2
Plymouth t, Mass	13	18–35	1,982–2,375	3,520S	96–10–14	Y–N	...	57.5	5-note 3
Plymouth, Pa	16	3–111†	1,873–1,873†	75†D	..–..–..	..–..	5.7	10.8	not available
Pocatello, Idaho	18	16–0	1,950–2,484	3,000M	78–12–15	N–Y	35.9	37.8	5–2211 833 35
Pomona, Calif	24	21–14	2,130–2,280	3,360C	72–12–15	Y–N	45.4	50.7	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla	17	15–0	1,680–1,920	2,840M‡	84–10–14	Y–N	28.1	31.0	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	8–2	1,560–1,800	1,920E	78–24– 7	Y–N	14.1	15.6	7-note 3
Port Chester, N. Y	23	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	15.1	24.3	5–2147 872 37
Portsmouth, N. H	15	17–45	2,100–2,100	2,500C	84–24–15	Y–N	S	38.6	A1-note 4
Pottstown, Pa	20	6–1	1,560–2,080†	275D	84–12– 7	Y–N	15.1	21.9	not available
Pottsville, Pa	25	1–9	None-None	2,670B‡	..–..–..	Y–N	...G	9.0	not available
Provo, Utah	18	15–0	1,995–2,280	3,000M‡	72–10–14	Y–Y	...	...	6–2590 1058 33
Rahway, N. J	17	22–25	2,258–2,363	4,095C	82–10–15	Y–N	F	67.8	B-note 2
Rapid City, S. D	14	9–17†	1,800–1,800†	2,400†A	..–..–..	..–..	18.4	21.2	6–2627 791 41
Reading t, Mass	11	11–42	2,105–2,431	3,010C	84–12–14	Y–N	S	...	5-note 3
Red Bank, N. J	11	..–..	....–....	....	..–..–..	..–..	...	11.3	D-note 2
Redlands, Calif	14	10–10	2,160–2,400	3,600B	84–24–15	Y–N	26.5	27.9	5–2142 637 37
Redondo Beach, Cal	13	9–15	2,400–2,400	3,100C	84–24–15	Y–NR	...H	21.2	7–3481 1281 32
Redwood City, Calif	12	12–15	2,607–2,805	3,960A	76–10–12	Y–N	F	35.0	4–1729 494 41
Reidsville, N. C	10	3–18†	1,650–2,040†	96†C	..–..–..	..–..	...	13.9	7–3389 1318 42

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Reno, Nev.	21	58–0	$2,400–2,580	$4,200M	72–10–15	N–N	$136.8	$151.0	4–1934 518 37
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	10–150	2,100–2,100	300B	..–24–14	Y–N	33.9U	33.9	4–2086 830 41
Richmond, Calif.	*24*	161–0	2,820–3,000	5,400A	72–10–15	Y–N	381.8	393.9	5–2054 628 43
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	13	7–0	1,860–2,040	2,700C‡	SP –14	Y–N	15.5	16.8	6-note 3
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	0–65†	....–....	....D‡	..–..–..	..–..	...	10.6	C-note 2
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	11–35	2,100–2,500	3,500C‡	..–24–15	Y–N	S	31.5	C-note 2
River Rouge, Mich.	17	18–0	3,012–3,072	4,224B	73–24–10	Y–N	...	70.5	6–2959 1192 30
Rochester, N. H.	12	8–67	1,820–1,820	2,184C	SP – 7	Y–N	S	24.9	A1-note 4
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	9–9†	1,740–1,860†	2,100†C	..–..–..	..–..	20.2	24.0	6–2642 1094 38
Rockville Centre, N. Y	19	0–347	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–Y	U	13.5	5–2076 804 33
Roselle, N. J.	14	7–19	2,050–2,700	3,200M	72–10–14	Y–N	S	23.4	C-note 2
Roswell, N. M.	13	8–2	1,500–1,650	2,700M	..–..–15	N–N	14.3	18.7	7–3592 1340 32
Rutherford, N. J.	15	0–60	None-None	None	..–..–..	Y–..	G	10.5	D-note 2
Rutland, Vt.	17	20–12	1,800–2,214	3,497M	SP –14	Y–Y	49.3	56.3	not available
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	12–0	1,920–1,990	2,772A	84–24–15	N–N	19.4	22.3	5–2300 698 45
St. Charles, Mo.	11	6–12	1,620–1,680	1,920M	84–24–12	N–N	F	11.6	7-note 3
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	13–8	2,398–2,633	3,395M‡	73–24–16	Y–Y	33.4	38.7	7–3426 1050 28
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	23–0	1,800–2,040	2,520M	84–12–15	N–Y	41.1	44.6	5–2188 838 36
Salem, Ohio	12	11–0	2,100–2,280	2,676S	72–12–14	N–Y	25.3	36.0	7–3128 1042 31
Salina, Kan.	21	22–0	1,680–1,920	3,000A	84–24–14	Y–N	38.3	46.5	5–2228 851 36
Salinas, Calif.	12	10–19	2,340–2,580	4,020C	84–24–14	Y–N	H	25.6	5–2285 808 44
Salisbury, Md.	13	..–..	None-None	200D	..–..–14	Y–N	U	10.0	not graded
Salisbury, N. C.	19	21–13†	1,680–1,860†	2,940†C	..–..–..	..–..	37.8	42.7	5–2211 677 44
San Buenaventura, Cal.	*13*	13–2	2,238–2,508	3,744A	72–12–12	Y–N	36.7	42.4	5–2220 492 42
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	12–0	2,110–2,220	2,940C	72–24–15	Y–N	27.1	29.7	6–2940 825 33
San Leandro, Calif.	*15*	15–0	2,190–2,700	3,300A	84–24–15	Y–N	43.0	43.9	6–2514 964 42
San Mateo, Calif.	*19*	29–3	2,160–2,640	3,900A	72–24–14	Y–N	70.9	84.8	4–1832 724 41
Sandusky, Ohio	25	27–0	2,040–2,340	2,880A	72–24–14	Y–Y	62.3	71.7	5–2143 757 31
Sanford, Fla.	10	11–0	1,560–1,680	2,520C	84–24–15	Y–N	...	...	6–2898 1128 41
Santa Cruz, Calif.	*17*	16–2	2,040–2,160	3,000C‡	72–12–12	N–N	34.1	37.5	6–2680 1044 35
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	2–23	1,680–1,680	NoneD	84–12–14	Y–N	U	...	7–3422 .1311 42
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	20–0	2,280–2,490	3,360A	84–24–15	N–N	51.5	56.4	5–2190 558 40
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	9–0	1,920–1,920	2,400A	84–24–15	Y–N	17.7	18.4	7–3083 1102 40
Sarasota, Fla.	11	9–6	1,500–1,650	3,150C	84–24–14	Y–Y	17.4	20.9	5–2187 812 43
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	14	26–0	1,650–1,977	2,640S‡	84–24–17	Y–N	...	...	5–2071 855 42
Saugus t, Mass.	15	16–12	2,602–2,602	3,319C	84–10–16	Y–N	46.7	54.4	5-note 3
Slt Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	14–18	2,079–2,205	3,150A	..–24–15	N–Y	HF	37.0	7–3274 1148 40
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	17–0	2,100–2,700	4,300C	84–10–18	Y–N	45.6	49.5	4–1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	5–30	1,680–1,860	2,580M	84–24–15	Y–N	9.7U	11.1	7–3470 1327 40
Sedalia, Mo.	20	17–0	1,620–1,860	2,340C	84–11– 7	N–N	26.0	32.0	7-note 3
Selma, Ala.	20	24–0	1,650–1,680	2,760C	84–24–10	Y–Y	35.8	37.9	5–2254 624 43
Seminole, Okla.	12	..–..	....–....	...M	..–..–..	..–..	S	...	8–3923 1179 35
Shaker Hghts, Ohio	23	33–0	2,520–2,880	4,320M	72–24–16	Y–Y	101.0	105.3	6-note 5
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	..–..	....–....	...D	..–..–..	..–..	...	...	6–2607 911 41
Shamokin, Pa.	19	0–500†	None-None	350D	..–..–..	Y–N	G	...	not available
Shawnee, Okla.	22	23–0	1,740–1,860	2,580A	84–10–15	N–N	44.2	46.8	6–2542 968 36
Shelby, N. C.	14	4–20	1,716–1,716	NoneC	72–12– 7	Y–Y	F	...	6–2850 1055 44
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	11–4	1,850–1,850	3,000M	84–24–14	Y–N	24.4	38.6	5–2352 758 40
Shelton, Conn.	11	0–100†	None-None	NoneS	..–..–..	Y–N	U	6.3	6-note 3
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	8–200	1,400–1,400	100D	..–..–..	N–Y	U	15.8	not available
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	9–0†	1,620–2,100†	2,220†M‡	84–24†..	..–..	16.5	17.2	7–3208 1270 37
Sherman, Tex.	17	30–0	1,545–1,800	2,400A	84–12–14	Y–N	31.0	45.1	17-note 1
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13–5	2,160–2,520	3,480B	84–24–15	Y–N	31.4	34.4	5–2299 1001 38
S. Charleston, W. Va.	10	8–20	1,910–1,920	2,400C	48– 8–14	Y–N	HF	24.0	7–3490 1115 31
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	..–..	....–....	...B	..–..–..	..–..	H	15.3†	6–2767 905 43
South Orange, N. J.	14	17–0	2,000–2,700	4,200C	72–10–14	Y–N	47.5	51.6	D-note 2
S. Pasadena, Calif.	14	12–0	2,220–2,340	3,600A	84–24–15	Y–N	28.7	30.6	6–2679 946 39
South Portland, Me.	16	20–105	1,872–2,059	3,000A	84–24–16	Y–N	H	74.5	not available
South River, N. J.	11	0–70	None-None	25D	..–..–..	Y–N	S	...	E-note 2
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	7–8	2,220–2,370	3,060B	78–24–14	Y–Y	HS	22.7	7–3370 854 36

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Southbridge t, Mass..	17	15–34	$2,605–2,605	$3,080C	84–10–14	N–Y	S	$50.0	4-note 3
Statesville, N. C.....	11	6–29	1,920–2,304	2,540C	84–24– 0	Y–N	F	13.8	6–2529 898 45
Staunton, Va........	*13*	..–..	....–....	...A	..–..–..	..–..	$10.1†	11.2†	6–2774 949 44
Steelton, Pa.........	13	6–90	...–1,848	280C	SP –15	Y–N	G	16.3	not available
Sterling, Ill..........	11	6–12†	1,800–1,980†	2,295†S‡	..–..–..	..–..	...	15.5	5–2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis...	16	15–0†	1,875–1,980†	2,400†B	72–24†..	..–..	33.0	46.8	6–3796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla......	10	10–6	1,500–1,680	3,000M	84–24–15	Y–N	20.7	23.7	6–2824 728 34
Stoneham t, Mass....	11	9–22†	2,190–2,190†	3,250†C	..–..–..	..–..	...	42.5†	5-note 3
Stowe tp, Pa.........	13	..–..	....–....	...C	..–..–..	..–..	U	...	6–2555 932 31
Stratford t, Conn.....	23	23–0	2,075–2,650	4,050A	70–10–14	Y–N	54.3	64.3	6-note 3
Streator, Ill..........	15	12–..	2,100–2,100	2,520B‡	84–24–14	N–NR	22.0	30.5	7–3034 1285 37
Struthers, Ohio.......	12	16–13	1,980–2,310	2,640M	72–24–14	Y–N	7.6	9.7	7-note 5
Suffolk, Va..........	*11*	17–25	1,740–2,016	2,568A	84–24–15	Y–N	G	37.3	5–2099 771 41
Summit, N. J........	16	..–..	....–....	...C	..–..–..	..–..	...	38.5	D-note 2
Sumter, S. C.........	16	7–17	1,752–1,752	2,334A	84–24–15	Y–Y	S	18.4	6–2988 1067 43
Sunbury, Pa.........	15	20–300†	....–....	600B	54– 8–14	Y–N	S	15.8	not available
Swampscott t, Mass..	11	20–4	2,100–2,409	3,300C	84–24–16	Y–N	54.1	78.0	4-note 3
Sweetwater, Tex.....	10	13–8	1,848–1,914	2,504A	84–12–14	N–N	21.0	24.6	19-note 1
Swissvale, Pa........	16	5–90	2,142–2,142	2,520C	84–24–14	Y–N	G	22.6	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla......	16	17– 0	1,740–2,220	3,180A	84–12–14	N–N	35.2	37.8	6–2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa........	12	0–150†	None-None	360C	..–..–..	Y–Y	U	...	not available
Temple, Tex.........	15	17–0	1,800–1,800	2,280A	72–24–10	Y–N	30.0	51.6	19-note 1
Terrell, Tex..........	10	3–32†	1,200–1,500	None†D	..–..–..	..–..	4.8	7.7	37-note 1
Texarkana, Ark......	12	19–0	1,650–1,980	2,760	84–10–15	N–N	35.7	38.1	4–1559 655 35
Texarkana, Tex......	17	35–0	1,560–1,800	3,000C	72–11–14	Y–N	66.7	74.8	14-note 1
Thomasville, Ga......	13	12–0†	1,560–1,800†	2,519†A	..–..–..	..–..	21.2	22.5	5–2384 787 45
Thomasville, N. C....	11	4–15	1,500–1,740	170A	..–..–10	Y–N	F	10.4	6–2810 1072 41
Tiffin, Ohio..........	16	19–0	1,740–1,920	2,280M	72–24–14	Y–Y	36.6	38.2	5–2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N. Y....	13	18–80	2,000–2,450	2,950C	86–10–14	N–Y	G	51.3†	5–2282 641 40
Traverse City, Mich..	14	11–20	1,630–1,860	2,520A	73–24–14	Y–Y	H	24.1	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo.......	13	13–0	1,800–1,800	2,256C	84–14–15	N–Y	25.0	27.2	6–2794 1103 31
Twin Falls, Idaho....	12	17–3	1,860–2,100	2,520C‡	84–24–15	N–N	F	...	6–2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis.....	10	11–0	1,680–2,040	2,610B	84–24–15	N–N	23.4	26.6	5–2287 852 40
Union tp, N. J.......	25	21–52	2,205–2,520	4,000C	84–10–15	Y–N	F	72.9	D-note 2
Uniontown, Pa.......	22	11–135	2,100–2,100	2,580C	72–11–15	Y–Y	G	30.6	not available
University Park, Tex.	14	24–0	2,000–2,200	3,020C	72–24–15	N–N	45.7	50.1	19-note 1
Urbana, Ill..........	14	10–0	1,850–1,950	2,310M	84–24–15	Y–N	20.2	21.8	6–2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga.........	16	16–0	1,740–1,920	2,500C	SP –10	Y–N	...	...	7–3346 1390 43
Vallejo, Calif........	*20*	90–0	2,460–2,880	4,800C‡	72–24–15	..–..	124.3	130.9	5–2489 933 41
Valley Stream, N. Y..	17	1–250	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–Y	U	7.2	5–2201 886 33
Vancouver, Wash.....	19	43–0	2,520–2,640	3,240M‡	84–24–14	Y–Y	125.0	142.6	5–2305 821 39
Vandergrift, Pa......	11	0–50	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	U	...	not available
Vicksburg, Miss......	24	32–0	1,764–1,872	2,430C‡	84–10– 7	N–N	65.0	69.6	5–2144 807 45
Victoria, Tex.........	12	..–..	....–....	...D	..–..–..	..–..	U	...	16-note 1
Vincennes, Ind.......	18	21–0†	1,800–1,800†	2,580†M	84–24†..	..–..	41.9	44.7	5–2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn.......	12	..–..	....–....	...B	..–..–..	..–..	65.0	75.0	5–2245 780 37
Wakefield t, Mass....	16	17–25	2,519–2,519	3,450M	84–10–14	Y–N	S	41.3	5-note 3
Walla Walla, Wash...	18	27–0†	1,920–2,040†	3,000†C‡	84–24†..	..–..	63.8	67.0	3–1483 488 32
Wallingford, Conn....	11	15–25	2,288–2,288	2,860C	72–10– 7	Y–N	S	45.5	6-note 3
Warren, Pa..........	15	18–0	1,605–1,986	2,898M	84–24–14	N–Y	35.6	37.0	not available
Watertown, S. D.....	11	11–0	1,440–1,740	2,100M	84–24–15	N–N	17.5	20.2	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis......	11	6–10	1,845–1,965	2,400B	84–24–14	Y–N	S	24.6	6–2408 1014 39
Waterville, Me.......	17	10–73	1,664–1,872	4,440C	84–11–14	Y–Y	HS	...	not available
Watervliet, N. Y.....	16	22–0	1,650–2,000	2,450C	84–24–15	N–N	41.6	48.1	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis......	19	24–0	2,070–2,400	3,060B	84–24–15	Y–Y	...	...	5–2191 729 40
Waycross, Ga........	17	14–0†	1,548–1,782†	2,394†A	..–..–..	..–..	26.3	29.3	6–2754 1010 44
Waynesboro, Pa......	10	3–400	1,625–1,625	1,180C	..–..– 7	Y–N	5.0U	9.2	not available
Webster t, Mass......	13	0–57†	None-None†	1,265†C	..–..–..	..–..	S	...	6-note 3
Webster Groves, Mo..	18	14–4	2,048–2,130	3,900C‡	84–24–15	N–N	30.2	35.2	6-note 3
Weehawken tp, N. J..	14	46–0	2,700–3,000	4,500C	84–10–16	Y–N	125.0	129.9	D-note 2

TABLE XXII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	24–11	$2,304–2,504	$3,700B	84–10–15	Y–N	$63.2	$86.5	4-note 3
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	18–0	2,280–2,460	3,360M	72–24–12	Y–NR	39.0	42.5	4–1807 724 31
West Chester, Pa.	13	..–..	None-None†	200†D	..–..–..	..–..	...	7.9	5–2274 732 21
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	3–6	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	56– 8– 0	Y–N	F	9.8	8–3873 1484 39
W. Springfield, Mass.	17	29–7	2,197–2,405	3,812B	70–10–14	Y–N	H	...	5-note 3
West Warwick t, R. I.	18		(No town fire department)				...	...	not available
Westbrook, Me.	11	5–71†	2,100–2,100†	365†M	..–..–..	..–..	...	22.1	not available
Westerly t, R. I.	11	2–130	None-None	2,800D	..–..–..	Y–N	G	32.4	......
Westfield, Mass.	19	29–29	2,200–2,200	3,300M	70–10–14	Y–N	79.2	84.8	5-note 3
Westfield, N. J.	18	15–43	2,300–2,500	3,800M	84–..–14	Y–N	FS	48.7	C-note 2
Wewoka, Okla.	10	5–8	1,680–1,680	2,100M‡	84–10– 0	Y–N	...	...	7–3458 899 39
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	40–30	1,825–2,286	3,450C	84–10–14	Y–N	86.8†	112.7†	4-note 3
Whiting, Ind.	10	15–0	2,220–2,520	3,060M	84–24–15	Y–N	...	...	4–1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif.	16	20–0	2,130–2,640	3,480C	84–24–15	Y–N	44.9	49.4	6–2608 758 30
Willimantic, Conn.	12	12–25	2,264–2,453	3,429M	84–10–15	N–N	F	38.4	6-note 3
Wilmette, Ill.	17	15–0	2,250–2,520	4,100C	84–24–15	N–N	34.6	39.9	5–2007 872 40
Wilson, N. C.	19	12–30	1,920–2,112	3,180A	84–24–14	Y–Y	F	34.2	5–2401 905 43
Winchester t, Mass.	15	17–18	2,190–2,590	3,300C	..–..–..	Y–N	S	49.1	4-note 3
Winchester, Va.	*12*	4–33	None-None	NoneC	SP –15	Y–Y	U	12.3	7–3035 863 43
Winnetka, Ill.	12	11–15	2,490–2,700	3,600A	84–24–15	Y–Y	F	34.9	5–2205 826 40
Winona, Minn.	22	33–0	1,890–2,100	3,300B	78–24–15	Y–Y	60.5	67.4	5–2148 646 28
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	13–30	2,300–2,300	1,500B	84–10– 2	Y–N	H	45.9	4-note 3
Wis. Rapids, Wis.	11	12–0	1,920–2,140	2,570B	84–24–14	Y–Y	25.7	29.2	6–2919 965 45
Woburn, Mass.	20	17–15	2,272–2,409	3,152M	84–10–14	Y–N	41.3	43.9	4-note 3
Wooster, Ohio	12	9–20	1,940–1,980	2,460S	72–24–14	Y–N	H	24.2	6–2934 1051 34
Xenia, Ohio	11	7–7	2,220–2,220	2,520A	72–24–14	N–Y	16.9	18.5	6–2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	20–0	2,552–2,646	3,300B	73–24–14	N–Y	46.7	51.8	7–3150 1130 32

---

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XXII-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau has not broken down the classification of the fire defenses of five Ohio cities because in a few of these cities "the preparation of regular grading sheets has not been attempted due to the nature of these communities and arising from their proximity to larger cities; in others, due to the fact that there has been no occasion nor cause for changing long-established classifications."

Sources of Information: Fire

Sources of Statistics: Fire

Fires and Fire Losses Classified. *Quarterly* of the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. October. Annual.

Present Salaries Being Paid in Fire Departments in the United States and Canada as of January 1. *International Fire Fighter,* International Association of Fire Fighters, Washington, D.C., April issue, Annually. Covers about 600 cities, mostly over 10,000 population.

Selected Standard References: Fire

Building Exits Code. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1942. 109pp. $1.

Fire Apparatus Budget Programs. By Percy Bugbee. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1936. 8pp.

Fire Losses and Fire Risks. By Herbert A. Simon, Ronald W. Shephard, and Frederick W. Sharp. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1943. 65pp. $1.

Fire Protection Engineering. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1942. 196pp. $2.

Handbook of Fire Protection. By Crosby-Fiske-Forster. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts. 1941. 1307pp. $4.50.

Intergovernmental Cooperation in Fire Protection in the Los Angeles Area. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of California, Los Angeles. 1943. 126pp. 50 cents.

Model Records and Reporting System for Fire Departments. By DeWayne E. Nolting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 78pp. $2.

Municipal Fire Administration. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised 1946. 667pp. $7.50.

National Fire Codes: (1) Building Construction and Equipment. 1944. 512pp. $3. (2) Extinguishing and Alarm Equipment. 1943. 661pp. $3. (3) Prevention of Dust Explosions. 1943. 160pp. $1. (4) Flammable Liquids, Gases, Chemicals and Explosives. 1945. 560pp. $3. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

Organization and Operation of a Municipal Bureau of Fire Prevention. By Harold A. Stone and Gilbert E. Stecher. School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1927. 166pp.

Protection of Records. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1939. 88pp. 50 cents.

Selection of Fire Fighters. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1940. 28pp. 75 cents.

Standard Schedule of Grading Cities and Towns of the United States With Reference to Their Fire Defense and Physical Conditions. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 7. Revised 1942. 78pp.

Training Manual for Auxiliary Firemen. By Horatio Bond, W. F. Heisler, and R. J. Douglas. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1942 416pp. $1.50.

Volunteer Fire Departments for Rural and Small Community Service. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1943. 32pp. 25 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Fire

Advance Reports to the 49th Annual Meeting of the National Fire Protection Association. Part II of the Quarterly of the NFPA, April, 1945. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945.

Airplane Crash Fire Fighting Manual. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. Illus. 96pp. $1.

Circus Regulations by Municipalities. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 32pp. $2.

Code for Protection Against Lightning; Parts 1, 2, and 3. National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 99pp. 20 cents.

Electrical Inspection by Firemen. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 7pp. 10 cents.

Employee Organization for Fire Safety. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. Revised. 1945. 40pp. 25 cents.

Facts About Fire. National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 15pp.

Fire and Building Department Coordination, Report of the Survey and Systems Bureau of the Office of the Controller of the City of Detroit. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 12pp.

Fire Fighting Practices: Unit 1 of Company Officer Training. Department of Trade and Industrial Education, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater. 1945. 32pp.

Fire Prevention Through Chamber of Commerce. United States Chamber of Commerce Insurance Department, Washington, D.C. 20pp.

Fire Protection Outside Municipal Boundaries in Pennsylvania. By Eugenia Kimmel. Institute of Local Government, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. 1945. 25pp. $1.

Fire Protection Through Building Codes. By B. L. Wood. American Iron and Steel Institute, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1. 1945. 244pp.

Fire Record of Cities, 1944. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 16pp. 15 cents.

Fires in Hospitals and Institutions. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 48pp. 50 cents.

Large Loss Fires. 1944. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 47pp. 50 cents.

List of Inspected Fire Protection Equipment and Materials. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11. 1945. 176pp.

Loss of Life by Fire. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 8pp. 10 cents.

National Fire Codes. Vol. I. Flammable Liquids, Gases, Chemicals and Explosives. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 591pp. $3.00.

Organization Plan for Municipal Fire Prevention Committee Work. 5th Edition. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 4pp.

Postwar Municipal Fire Protection. By Percy Bugbee. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 8pp. 10 cents.

Postwar Planning. By S. R. Allen. International Association of Fire Chiefs. 24 West 40 Street, New York 18. 1944. 8pp. 15 cents.

Practical Firemanship—II Part 6B of the Manual of Firemanship. His Majesty's Stationery Office. Order from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 2/6.

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Fire Service Extension School. University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Virginia. November, 1944. 56pp.

Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Fire Department Instructors Conference. Memphis, Tennessee. 1945. Richard E. Vernor, P. O. Box 1089, Chicago 90.

Proceedings of the Seventy-Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. 85 John Street, New York 7. 1945. 186pp.

Proposed Standard for Grandstands, Tents, and Other Places of Outdoor Assembly. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 16pp.

Report of Conferences for Developing an Outline for Administration Course for Chief Fire Officers. Department of Education, State Capitol, Sacramento, California. 1944. 15pp.

Reports of Tests on Control of Large Magnesium Fires. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 7. 1944. 20pp.

Report on Fire Department. Boston Finance Commission, 24 School Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. 1945. 18pp.

School Fires. National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1946. 48pp.

Statistical Report of Fire Losses in Canada, 1944. Department of Insurance, Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. 1945. 25pp.

Suggested Oil Burner Ordinances. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1945. 14pp.

Selected Periodicals: Fire

Fire Chiefs' News Letter. International Association of Fire Chiefs, 24 West 40 Street, New York 18. $1.

Fire Engineering. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York 18. $2.

International Fire Fighter. International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. $2.

National Fire Protection Association News Letter. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10.

National Fire Protection Association Quarterly. (Quarterly.) National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10. $5.

Firemen. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10.

Police Administration

Developments in 1945

By J. D. Holstrom

Chief of Police, Berkeley, California

With the end of hostilities many of the war duties of police were terminated. Coastal lighting restrictions were terminated; alien restriction and exclusion measures were ended; on the Pacific Coast, articles declared contraband in 1942 were returned to citizens of certain foreign ancestry; and such items as firearms, radios, and cameras were released from custody of law enforcement agencies. Civilian defense measures and organizations were brought to a final end with the exception of certain police reserve units which grew out of such activities. By the end of the year, national security investigations, which had been borne by local law-enforcement agencies in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were markedly reduced. Such investigations during the war had required extensive assignments of personnel in all police departments of any size throughout the country, and cooperation was extended to numerous federal agencies. At the end of the year, shore patrol and military police were still assisting the police in the control of service personnel. Many police officials were concerned about the firearms imported by returning service men. Some agencies established registration centers for such weapons and were attempting local control in cases which came to their attention.

Crime Rates. The year witnessed a substantial increase in major crime. When reports are consolidated it is anticipated that in the last six months of the year an upswing will be evidenced. According to *Uniform Crime Reports,* during the first six months of 1945 there was an 8.4 per cent increase in Part I crimes over the first six months of 1944, in cities over 25,000 population. Increases in Part I crimes ranged from a 4.3 per cent increase in murder rates to a 12.1 per cent increase in burglary. One type of robbery, that of banks, increased by the significant percentage of 257 per cent. The only decrease was noted in the 1.6 per cent decline in negligent manslaughter, a trend which is not likely to continue with the lifting of gasoline and tire rationing. Average figures for cities indicate that the larger cities experienced more offenses per unit of population than the smaller communities. And in the larger cities, increases in the more serious types of crime such as murder and robbery were predominant.

The value of property stolen per offense also increased, ranging from a 59 per cent increase in robbery to an 11.1 per cent increase in auto theft. Returns for the last six months of the year will show a continued uptrend in auto theft rates.

Exclusive of automobiles, the percentage of recovered property was 26.2 in the first half of 1944 compared with 24.3 in 1945. In 1945 police recovered 96.6 per cent of automobiles reported stolen, the same percentage as in 1944.

The number of persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1945 constituted an increase of 14.2 per cent over the first half of 1944. Persons under 21 years of age number 21.4 per cent of the total arrested and fingerprinted. There was an increase of 9.8 per cent of males under 21 but a decrease of 5.4 per cent in arrests of girls under 21. Age 17 predominated for male arrests and age 22 for females.

Labor-Management Disputes. With the end of hostilities, some labor-management negotiations climaxed in strikes and lockouts. Police attention had been relatively light during the war years when strikes were at a minimum. As the year ended, however, more and more police effort was necessarily diverted to preserving the peace and enforcement of law and order in such controversies. Pre-war court interpretations had clearly indicated that peaceful picketing is not illegal. In many instances the police, aside from seeking cooperation, were largely powerless to intervene in a pending situation until a disturbance had actually occurred.

Credit is due both labor and management in innumerable instances where strikes progressed without violence or disturbances. The new technique of mass picketing posed new problems for police in dealing with large crowds with a comparatively small number of policemen. In mass picketing it was not always possible for management, responsible labor leaders, or police to maintain control in their respective fields. The only method of limiting mass picketing, as the year ended, was recourse to civil injunctions. Not always were the injunctions observed. Their issuance usually followed a disturbance instead of preceding it.

Outstanding situations where difficulty was experienced were the Southern California movie studio strikes, and the General Motors strike in the lake region both in the United States and in Canada. However, a number of strikes were effected and settled without disturbances, to the credit of management and labor, and in some instances to the credit of forward-looking police control methods. There was some evidence throughout the country that management and labor both had come to have more confidence in police, and that police had, in some instances, learned lessons from the past and were more competent to deal properly with such situations. A very few cities had undertaken to train police in their powers and responsibilities in strike situations.

Race Relations. Racial disturbances were not frequent nor of great magnitude during the year. In February a conference on the law enforcement aspects of race relations was called by the American Council on Race Relations and attended by police representatives of Boston, Chicago, Wilmette (Illinois), Cincinnati, Detroit, and the office of the attorney general of California. The discussion included in-service and recruit training for police and establishment of special race relations units in police departments. By April the Cincinnati police department was added to the group of cities which had established and undertaken the training of a race relations unit using as a text the International City Managers' Association publication entitled *The Police and Minority Groups*. In August the American Council on Race Relations and the University of Chicago jointly sponsored an Institute of Race Relations and Community Organization where consideration was given to the fact finding and reporting program of the Detroit police department. It was announced that the Council maintains a clearinghouse on information on racial and minority group problems. Their publication, *Race Riots Aren't Necessary,* contained material of interest to police executives. The interim report of the Peace Officer's Committee on Civil Disturbances was reissued by the attorney general of California and contained a suggested plan for police in meeting civil disturbances.

Personnel. Police personnel shortages continued with a further decrease of 3.1 per cent of police employees in cities over 25,000, as compared with 1944, and a decrease of 8.2 per cent compared with 1942. During the war, police departments had been in direct competition with the armed services for manpower. Aside from raising age levels temporarily, little concession had been made in lowered recruiting standards, except in cases of temporary employees. By the end of the year, selective service demands had decreased, although the future selective service program was unsettled. Police recruiting procedure will continue to be uncertain until peacetime selective service policy is settled. By the year's end, demobilization had not sufficiently progressed to afford complete relief from shortages. Petitions to War and Navy departments to release critically needed police officers met with little success. Some veterans had returned, and in some departments announcements were made for recruiting programs to take place early in 1946. Plans were also made for resumption of permanent promotional examinations to readjust the temporary promotional procedures set up during the war. Improved promotional procedures were announced by Miami and the Connecticut State Police.

The trend toward using women police officers in line activities such as traffic, which had a bare beginning in 1944, was not continued. It seemed clear that the future of women police officers was in crime prevention or juvenile aid units, matrons' positions, and civilian clerical positions.

In many cities auxiliary police were reorganized as reserve police or emergency police. Many of the reserve or emergency units were uniformed and armed. Usually full peace officer status was granted. Where they were carefully selected, trained, and supervised, anxiety concerning firearms and authority was unfounded. In numerous cities, responsible business and professional men have volunteered regular weekly hours to full police duty. Often they worked in pairs to provide a check on judgment in lieu of the long years of experience necessary for a competent police officer. Frequently they were paired with regular officers. Most of them served without pay, but uniforms, transportation, and compensation insurance were provided. These reserve police have served well and patriotically in replacing regular officers during the war, and at the war's end they afford a reserve unit which can be called upon in event of a natural disaster or other emergency. Most police officials do not plan to use such reserve units in labor disturbances where police duty requires seasoned regular officers.

With resumption of recruiting, attention was again turned to improving recruiting standards. There has been continued interest in removal of local residence requirements for police, particularly in the smaller cities. In the large cities the field of selection is broader, but in small cities residence requirements place an impossible barrier to recruitment of personnel of desirable quality.

A committee of the California State Peace Officers Association has recommended recruiting standards for all police departments in the state and at the year's end it seemed probable that state-wide agreement was assured. This agreement will serve as a guide in recruiting, and it is not intended to be binding. Recommendations which have been presented for approval of the Association include age levels of 21 to 30 years, high school graduation or its equivalent, minimum height of 5 feet 9 inches, weight in proportion to height, physical and mental examinations, agility tests, and competent character investigations before appointment. The large cities in California are supporting this movement in the interest of aiding the smaller communities where the recruiting problems are more acute.

Illustrative, too, of the trend toward improved selection methods was the announcement from Miami that applicants would be given tests for both physical fitness and intelligence.

Police salary levels continued to lag behind industrial and commercial positions, although some gains were evident. Very gradually overtime hours began to show a trend toward reduction with overtime being repaid in time off or in money. A trend toward a shorter work week was slowly becoming evident with a move toward the 48-hour week in some southern cities and a trend toward a 44- and even a 40-hour week in some communities, particularly on the west coast.

Training. During the year, training programs for police increased in number, although it may be said that nationally-available training falls far short of the need. It is anticipated that in the postwar period there will be extensive development in police training.

In October, 77 representatives from 23 states and Puerto Rico were graduated from the 30th Session of the FBI National Academy in Washington. Graduates of the Academy, established primarily for police executives and police instructors, now number about 1,200.

A number of cities have reported the establishment or continuation of institute-type training courses of short duration. Many of these schools are staffed with the aid of the FBI; others are staffed entirely with instructors from within the departments. Many of the larger departments continued their regular departmental training schools, and some new ones were developed, notably New Orleans which established a training division. Miami established the only full-time police academy in Florida. Augusta, Georgia, inaugurated a semi-annual training school.

The number of colleges and universities which extended their facilities to one or more phases of police training continued to grow. For example, Purdue University, in its public safety institute, contributed to police training. An institute, offered at the University of Utah, was attended by officers from Salt Lake City and other Utah cities; the Indiana State Police Recruit School was held at the University of Indiana; an FBI-sponsored police administrative institute was held at Yale University.

Many colleges and universities had definite plans to resume pre-service training offered before the war. A few of them had continued to operate; the others had plans to resume these courses for which demand has increased. Included among those which were either offering pre-service courses or planning to resume courses as the year ended were Cleveland College, Purdue University, Michigan State College, San Jose State College, State College of Washington, Syracuse University, University of California, University of Indiana, University of North Carolina, University of Southern California, University of Washington, Wayne University, Western Reserve University, and many others.

The University of Cincinnati, in its veterans education division, announced a one-year, three-semester course designed to train veterans for employability. University status, practical police courses, and specific schedules are provided.

During the year enrollments in the correspondence course in police administration offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration totaled 147. Enrollees were active policemen and policemen on military service who enrolled through the Armed Forces Institute. This course was limited to in-service training and is the only such course available in the country.

A group of Chinese police officials, graduates of the Central Police Academy, Chungking, began a Chinese government-sponsored two-year study tour of American police departments. These men selected the universities offering police courses for their advanced study and are touring the large American departments to observe police practices and procedures.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute continued to provide the best training available for police in the United States in the field of traffic. Both long courses (four months) and short courses (two weeks) were given to police officers of this and foreign countries. The Institute and the Safety Division of the IACP have, more than any other agencies, developed traffic law enforcement training and procedures.

Mutual Aid. A law enforcement mutual aid plan was established in September when 38 counties and 162 cities in California voted to participate under the state disaster act. The act assures a means of mobilizing the law enforcement resources of the state to concentrate facilities in emergencies, regardless of jurisdiction.

Legislation. To combat the rise in automobile thefts, ordinances were adopted making it unlawful to leave automobiles parked without removing ignition keys. Such ordinances were in effect in Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and St. Joseph, Missouri.

Court Decisions. In New Jersey the attorney general appealed a court decision which held as unconstitutional the practice of the state of sending out-of-state photographs of persons indicted but not convicted of a crime. In Indianapolis a superior court judge upheld police authority to take and retain fingerprints and photographs of an accused person whether or not the person is acquitted. A decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court upheld the right of police to take fingerprints.

Prevention. Police units for juvenile control were established and strengthened. The trend is toward changing titles of "crime prevention" units to youth bureau, juvenile bureau, or a similar title omitting the word "crime." In some departments, policewomen headed such divisions, in others there were both male and female units, and in others men and women officers were under the direction of a male officer of the department. Philadelphia increased recruiting of policewomen, and Providence, Rhode Island, increased the number of policewomen from two to six; Cincinnati set up a policewomen's division. Phoenix advertised for two policewomen with proper qualifications, which, in most instances throughout the country, have included college training and/or social service experience.

Detection Laboratories. During the year, the FBI noted the 13th anniversary of its crime laboratory, to which articles may be sent for expert examination. Some state bureaus of identification carry on a similar laboratory activity. The most recently announced is the proposed installation of a scientific crime laboratory by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. Columbus, Ohio, reported the establishment of a new scientific crime detection laboratory, equipped at a cost of nearly $10,000, and the Cincinnati crime detection laboratory was moved into new police quarters. The activity of the Chicago crime detection laboratory is well known and long established as are similar laboratories in other large cities. Need for such local installations was reflected in inquiries for trained laboratory technicians directed to colleges and universities, few of which offer courses designed for this specialized training. The University of California and Washington State College, among others, have successfully trained, graduated, and placed such technicians. Early in 1946 Harvard University announced a special course of study in police laboratory science.

Equipment. By the end of the year a restricted supply of new police vehicles was available. Few departments had found surplus property sources desirable for patrol car procurement. Much police equipment was outdated and demand was great for new supplies. Uniform material continued to be a problem in most cities.

One new equipment item developed and available through commercial channels was a magnet with an underwater lifting power of about 300 pounds which did not require batteries.

A few departments had installed kardex-type visible photo files to replace the old-type photograph books. Therein photographs were segregated by crime specialty, and practical results indicate increased identifications by witnesses.

Police buildings were remodeled in Santa Rosa, California; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Burlington, North Carolina. Portland, Oregon, expanded with a new police annex building. New Jersey state police were planning construction of state-owned post barracks. Boulder, Colorado, and Springfield, Illinois, were planning new city halls containing police quarters.

Surveys. There were fewer police department reorganization surveys than during any recent year. Shortage of personnel made competent survey consultants unavailable. The only large city reporting a detailed police department survey was Seattle, Washington. Providence, Rhode Island, surveyed and reorganized, as did Boone, Iowa.

Professional Organization. Membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (918 F Street, N.W., Washington 4, D. C.) in 1945 grew to nearly 1,800 members. The Association's successful nation-wide brake emphasis program is reported upon in the traffic section of the YEAR BOOK. Legislative interest was directed toward urging control of firearms brought into the country by returning servicemen; prohibition of dissemination of gambling information by wire or radio service; and toward an extension of the May Act by

Congress. A committee was created to study and effect improvement in certain motion picture and radio programs which are affecting juvenile conduct. The committee on police communications concluded a series of discussions with the Federal Communications Commission which resulted in assignment of radio frequencies to police. The Association arranged a conference of police administrators with the Army Service Forces, Provost Marshall General's Department concerning domestic military policing.

Police Department Statistics

A DETAILED picture of police administration in 1945 is presented in Tables XXIII-A and XXIII-B for cities over 10,000 population. In these tables are reported the number of police employees and motor vehicles, the extent of patrol motorization and the use of one-man patrol cars, the extent to which patrol cars are radio equipped, and ownership of radio transmitter facilities. There are also personnel data covering work hours, vacations, sick leave (for cities above 25,000 only), salaries, and expenditures. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Number of Police Employees. Tables XXIII-A and XXIII-B show for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police employees reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1945 and early in 1946. A total of 891 cities over 10,000 have an average of 1.65 police employees per 1,000 population. Although this average is below that of 1.70 for 1943, and 1.66 for 1944, it nevertheless reverses the downward trend that perhaps reached bottom at 1.58 at the start of 1945. The 1946 national average represents an increase of 4 per cent over that for 1945. Every city-size group reported a higher average in 1946 than in 1945, with the largest increase of 7 per cent, from 1.33 in 1945 to 1.43 in 1946, occurring in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group. The cities above 500,000 have 2.16 employees per 1,000 population which is the smallest percentage increase, 2 per cent; the cities from 10,000 to 25,000 increased from 1.10 to 1.15 or 4 per cent (see Table 1). Population shifts during the war and new movements in the immediate postwar years will produce per capita figures for particular areas of the country that differ considerably from the national average.

The number of police employees per 1,000 population is further analyzed in Table 2, which shows the range, quartiles, and median for each population group. As in previous years, the median number of employees is over two per 1,000 population in cities over 500,000; while it is nearer one per 1,000 population for cities under 500,000, decreasing from 1.36 to 1.05 per 1,000 population. Table 2 shows a wide variation in number of employees among the cities within each population group; in the cities over 500,000 the city with the highest number of employees has twice as many in relation to population as the city with the lowest number, and in the 10,000-to-25,000 group approximately 29 times that of the lowest. Comparisons between individual cities

TABLE I

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1941–1946*

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
Cities over 500,000.....	2.35	2.33	2.28	2.11	2.16
250,000 to 500,000......	1.49	1.50	1.46	1.33	1.43
100,000 to 250,000......	1.49	1.50	1.46	1.41	1.46
50,000 to 100,000.......	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.34	1.37
25,000 to 50,000........	1.31	1.25	1.21	1.20	1.25
10,000 to 25,000........	1.16	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.15
All Cities over 10,000...	1.72	1.70	1.66	1.58	1.65
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000.....	$1,843	$1,880	$2,130	$2,164	$2,300
250,000 to 500,000......	1,690	1,763	1,920	2,004	2,100
100,000 to 250,000......	1,680	1,800	1,920	1,980	2,097
50,000 to 100,000.......	1,635	1,773	1,890	1,980	2,080
25,000 to 50,000........	1,620	1,785	1,920	1,980	2,100
10,000 to 25,000........	1,530	1,680	1,800	1,825	1,945
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000.....	$2,400	$2,413	$2,618	$2,648	$2,700
250,000 to 500,000......	1,980	2,100	2,250	2,340	2,400
100,000 to 250,000......	2,016	2,160	2,221	2,280	2,400
50,000 to 100,000.......	1,980	2,030	2,100	2,169	2,281
25,000 to 50,000........	1,872	2,008	2,100	2,160	2,278
10,000 to 25,000........	1,750	1,800	1,980	2,040	2,100
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000.....	$7,200	$7,200	$7,350	$7,750	$7,500
250,000 to 500,000......	5,000	5,000	5,085	5,100	5,384
100,000 to 250,000......	4,020	4,200	4,310	4,320	4,500
50,000 to 100,000.......	3,500	3,600	3,682	3,900	4,020
25,000 to 50,000........	2,902	3,000	3,182	3,252	3,400
10,000 to 25,000........	2,305	2,400	2,580	2,700	2,880
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000.....	$5.97	$5.91	$6.13	$6.36	$6.39
250,000 to 500,000......	2.96	3.05	3.15	3.26	2.98
100,000 to 250,000......	2.95	3.16	3.22	3.36	3.46
50,000 to 100,000.......	2.74	2.89	3.02	3.37	2.87
25,000 to 50,000........	2.40	2.55	2.72	2.84	2.88
10,000 to 25,000........	1.91	2.06	2.14	2.32	2.43
All Cities over 10,000...	3.81	3.90	4.07	4.24	4.17
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000.....	$6.78	$6.21	$6.81	$7.08	$7.25
250,000 to 500,000......	3.64	3.42	3.52	3.65	3.51
100,000 to 250,000......	3.54	3.53	3.59	3.68	3.87
50,000 to 100,000.......	3.27	3.32	3.43	3.79	3.25
25,000 to 50,000........	2.88	2.98	3.11	3.29	3.33
10,000 to 25,000........	2.34	2.47	2.55	2.78	2.87
All Cities over 10,000...	4.45	4.27	4.57	4.76	4.77

---

* These data are summerized from "Police Department Statistics," in the 1942–1945 editions of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1941–1945.

must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio system; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty. Furthermore, some cities reported personnel quotas rather than the actual number of employees on active duty.

Turnover of Police Personnel. Information on turnover of police personnel was not obtained for 1946, but the median turnover rate during 1944 ranged from a low of 6.8 per 100 employees in cities between 100,000 and 250,000 to a high of 12.1 per cent in cities of between 10,000 and 25,000. In one-fourth of the cities in each population group the turnover was six or less. In 1944 an average of 14.4 employees out of every hundred left the service while only 9.4 were added. This excess of separations over additions continued into 1945 but

TABLE 2

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1946)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting..	13	21	50	93	185	527
Lowest...............	1.67	.64	.80	.77	.58	.16
Lower Quartile.........	1.92	1.07	1.14	1.11	.96	.85
Median...............	2.23	1.29	1.36	1.25	1.22	1.05
Upper Quartile.........	2.53	1.60	1.81	1.65	1.44	1.33
Highest...............	3.20	2.80	2.85	3.51	2.50	4.65
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1946)						
No. of Cities Reporting..	13	21	50	93	184	526
Lowest...............	$1,945	$1,740	$ 680	$1,370	$1,405	$1,320
Lower Quartile.........	2,082	2,009	1,948	1,888	1,876	1,800
Median...............	2,300	2,100	2,097	2,080	2,100	1,945
Upper Quartile.........	2,479	2,172	2,242	2,288	2,207	2,160
Highest...............	2,829	2,604	2,616	3,018	2,668	2,990
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1946)						
No. of Cities Reporting..	13	21	49	93	183	525
Lowest...............	$2,400	$1,920	$1,920	$1,560	$1,500	$1,402
Lower Quartile.........	2,595	2,244	2,268	2,100	2,100	1,934
Median...............	2,700	2,400	2,400	2,281	2,278	2,100
Upper Quartile.........	2,991	2,611	2,535	2,565	2,460	2,400
Highest...............	3,108	3,000	3,036	3,335	3,229	3,540
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1946)						
No. of Cities Reporting..	13	21	49	93	185	525
Lowest...............	$6,300	$4,554	$2,640	$2,550	$2,220	$1,620
Lower Quartile.........	6,847	4,990	4,000	3,750	3,000	2,460
Median...............	7,500	5,384	4,500	4,020	3,400	2,880
Upper Quartile.........	8,607	5,938	5,166	4,560	4,016	3,300
Highest...............	10,080	6,930	6,000	6,250	6,393	5,400

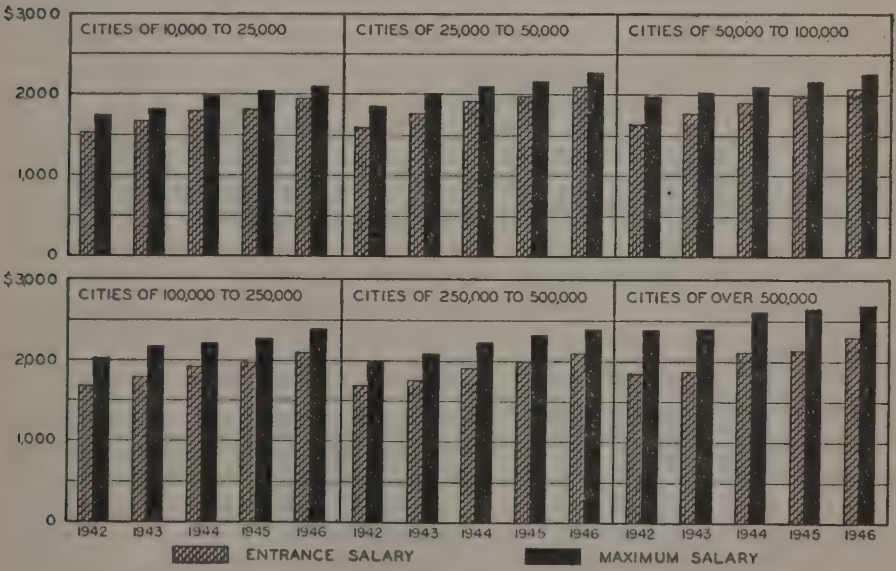
[1] For Explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 11.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating rates.

a reverse trend is apparent from the 1946 data shown in Table 1. Police department additions are now exceeding separations.

Police Salaries. Tables XXIII-A and XXIII-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1945 and early in 1946. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Table 1 shows that uniformed policemen have received steady increases in salary for the five years for which comparable information was reported to the Year Book. The median entrance salary paid patrolmen at the start of 1946 is at least 24 per cent higher than it was in 1942. The greatest increases in entrance salaries were received by patrolmen in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and totaled $480, or 30 per cent, of the 1942 salary. Median maximum salaries increased at least 13 per cent during the five-year period. The greatest increases occurred in the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and totaled $420, or 21 per cent.

While salaries are generally higher now than they were in 1945, the one-year increases are only a small part of the total five-year increase. Increases in median entrance salaries range from $96, or 5 per cent, in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 to $120, or 7 per cent, in cities of from 10,000 to 25,000. Increases in median maximum salaries range from $52, or 2 per cent, in cities over 500,000 to $118, or 5 per cent, in cities between 25,000 to 50,000. Table 2 shows the wide range between the lowest and highest salaries paid in each population group



Trends in Median Salaries of Patrolmen, 1942 to 1946

The entrance salary is the total salary paid to uniformed patrolmen during the first 12 months on the force; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid patrolmen. See Table 2 for exact median salaries for each population group.

and the chart on page 411 shows the upward trend in entrance and maximum salaries.

Hours of Work. All cities were asked to report the regular work week for patrolmen in hours, the average number of hours in a single shift or tour of duty, the days annual vacation with pay, and days annual sick leave. These data are presented for individual cities in Tables XXIII-A and XXIII-B and in summary form in Table 3. The number of hours in the regular work week is the number of hours worked in seven calendar days; variations in the hours worked per week will depend on the hours in the regular shift and the days off per week or month. The median hours of work per week is 48 for every population group and for all cities over 10,000. The hours of work per shift is the average of the day and night shift to the nearest hour; it does not include overtime. The eight-hour day is in effect in 83 per cent of all city police departments. All cities over 100,000 have an eight-hour day or less. In the smaller cities, with their lower average police employees per 1,000 population, the effective size of police departments is sometimes increased by lengthening the work day. The average shift is 10 hours or more per day in 98, or 19 per cent, of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 for which information is available. In approximately one-half of these cities the police work 12 hours or more per day.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, PER SHIFT, DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION, AND DAYS ANNUAL SICK LEAVE FOR UNIFORMED POLICE EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946

Population Group	Hours Worked Per Week		Cities With Average Shift of:						Days Annual Paid Vacations		Days Annual Sick Leave	
	Range	Median	7 Hrs.	8 Hrs.	9 Hrs.	10 Hrs.	11 Hrs.	12 Hrs.	Range	Median	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000...	45–46	48	0	14	0	0	0	0	12–26	15	14–60	15
250,000 to 500,000...	40–58	48	0	22	0	0	0	0	7–22	15	12–60	15
100,000 to 250,000...	40–56	48	0	49	0	0	0	0	12–20	14	10–60	15
50,000 to 100,000...	44–63	48	0	92	1	0	0	0	10–27	15	6–75	15
25,000 to 50,000...	40–72	48	0	176	4	4	0	1	0–24	14	5–60	15
10,000 to 25,000...	40–84	48	1	389	40	45	8	45	0–24	14	3–70	15
All over 10,000......	40–84	48	1	742	45	49	8	46	0–27	14	3–75	15

Vacations. The median vacation with pay is 14 or 15 days in all cities; all cities over 50,000 reported some vacation. Of the 522 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that reported on days paid annual vacation, only three reported no paid vacation, 400 reported either 14 or 15 days paid vacation; four reported 20 or more paid vacation days, and the remaining 115 cities reported between six and 20 days vacation. Regular days off each month or week were not considered as days annual paid vacation.

Sick Leave. Of the 810 cities reporting their sick leave policies for police department employees, 744 cities permit their police personnel to take sick leaves while 66 municipalities do not allow any sick leave. Of the 744 cities permitting sick leave, 513 cities have established definite sick-leave schedules, 13 additional cities have schedules graduated according to the employees' length of service, and 218 cities permit sick leaves for indefinite periods which often may be limited by the department head. The median sick leave allowance for the 513 municipalities with definite sick leave schedules is 15 days with individual cities ranging from three to 75 days.

Overtime Payment. Among the new information in the YEAR BOOK are the replies of city officials to the question whether policemen are compensated for tours of duty in excess of the regular work week. The cities paying their policemen for overtime work and the method of payment are shown in Table XXIII-A and Table XXIII-B. Of the 890 cities reporting, only 155 cities indicated that policemen were paid for overtime work. Of these 155 cities, 53 pay straight time for extra hours worked, 48 permit compensatory time off, 30 pay a flat hourly rate unrelated to the regular salary, nine grant time and one-half, and three pay an hourly rate fixed at some percentage of the salary. Twelve additional cities use combinations of overtime payment methods, the most popular of which is straight time and compensatory time off. No precise definition of overtime work was presented in the questionnaire but not shown in the tabulation are those cities whose policemen may receive compensation from private individuals for policing public events, dance halls, and the like during off hours. Furthermore, some of these cities do not grant overtime wages if the extra hours of duty are caused by an emergency such as a riot or a fire.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XXIII-A and XXIII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any requirement of confirmation by other authorities. These data were obtained from city officials early in 1946. In 30 per cent of the reporting cities (889 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported), the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 30 per cent by the council, in 13 per cent by a police of safety board, in 17 per cent by the city manager, in 7 per cent by the safety or police director or commissioner; in 3 per cent he is elected directly by the people. In two cities (Baltimore and Boston) the chief is selected by the governor.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1945 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; and (2) all other police expenditures including new equipment but excluding pension payments to retirement fund and to former employees. These figures are reported for individual cities and in summary form in Table 4.

As shown in Table 4 total police department expenditures not including retirement for the 869 cities reporting was $4.77 per capita for the year 1945, an increase of only 1 cent per capita over the previous year. Total expenditures increased in 1945 in four of the six city-size groups, with the increases ranging from four cents in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 to 17 cents in cities above 500,000 group.

While average total police department expenditures have increased 32 cents in the five years 1941 to 1945, expenditures for salaries and wages have increased 36 cents. Nevertheless, 1945 marks the first drop in average total salary expenditures per capita since 1940. Average salary expenditures continued to increase in 1945 for four of the six city-size groups, but the lower salary expenditures in the 250,000-500,000 and 50,000-100,000 population groups brought the national average down from $4.24 in 1944 to $4.17 in 1945. Higher salary expenditures continued to push total expenditures upward but in two population groups with lower wage costs, total expenditures were lower than in 1944. Apparently outlays for equipment and other non-salary items have not yet taken up the slack in lower salary costs.

Salaries and wages comprise almost 88 per cent of total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments, this ratio generally showing a small decrease from the largest to the smallest cities (Table 4). Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the others, and are almost three times as great as those in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Since total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels it is to be expected that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries than the small cities will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Retirement Systems. Of all cities of more than 10,000 population, more than three-fourths have some kind of retirement plan for police employees. Information on retirement systems for police department employees is contained in the Personnel section elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

TABLE 4

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1945

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1945				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cen Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000......	13	20,436	$130,528	$6.39	$148,127	$7.25	88.12
250,000 to 500,000.......	20	6,602	19,648	2.98	23,160	3.51	84.84
100,000 to 250,000.......	51	7,264	25,116	3.46	28,147	3.87	89.23
50,000 to 100,000........	93	7,284	20,914	2.87	23,682	3.25	88.32
25,000 to 50,000.........	180	6,374	18,327	2.88	21,223	3.33	86.35
10,000 to 25,000.........	512	8,276	20,070	2.43	23,760	2.87	84.47
All Cities over 10,000.....	869	56,236	$234,603	$4.17	$268,099	$4.77	87.51

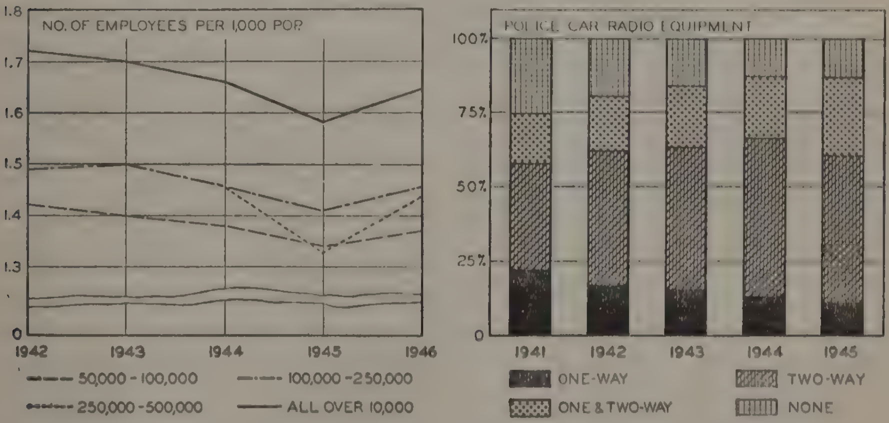
Police Training. The hours of training scheduled for recruits during the probation period and required annually of the regular force in 1945 are shown in Table XXIII-A for cities above 25,000 population. A total of 360 of the 410 cities above 25,000 responded to the question on training hours. Of the 360 cities, 112 trained both recruits and regular members, 81 trained recruits only, 15 trained only regular officers, 73 did not report specific information, and 79 cities reported no training was undertaken in 1945. On the whole, training programs received more emphasis in the larger cities. Training programs were given recruits, members of the regular force, or both classes of personnel during

1945 in 78 per cent of the cities above 500,000, in 82 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000, and in 61 per cent of the cities between 100,000 and 250,000. In contrast, only 47 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000, and 44 per cent of those from 25,000 to 50,000 had training programs for all or part of their police personnel.

Caution must be exercised in using the data on training. No comparisons ought to be made between individual cities since reliable data on training hours is difficult to report. Some police departments now included in the 73 not reporting specific information nevertheless carried on training of some sort. Other departments also in this same category presumably did not have any training program in 1945. Furthermore, the training hours reported in Table XXIII-A are provided for information purposes only, not for analytical uses or for making inter-city comparisons.

Number of Motor Vehicles. In Tables XXIII-A and XXIII-B are shown the number of motor vehicles—motorcycles and others—in all cities over 10,000 as reported early in 1946. The number of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, is 18.7 per 100,000 population equaling that for 1945 (Table 5). Because the number of employees increased during the year 1945 there was a decrease in number of motor vehicles per 100 employees— from 14.4 in 1945 to 11.4 in 1946. The number of motorcycles per 100,000 population increased slightly from 7.2 in 1945 to 7.3 in 1946, and the number per 100 employees dropped from 5.5 to 4.4.

The typical city has approximately 40 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles as it has all other motor vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately



Trends in the Average Number of Police Department Employees Per 1,000 Population and Police Car Radio Equipment

See Table 2 for number of employees per 1,000 population and for all groups. The chart on radio equipment shows the per cent of all cities over 10,000 reporting motor vehicles equipped with one-way radio only, two-way radio only, both one-way and two-way radio, and the per cent reporting no radio equipment. This chart is based on information published in the Year Books for the years indicated.

two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees, and relative to the number of employees cities under 500,000 are much more highly motorized than cities over 500,000. The number of automobiles per 100 employees and the number of motorcycles per 100 employees in the small cities is almost double that of the large.

Police Radio Facilities. The extent to which police patrol vehicles are equipped with radios is shown in Tables XXIII-A and XXIII-B. Information was not obtained on motorcycle radio equipment. All patrol vehicles were radio equipped in 1945 for 84 per cent of the 882 reporting cities above 10,000. Some patrol vehicles were equipped with radios in 8 per cent of these cities while none had radios in the remaining 8 per cent of these cities. All cities above 100,000 population had at least some radio-equipped patrol cars, and nearly 90 per cent of these municipalities had all their cars radio equipped. The greatest proportion of non-radio equipped vehicles are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group where 13.5 per cent of the cities have no radio equipment.

According to the 1945 YEAR BOOK, of 727 cities which reported that they use motorcycles, 46 per cent have radio equipment on some of their cycles. Radio equipment for motorcycles was most common for cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 and 50,000 to 100,000 population groups, and least common for the cities in the two highest population groups. Yet there is an upward trend, for according to the 1945 YEAR BOOK, 47 per cent of all motorcycles had some radio equipment, as compared with 44 per cent in 1944, 42 per cent in 1943, and 38 per cent in 1942.

Police Methods. Of the 886 cities reporting the extent to which the police force was motorized, 61 cities do all police patrol work with motor vehicles, 815 cities use both motor vehicles and patrolmen on foot, while 10 cities (all below 25,000 population) do not use any motor vehicles for patrolling. Eighty-two percent of the 61 cities using completely motorized patrols are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Every city above 250,000 uses both men on foot and men in patrol cars. Only one city between 100,000 and 250,000 uses completely motorized patrols.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946

Population Group	Number of Cites Reporting	Motor Vehicles			Motorcycles		
		Total Number	Total Number		Total Number	Total Number	
			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees		Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000	13	3,627	16.9	7.8	1,355	6.1	2.8
250,000 to 500,000	21	1,591	22.6	15.8	566	8.0	5.6
100,000 to 250,000	49	1,446	20.7	14.2	601	8.6	5.9
50,000 to 100,000	93	1,252	19.6	14.1	600	9.4	6.8
25,000 to 50,000	185	1,186	18.4	14.8	523	8.1	6.5
10,000 to 25,000	526	1,511	19.1	16.6	499	6.3	5.5
All Cities over 10,000	887	10,613	18.7	11.4	4,144	7.3	4.4

The cities are more evenly divided on the use of one-man patrol cars than they are on the extent of patrol motorization (see Table 6). Of the 886 cities reporting on one-man cars, 162 cities, or 18 per cent of the total, use one-man cars only, 302 cities use both one- and two-man cars, while 422 cities use only two-man patrol cars. Eighty-one per cent of the 162 cities using only one-man cars are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Only five cities above 100,000 reported using only one-man cars. Thirty-three other cities above 100,000 employ both one and two-man cars while 45 additional cities in this group use only two-man cars.

Only eight of the 886 cities use both one-man and wholly motorized patrols, and five of the eight are between 10,000 and 25,000 population. The largest single number of cities, 378, are partially motorized and use only two-men patrol cars. The second largest group, 283 cities, is also partially motorized and employs both one- and two-man vehicles. There are 154 other municipalities using one-man cars on a partially motorized force. Of 53 cities that are completely motorized, 19 use some one-man cars, and 34 use no one-man cars. Ten cities have no motor vehicles for patrol purposes.

TABLE 6

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1946

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000....	13	8	61.5	4	30.8	1	1.1
250,000 to 500,000.....	21	10	47.6	10	47.6	1	4.8
100,000 to 250,000.....	49	27	55.1	19	38.8	3	6.1
50,000 to 100,000......	93	56	60.2	33	35.5	4	4.3
25,000 to 50,000.......	185	95	51.3	69	37.3	21	11.4
10,000 to 25,000.......	525	226	43.0	167	31.8	132	25.1
All cities over 10,000...	886	422	47.6	302	34.1	162	18.3

TABLE XXIII-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 25,000 population according to the 1940 Census. All these data were reported to the YEAR BOOK late in 1945 or early in 1946 by city officials. ¶Under **Number of Employees** is shown the number of full-time paid officers and civilians. ¶**Work Hours Per Week** shows the average number of hours worked in seven days; **Hours Per Day** shows the average of day and night shifts to the nearest full hour; **Overtime,** shown by alphabetical symbols after Hours Per Day, signifies that policemen are paid for work in excess of the normal work week (see preceding article). ¶**Days Annual Paid Vacation** shows minimum vacation and does not include regular days off each week; **Days Annual Sick Leave** shows minimum sick leave allowed yearly, except in those cities where the amount of leave is indefinite or discretionary with chief officer in which case **In** is shown, or where the amount of leave increases with the length of service in which case **Gr** is shown. ¶**Number of Hours Training** for recruits indicates hours required of recruits in prescribed training course during probation period; for regular force is shown the scheduled training hours required of regular force annually. ¶Under **Patrol: Motorized, One-Man,** the first letter shows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, **A** (all), **S** (some), and **N** (none); the second letter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. ¶**Total Expenditures for Department** include new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. ¶A dagger (†) indicates 1945 figures. Leaders (. . . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director
§—city has commission government (used with C, M, and S)

RADIO IN PATROL CARS

A—all patrol vehicles
B—some patrol vehicles
N—none

OVERTIME PAY

F—flat hourly rate, regardless of salary
H—Time-and-one-half in excess of normal work week
P—hourly rate at percentage of salary
S—straight time pay for extra hours worked
T—compensatory time off

City	Number of Full time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	6,496	48–8	20–..	$2,598–3,000	$10,080M	480–30	SN	265A	52	$19,826	$20,667
Detroit, Mich.	3,639	48–8	20–15	2,829–3,036	8,670S	188– 0	SN	504A	60	12,227	12,432
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,889	45–8S	15–14	2,532–3,108	8,544B	135–..	SS	433S	204	8,320	8,771
New York, N. Y.	15,586	50–8	19–12	2,420–3,640	12,500M	..–..	SS†	929†S	394†	54,129	66,809
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,019	48–8	14–30	2,225–2,590	8,200S	90–24	SN	313A	72	12,547†	12,598†
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	1,939	56–8	20–..	2,210–2,704	6,300G	...–..	...	...A	93	4,993	5,338
Boston, Mass.	2,468	56–8	16–60	2,000–2,500	7,500G	150–48	SN	132A	25	5,401	6,517
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,286	48–8	14–..	2,300–2,600	7,350M	288– 0	SN	125A	54	3,102	3,320
Cleveland, Ohio	1,691	48–8	12–..	2,163–2,916	6,912S	576–32	SS	280S	59	4,703	5,261
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,100	48–8	15–15	2,426–2,666	6,986B	520–50	SN	76A	59	2,929	3,106

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
500,000 to 1,000,000—Continued											
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,123	48–8	14– 0	$1,945–2,673	$6,825M	80–..	SS	67S	32	$2,619	$2,715
St. Louis, Mo.	2,251	56–8	14–In	1,980–2,400	6,500B	...–..	SN	225A	95	4,660	4,894
San Francisco, Calif.	1,275	48–8S[1]	14–14	2,400–2,700	7,500B	96– 0	SA	147A	84	3,465	3,855
Washington, D. C.	1,625	48–8	26–30	2,387–2,981	9,450	504–..	SN	131A	72	4,154	4,442
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	426	56–8	20–30	2,132–2,573	5,875C	100–100	SN	56A	26	1,020	1,130
Birmingham, Ala.	298	48–8	12–12	2,160–2,400	5,420C‡	104– 0	SS	56A	22	663	728
Cincinnati, Ohio	634	48–8H	22–12	2,016–2,458	6,519A	312– 0	SS	137A	30	1,597	1,685
Columbus, Ohio	306	48–8	15–..	2,112–2,376	4,554S	192– 0	SS	60A	36	707	744
Dallas, Texas	331	48–8	15–30	1,983–2,160	5,600A	288–168	SS	97A	10	672	816
Denver, Colo.	440	48–8	15–In	2,001–2,208	4,830M	96– 0	SS	80A	18	942	1,125
Houston, Texas	420	48–8P	15–15	2,070–2,160	6,000A	242–200	SS	113A	23	939	1,132
Indianapolis, Ind.	610	48–8	14–In	2,100–2,400	5,200B	700–180	SN	38A	35	1,390	1,446
Jersey City, N. J.	(Not reporting)										
Kansas City, Mo.	642	48–8	7–30	1,740–2,280	5,820B	150–35	SN	115A	41	1,239	1,465
Louisville, Ky.	415	56–8	12–19	1,815–2,190	5,000S	572–56	SN	60A	34	878	1,028
Memphis, Tenn.	290	58–8	10–In	2,070–2,340	4,980C‡	0– 0	SN	58A	0	610	697
Minneapolis, Minn.	510	48–8	15–12	2,184–2,664	5,384M	90– 0	SN	62A	28	1,260	1,351
Newark, N. J.	1,204	40–8	14–In	2,100–3,000	6,000S‡	140–..	SN	75A	35	3,310†	3,566†
New Orleans, La.	950	56–8	15–24	1,716–1,986	6,000	0–105	SN	85A	67	1,566†	1,779†
Oakland, Calif.	576	44–8S	15–60	2,604–2,880	6,930A	...–..	SS	108S	76	1,472	1,667
Portland, Ore.	562	48–8	15–15	2,418–2,748	5,448M‡	208– 0	SN	101A	25	1,337	1,610
Providence, R. I.	476	48–8	14–15	2,044–2,346	5,200B	384– 0	SS	71A	22	1,037	1,148
Rochester, N. Y.	420	48–8	15–..	2,400–2,400	5,200S	240–240	SS	38A	18	1,108	1,186
St. Paul, Minn.	289	48–8	15–15	2,158–2,468	6,000B‡	240–..	SS	35A	11	726	805
San Antonio, Tex.	298	48–8	15–21	1,920–1,920	4,800S‡	736–100	SA	80A	30	571	661
Seattle, Wash.	608	49–8	15–..	2,338–2,578	5,000M	480–..	SN	91A	33	1,631	1,803
Toledo, Ohio	323	48–8	12–12	2,160–2,700	4,920S	480–20	SN	60A	13	849	933
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio	195	48–8	14–..	2,100–2,460	4,500M	0– 0	SS	49A	3	503	568
Albany, N. Y.	372	48–8	16–In	1,980–2,310	5,225B	60–60	SN	30A	11	706	775
Bridgeport, Conn.	227	56–8S	..–12	1,740–2,300	5,500B	336– 0	SN	27A	13	571	639
Cambridge, Mass.	229	48–8	14–60	2,018–2,590	5,000A	120–40	SS	15A	6	464	492
Camden, N. J.	212†	..–.	..–..	....–....	....	...–..	..	22†	16†	460	503
Canton, Ohio	110	48–8	14–15	1,890–2,280	3,490M	490– 0	SN	20S	11	257	302
Charlotte, N. C.	125	48–8	15–12	1,938–2,160	5,988C	48–72	SN	17A	12	264	304
Chattanooga, Tenn.	140	48–8	15– 0	1,950–2,400	3,900S‡	0– 0	SS	20A	0	...	...
Dayton, Ohio	176	48–8	14–16	2,250–2,400	4,500A	...–..	SN	47A	7	560	642
Des Moines, Iowa	166	56–8	15–..	2,256–2,256	4,000C‡	24–..	SN	33A	15	354	394
Duluth, Minn.	129	48–8T	14–Gr	2,160–2,550	4,410S‡	100–24	SS	21A	1	292	334
Elizabeth, N. J.	229	48–8	12–14	2,380–2,600	4,725B	380– 0	SN	18A	17	642	688
Erie, Pa.	121	48–8	14–10	1,980–2,280	3,720M‡	0– 0	SS	13A	12	309	348
Fall River, Mass.	213	48–8	14–15	2,208–2,208	4,200B	82– 0	SS	9A	6	516	600
Flint, Mich.	184	48–8S	12–12	2,196–2,376	5,200A	32–60	SN	40A	12	499	620
Fort Wayne, Ind.	132	48–8T	15–10	2,370–2,460	4,200M	250–100	SS	17A	7	333	351
Fort Worth, Tex.	268	48–8	12–12	1,842–2,292	4,800A	40–..	SS	49A	28	524	586
Gary, Ind.	185	48–8	15–..	2,340–2,580	4,500M	96– 0	SN	33A	16	418	444
Grand Rapids, Mich.	192	48–8	14–14	2,008–2,408	4,830A	240–12	SS	44A	19	418	475
Hartford, Conn.	340	48–8	12–12	2,383–2,586	5,545B	96–80	SA	33A	10	871	949
Jacksonville, Fla.	239	56–8S	15–In	2,154–2,806	5,131C	...–..	SN	30A	11	650	748
Kansas City, Kan.	122	56–8	14–15	2,100–2,280	4,140M	24– 0	SN	17A	15	253†	299†
Knoxville, Tenn.	155	56–8S	15–30	1,980–2,280	4,200A	0– 0	SS	28A	10	344	404
Long Beach, Calif.	321	46–8P	12–12	2,616–2,916	5,220A	0– 0	SS	41A	29	836	937
Lowell, Mass.	181	40–8	14–12	2,409–2,409	3,850A	50–56	SS	10A	3	430	449

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—Continued											
Miami, Fla.	335	52–8T	15–21	$2,190–2,646	$5,514A	200–72	SN	47A	25	$655	$800
Nashville, Tenn.	212	48–8	20–..	2,160–2,160	5,000M	...–..	SN	37A	10	459	507
New Bedford, Mass.	227	48–8	14–60	1,868–2,077	3,850M	...–15	AS	16A	2	485	503
New Haven, Conn.	329	48–8S[1]	15–15	2,135–2,464	6,000M	60–100	SA	28A	10	793	885
Norfolk, Va.	221	56–8	15–In	2,094–2,460	4,851A	...–..	SN	48A	22	480	516
Oklahoma City, Okla.	214	52–8	15–15	2,040–2,100	4,200A	300–..	SN	39A	10	463	550
Omaha, Neb.	241	56–8T	14– 0	1,920–2,160	4,500C‡	...–..	SN	52A	22	529	625
Paterson, N. J.	247†	48–8†	15–..†	2,300–2,700†	4,600†B	...–..	..	26†	17†	577†	628†
Peoria, Ill.	121	48–8	14–15	2,205–2,400	3,600M	...–..	SN	14S	6	277	310
Reading, Pa.	140	40–8	14–30	1,680–1,920	2,640C‡	0– 0	SA	13A	3	266	272
Richmond, Va.	316	56–8	15–12	1,888–2,178	5,000S	30– 0	SS	70A	22	679	790
Sacramento, Calif.	162	48–8T	15–15	2,460–2,820	5,100A	...–..	SS	26A	12	400	434
Salt Lake City, Utah	151	48–8	15–30	2,160–2,400	4,000S‡	80–..	SS	40A	13	378	456
San Diego, Calif.	407	48–8	15–15	2,364–3,036	5,700A	152–96	SN	91A	53	1,078	1,228
Scranton, Pa.	179	48–8	15–..	2,000–2,360	3,200M	0– 0	SN	7A	8	405†	442
Somerville, Mass.	161	51–8	14–20	2,037–2,519	4,375M	84– 0	SN	9A	0	332	346
South Bend, Ind.	105	50–8S	15–30	2,280–2,580	4,500M	384–95	SS	31A	7	299	338
Spokane, Wash.	153	48–8	14–In	2,040–2,460	3,780S‡	30– 0	SS	12A	13	361	415
Springfield, Mass.	317	48–8	14–In	2,259–2,496	5,720B	192–48	SN	24A	22	750	822
Syracuse, N. Y.	277	48–8	15–..	1,800–2,160	6,000M	57–48	SS	35A	9	607	673
Tacoma, Wash.	142	47–8	14–In	2,240–2,580	3,900S‡	..–50	SN	26S	16	342	419
Tampa, Fla.	132	56–8	14–14	1,980–2,196	4,200M	100–60	SN	29A	11	275	333
Trenton, N. J.	208	48–8	20–In	1,950–2,400	4,400S‡	30–30	SN	31A	5	562	593
Tulsa, Okla.	184	48–8	14–In	2,356–2,356	2,850M‡	0– 0	SS	33A	10	404	455
Utica, N. Y.	154	48–8	15–60	1,550–2,000	4,000S	50– 0	SN	12A	5	314	352
Wichita, Kan.	152	52–8	14–In	1,890–2,280	4,440B	0– 0	SS	29A	17	317	362
Wilmington, Del.	166	56–8	14–15	2,247–2,431	4,615B	96–..	SN	20A	21	390	432
Worcester, Mass.	425	48–8	14–15	2,190–2,464	6,000M	60–120	SN	21S	11	943	1,028
Yonkers, N. Y.	257	48–8	19–In	1,940–3,000	5,688A	0– 0	SN	24A	13	674	712
Youngstown, Ohio	187	48–8	14–..	1,920–2,220	4,000M	..–..	..	..	..	383	439
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa.	82	48–8	14–30	1,950–2,100	3,000M‡	..–..	SS	9A	2	169	197
Altoona, Pa.	74	48–8	14–12	1,800–2,220	3,000C‡	..– 0	SN	5S	2	176	195
Amarillo, Tex.	63	48–8	15–12	2,040–2,040	4,200A	0– 0	SN	10S	6	106	139
Asheville, N. C.	68	56–8	10–30	1,799–1,935	3,300A	0– 0	SS	8A	3	127	153
Atlantic City, N. J.	225	48–8	21–In	2,050–2,550	5,000S‡	..–..	SN	15A	15	566	708
Augusta, Ga.	120	48–8	10–14	2,040–2,040	4,020B	24–100	SS	22A	13	253	306
Austin, Tex.	105	48–8S	15–15	1,865–2,178	4,290A	250–200	SS	28A	5	250	301
Bayonne, N. J.	(Not reporting)									644	684
Beaumont, Tex.	80	48–8H	15–60	1,950–2,100	5,400A	25–..	SN	14A	5	160	194
Berkeley, Calif.	92	44–8S[1]	12–12	2,502–2,766	5,214A	96–75	AA	72A	0	247	409
Bethlehem, Pa.	...	..–.	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	106	120
Binghamton, N. Y.	101	48–8	14–12	2,050–2,465	4,300M	30–20	SS	10A	1	241	256
Brockton, Mass.	97	56–8	14–30	1,950–2,350	3,850M	96–..	SN	6A	4	229	247
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	64	48–8	10–In	1,983–2,280	3,381C‡	..–..	SN	9A	6	145	161
Charleston, S. C.	116†	56–8†	10–..†	1,646–1,950†	3,969†M	..–..	..	19†	6†	242	268
Charleston, W. Va.	70†	48–8†	15–..†	1,620–1,914†	3,600†M	..–..	..	11†	2†	152	166
Chester, Pa.	70	48–8	15–15	1,944–2,355	3,750M‡	0– 0	SN	17A	2	148†	180†
Cicero, Ill.	76	48–8	21–21	2,310–2,660	4,400M	48–48	SN	7A	4	...	...
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	63	48–8	14–In	2,082–2,820	4,390A	..–..	SN	9A	4	165	174
Columbia, S. C.	131	48–8	15–..	1,800–2,040	4,020M‡	80–100	SS	19S	16	274	309
Columbus, Ga.	88	56–8	14–..	1,857–2,086	5,280C	0– 0	SN	9A	18	187	235
Corpus Christi, Tex.	103	48–8	14– 7	2,115–2,160	3,900C	24–24	SN	16A	13	208	254
Covington, Ky.	63	48–8	14–10	2,100–2,400	3,540A	0– 0	SN	8A	2	135	147
Davenport, Iowa	63	52–8	15–..	1,880–2,220	3,705M	60–20	AN	11A	5	145	161

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Dearborn, Mich......	148	48–8	22–15	$2,948–3,335	$5,900M	100–..	SS	33A	8	$505	$512
Decatur, Ill..........	65	48–8	14–14	2,220–2,220	3,120B‡	192–..	SN	11A	4	133	149
Durham, N. C........	73	48–8	12–12	1,800–2,400	4,500A	360–100	SN	10A	4	157	188
East Chicago, Ind....	88	48–8	15–..	2,280–2,580	4,500M	..–..	SN	15A	6	242	251
East Orange, N. J.....	110	48–8	16–..	2,450–3,000	5,500M	..–..	SN	9A	5	296	316
East St. Louis, Ill....	85	56–8	15–15	2,100–2,100	3,300B‡	48–48	SN	13A	2	179	216
El Paso, Tex.........	115	48–8	15–15	2,100–2,160	3,960C‡	39–..	SN	15A	6	173	217
Evanston, Ill.........	93	48–8	21–..	2,520–2,772	5,100M	110– 0	SS	12S	11	248	263
Evansville, Ind.......	174	56–8	15– 0	2,100–2,280	4,500M	0– 0	SN	26A	18	386	420
Fresno, Calif.........	94	48–8	15–15	1,920–2,400	4,200M‡	..–..	SS	26A	3†	217	237
Galveston, Tex.......	85†	48–8†	15–..†	1,800–1,800†	3,600†B‡	..–..	..	12†	4†	148	170
Glendale, Calif.......	99	48–8	15–14	2,424–2,940	5,160A	28–36	SN	16A	3	276	335
Greensboro, N. C.....	89	48–8	12–In	2,010–2,160	4,300A	120–48	SS	19A	8	201	229
Hamilton, Ohio......	51	48–8	14– 0	1,944–2,148	3,300A	0–20	SS	7A	1	117	135
Hammond, Ind.......	87	48–8	15–..	2,400–2,580	4,500M	72–..	SN	18A	13	240	267
Harrisburg, Pa.......	138	48–8	14–14	2,067–2,187	3,540M‡	80– 0	SS	7A	8	281	304
Highland Park, Mich.	84	48–8	20–15	3,018–3,155	4,405B‡	0– 0	SS	15A	2	265	280
Hoboken, N. J.......	105	48–8	16–..	2,125–2,500	6,250	..–..	SN	11A	1	...	...
Holyoke, Mass.......	99†	47–8†	14–..†	2,272–2,518†	4,025†M	..–..	..	6†	2†	236†	249†
Huntington, W. Va....	64	48–8S	15– 0	2,010–2,120	3,870M	..– 0	SN	14A	9	159	181
Irvington, N. J.......	..	..–.	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	238	261
Jackson, Miss........	89	52–8S	11– 7	1,890–2,100	3,600C‡	20–20	SN	18A	8	133	133
Johnstown, Pa.......	57	48–8	15–30	1,898–2,142	3,120M‡	0– 0	SN	5N	7	120	133
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	75	48–8S	12–14	2,300–2,500	4,800A	25–25	SS	11A	7	182	212
Lakewood, Ohio......	53	48–8T	12–In	2,400–3,120	4,620M	200–48	SN	11A	2	183	198
Lancaster, Pa........	51†	49–8†	14–..†	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	138	156
Lansing, Mich........	90	48–8	15–Gr	2,383–2,733	4,860B	0–50	SS	11A	10	213	243
Lawrence, Mass......	129	48–8	14–12	2,059–2,059	3,200S‡	48–..	SN	6A	2	311	334
Lincoln, Neb.........	84	54–9	14–14	1,650–2,070	3,600C	..–..	SS	13A	25	160	197
Little Rock, Ark.....	98	52–8S	15–..	1,887–2,100	3,870B	0– 0	SS	7S	10	194	215
Lynn, Mass..........	134	48–8T	14–15	2,295–2,520	3,800M	30– 0	SN	14A	7	340	365
McKeesport, Pa......	66	48–8F	12–14	2,520–2,520	3,300C‡	0– 0	SA	6A	2	177	181
Macon, Ga...........	65	56–8S[1]	15–15	1,370–2,063	4,500C	..–..	SN	8A	9	149	172
Madison, Wis........	87	48–8	12–12	2,136–2,400	3,888B	72–36	SS	14A	7	220	258
Malden, Mass........	106	63–8F[1]	14–30	2,449–2,449	3,520S	..–..	SN	11A	2	228	246
Manchester, N. H....	89	48–8	14–15	2,190–2,281	6,000B	48–..	SS	13A	0	216	249
Medford, Mass.......	102	51–8	14–60	2,352–2,600	3,950M	100–50	SN	10A	0	220	237
Mobile, Ala..........	169	56–8	14–12	1,860–1,920	4,200C‡	0– 0	SN	17A	4	231	281
Montgomery, Ala.....	135	56–8	10–In	1,560–1,560	3,900M‡	0–150	SS	26A	6	...	...
Mount Vernon, N. Y..	...	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	367	396
New Britain, Conn....	97	48–8S	14–In	2,080–2,471	4,500B	..–..	SA	14S	2	314	344
New Rochelle, N Y....	141	48–8	18–In	2,000–3,000	6,000S	144– 0	SS	17A	11	396	439
Newton, Mass........	126	51–8	14–Gr	1,790–2,190	4,200M	..–..	SN	13A	5	293†	310†
Niagara Falls, N. Y...	149	48–8	12–12	2,340–3,110	4,782A	26–26	SS	14A	9	401	431
Oak Park, Ill.........	73	48–8	21–Gr	2,675–2,961	6,000M	..–..	SN	10A	9†	187	194
Pasadena, Calif......	102	48–8S	15–Gr	2,160–2,400	4,800A	208–60	AA	24A	19	269	307
Passaic, N. J.........	120	48–8	15–In	2,400–2,800	3,900S‡	..– 0	SN	12A	9	324	350
Pawtucket, R. I.......	111†	48–8†	14–..†	1,820–1,820†	2,860†M	..–..	..	9†	9†	...	...
Phoenix, Ariz.........	117	48–8T	15–15	2,152–2,662	4,800A	..–..	SN	22A	8	268	301
Pontiac, Mich........	72	48–8	14–..	2,302–2,544	4,200A	52– 0	SS	14A	6	193	214
Portland, Me.........	125	48–8S	14– 6	1,861–2,099	3,800A	..–..	SS	12A	4	230	260
Portsmouth, Va......	66	56–8	14–In	2,134–2,520	4,000A	..–..	SN	12A	8	160	174
Pueblo, Colo.........	49	56–8S	14–In	2,100–2,100	2,880C‡	12–30	SN	8A	3	108	124
Quincy, Mass........	136	48–8F	14–54	2,200–2,400	4,000M	..–..	SS	12A	4	...	...
Racine, Wis..........	79	48–8	15–10	2,040–2,400	4,020B	100–32	SN	10A	7	192	216
Roanoke, Va.........	83	56–8	15–Gr	1,800–2,100	3,960A	56–40	SN	14A	6	...	...

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Rockford, Ill.	82	48–8	14–In	$2,400–2,580	$4,300B	..–..	SN	17A	5	$232	$259
Saginaw, Mich.	98	48–8	12–10	2,160–2,400	4,680A	48–100	SS	26A	3	214	254
St. Joseph, Mo.	90	54–8	15–15	1,425–1,680	2,820B	..–..	SN	15A	5	152	167
St. Petersburg, Fla.	58	48–8	15–In	2,100–2,400	4,500A	0– 0	SS	12A	3	127	159
San Jose, Calif.	83	48–8	15–10	2,280–2,640	4,320A	0– 0	SS	14A	9	189	227
Santa Monica, Calif.	104	44–8	15–12	2,544–2,772	5,448M‡	0– 0	SN	12A	12	277	322
Savannah, Ga.	148	56–8T	15–10	1,680–1,980	3,600M	60–30	SN	10A	11	286	346
Schenectady, N. Y.	179	48–8	18–In	2,050–2,350	4,500A	720–..	SN	10A	16	407	437
Shreveport, La.	124	51–8T	15–In	1,824–2,016	4,440S‡	84– 0	SN	16A	9	273	326
Sioux City, Iowa	75†	63–10†	16–..†	1,680–2,109†	3,121†S‡	..–..	..	11†	9†	170†	202†
Springfield, Ill.	120	48–8	14–..	2,100–2,100	3,300M‡	..–..	SN	12A	9	233	263
Springfield, Mo.	76	48–8	10–30	1,860–2,280	3,300M‡	240–..	SS	16A	4	113	134
Springfield, Ohio	55	48–8	27–..	2,190–2,460	4,500A	..–51	SS	10A	2	138†	158†
Stockton, Calif.	84	48–8	15–60	2,400–2,760	4,800A	..–..	SS	18A	8	225	267
Terre Haute, Ind.	78	48–8	14–In	2,100–2,280	3,480M	180–30	SN	10A	5	178	192
Topeka, Kan.	64	56–8	14–14	1,824–2,076	3,264S‡	0– 0	SN	11A	5	126	157
Troy, N. Y.	148	48–8	15–In	1,980–2,200	3,350S	96–100	SN	7A	8	300†	314†
Union City, N. J.	117	48–8	17–In	2,350–2,750	4,620S‡	142– 0	SN	9A	0	298	333
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	103†	48–8†	14–..†	2,085–2,415†	6,000†B	..–..	..	15†	3†	230	258
Waco, Tex.	58	48–8	15–15	1,950–1,950	3,720C	0– 0	SN	7A	6	104	119
Waterbury, Conn.	196†	50–8†	..–..	1,916–2,098†	6,000†B	..–..	..	25†	0†	478	563
Waterloo, Iowa	44	48–8	15–15	2,040–2,160	3,300M	..–..	SS	5A	2	96	106
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	48–8S	15–60	1,860–2,040	3,160A	18–..	SN	7A	3	135	144
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	79	48–8	14–60	2,160–2,160	3,770C‡	0– 0	SS	6A	8	184†	192†
Winston Salem, N. C.	114	56–8	14–14	1,716–2,250	5,500C	20– 0	SN	8A	8	208	240
York, Pa.	64	48–8	15– 0	1,500–2,100	2,550C‡	0–12	SN	4A	3	121	134
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	40	48–8	7– 0	1,870–1,914	3,000E‡	0–192	SN	6A	3	70	84
Alameda, Calif.	51	40–8S	12–Gr	2,472–2,760	4,920A	200– 0	SS	14A	2	148	181
Albuquerque, N. M.	36	56–8F	0–In	1,980–2,208	4,104A	..–..	SS	6A	5	68	84
Alexandria, La.	60†	56–8†	15–..†	1,024–2,049†	3,795†M‡	..–..	..	14†	3†	...	...
Alexandria, Va.	48	52–8	14–In	1,800–2,500	4,200A	50–..	SS	10A	6	116	130
Alhambra, Calif.	45	48–8T	14–21	2,400–2,748	3,600A	20–48	SN	8A	8	98	119
Aliquippa, Pa.	22	54–9	14–In	2,199–2,358	3,360B	..–..	SS	2A	1	50	57
Alton, Ill.	23	70–10	7–10	1,920–2,100	2,940M	30– 0	SN	4A	2	57	62
Amsterdam, N. Y.	37†	48–8†	14–..†	1,940–2,088†	2,814†S	..–..	..	3†	3†	69†	80†
Anderson, Ind.	64	48–8	14–In	2,460–2,520	4,500M	80–..	SS	10A	3	148	175
Ann Arbor, Mich.	36	48–8	15–12	2,304–2,628	4,224B	96–50	SS	4A	3	85	94
Anniston, Ala.	38†	52–8†	10–..†	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	91	111
Appleton, Wis.	24	48–8T	15– 0	1,575–2,055	3,200B	360– 0	SS	4A	4	46	51
Arlington t, Mass.	64	48–8	14–30	2,190–2,464	4,200C	144–96	SN	6A	2	136	157
Ashland, Ky.	30	48–8	15– 7	1,920–2,160	2,700C	120–36	SN	3A	0	...	...
Auburn, N. Y.	46	48–8	15–In	2,150–2,300	3,278A	0– 0	SN	3A	3	94	106
Aurora, Ill.	42	48–8	10–..	2,200–2,200	3,420M	240–..	SN	4A	2	94	101
Bakersfield, Calif.	60	48–8	12–12	2,370–2,550	3,210A	28–60	SS	13A	9	137	162
Bangor, Me.	48	48–8S	12–Gr	2,028–2,028	3,200A	96–120	SS	5S	1	103	118
Baton Rouge, La.	42	48–8	15–..	1,800–1,920	4,200C‡	..–..	SN	6A	8	81	96
Battle Creek, Mich.	46	48–8S	12– 0	2,206–2,439	5,000C‡	0– 0	SS	11A	3	150†	170†
Bay City, Mich.	67	48–8S	14–10	2,100–2,320	3,454C	466–100	SS	10A	1	178	201
Belleville, Ill.	22	48–8	14–30	2,100–2,100	2,220M	..–..	SN	3A	3	54	57
Belleville, N. J.	37	48–8F	12–..	2,100–2,800	4,200S‡	..–..	SS	7S	2	113†	131†
Bellingham, Wash.	33	40–8	15–..	2,100–2,280	3,000M	30–60	SN	8A	2	77	87
Belmont t, Mass.	43	60–8F[2]	14–30	2,426–2,426	4,410C	..–..	SS	6A	1	101†	114†
Beloit, Wis.	32	48–8F	15–30	2,100–2,400	3,300B	56–48	SN	6A	2	73	80
Berwyn, Ill.	..	..–.	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	99	112

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Beverly, Mass.	44	48–8	14–In	$1,794–1,794	$3,000M	..–..	SS	5A	0	$112	$131
Beverly Hills, Calif.	47	48–8	15– 5	2,500–3,000	5,100C	60–40	SA	12A	7	143†	162†
Bloomfield, N. J.	61	48–8	21–In	2,300–3,000	4,800C	0–105	SS	9A	2	169†	180†
Bloomington, Ill.	33	48–8	14–30	2,220–2,220	3,000M	80–..	SN	5A	2	64†	69†
Boise City, Idaho	34	56–8	16–In	1,905–2,040	3,000M	..–..	SN	7A	1	62	87
Bristol, Conn.	37†	48–8†	7–..†	2,350–2,500†	4,250†M	..–..	..	6†	0†	110	125
Brookline t, Mass	110	48–8T	14–14	2,600–2,600	5,000C	200–40	SS	14A	0	274	311
Burbank, Calif.	60	48–8	12– 6	2,568–2,988	5,028A	..–40	SS	11A	11	187	223
Burlington, Iowa	32	48–8	7–In	1,944–2,040	2,400C‡	0– 0	SS	5A	2	60	74
Burlington, Vt.	31†	48–8†	14–..†	1,666–1,666†	....	..–..	..	..	..	57	66
Butte, Mont.	27	8–8	14–10	2,400–2,520	3,600M	..–..	SN	4A	2	57	68
Central Falls, R. I.	(Not reporting)										
Chelsea, Mass.	69†	..–8†	14–..†	1,800–1,800†	3,600†M	..–..	..	5†	0†	153	160
Chicopee, Mass	62	40–8	14– 0	2,213–2,413	3,313M	0– 0	SA	8A	0	142	160
Clarksburg, W. Va.	..	48–8†	14–..†	1,860–1,980†	....	..–..	..	..	..	49	52
Clifton, N. J.	42	48–8	14–..	2,000–2,800	4,555A	..–..	SN	11A	1	137	149
Clinton, Iowa	27	56–8	15–30	2,080–2,277	3,000M	208–50	SN	3A	0	39	44
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	40	56–8	14–14	1,860–1,980	4,620A	80–20	SA	8	2	75	89
Concord, N. H.	30	48–8S[1]	15–15	1,900–2,100	3,300B	0–10	SS	6A	1	68	86
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29	56–8	15–45	1,860–2,100	2,520M	0–60	AN	5A	4	62	74
Cranston, R. I.	51	48–8	12– 0	2,190–2,190	4,450C	96– 0	SA	14A	3	107	126
Cumberland, Md.	46	48–8S	15–15	1,656–2,128	3,024C‡	0– 0	SS	4A	2	83	97
Danville, Ill	23	60–10	15–20	2,100–2,100	2,500B‡	60–..	SS	4A	2	51	56
Danville, Va.	54	56–8	15–In	1,800–2,190	3,600S	96–50	SN	8A	3	103	120
Dubuque, Iowa	31	48–8	15–15	1,990–2,274	3,222A	40–30	SN	4A	2	80	90
E. Cleveland, Ohio	50	48–8	12–In	2,160–2,820	4,180A	30– 0	AS	9A	3	109	124
Easton, Pa.	40	48–8	14–15	1,940–2,160	3,390M‡	..–..	SS	5N	0	74	86
E. Providence t, R. I.	34	56–8T	13– 0	1,836–2,099	3,450C	..–..	SA	11S	6	81	99
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	48–8F	17–In	1,830–2,100	3,000B‡	24–..	SN	4A	1	63	83
Elgin, Ill.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	84	101
Elkhart, Ind.	45	48–8S	15–10	2,280–2,280	3,500M	0– 0	SS	5A	1	107	110
Elmira, N. Y.	77	48–8	14–60	2,145–2,295	3,825A	..–..	SA	7A	0	188	198
Elyria, Ohio	27	48–8	14–30	2,208–2,400	3,000M	120–24	SS	4A	2	55	58
Enid, Okla.	21	56–8	15–15	1,760–1,760	2,280M‡	..–..	SN	4A	1	38	45
Everett, Mass.	82	48–8	16–30	2,200–2,400	3,400M	..–..	SN	8A	2	194	205
Everett, Wash.	44	48–8	15–In	2,400–2,580	3,420S‡	..– 0	SS	9A	3	87	104
Fargo, N. D.	40	53–8	12–12	1,950–2,120	2,820C‡	0– 0	SN	4A	0	79	88
Fitchburg, Mass.	39	56–8	14–15	2,469–2,469	3,898M	..–..	SA	9A	0	108	116
Fond du Lac, Wis.	28	48–8T	15–15	1,758–2,017	2,640B‡	..– 0	SA	4A	3	51	62
Fort Smith, Ark.	31	56–8S	15– 0	1,815–1,980	3,036M‡	0– 0	SN	4A	1	60	72
Gadsden, Ala.	59	48–8	10– 7	2,040–2,100	3,600C‡	24–24	SN	6A	3	..	..
Galesburg, Ill.	33	48–8	14–In	2,105–2,105	2,500M	0– 0	SN	5A	3	63	69
Garfield, N. J.	26	48–8	15–..	2,100–2,500	3,500M	..–..	SS	3A	1	78	87
Great Falls, Mont.	32	48–8	15–23	2,352–2,448	3,210M	50–25	SS	5A	2	72	94
Green Bay, Wis.	55	56–8F	15–30	1,890–2,190	3,810B	300–50	SN	6A	7	114	124
Greenville, S. C.	63	56–8	15– 0	1,890–....	3,240C	80–36	SS	10S	11	119†	149†
Hackensack, N. J.	32	48–8	15–In	2,000–2,500	3,500A	90–100	SN	8A	3	117	142
Hagerstown, Md.	40	56–8S	14–20	1,800–1,920	2,700B	0– 0	SN	4A	3	72	80
Hamtramck, Mich.	85†	48–8†	26–..†	2,760–3,070†	4,115†S	..–..	..	26†	6†	278	298
Haverford tp, Pa.	39	48–8	15–In	2,086–2,407	5,788C	240– 0	SN	8A	0	92	115
Haverhill, Mass	61	48–8	14–12	2,338–2,338	3,000C‡	0– 0	SS	5A	3	..	..
Hazleton, Pa.	24	48–8	14– 7	1,980–1,980	2,580C‡	72– 0	SN	2N	2	63	66
High Point, N. C.	47	48–8	12–12	1,590–1,920	4,060A	36–45	SN	6A	6	95	115
Huntington Pk., Cal.	41	48–8	15–15	2,400–2,580	4,080C	0– 0	SN	5A	9	99	113
Hutchinson, Kan.	29	56–8	15– 0	1,760–2,144	3,000M‡	..– 0	AS	6A	5	52†	76†
Inglewood, Calif.	32	44–8	15–..	2,220–2,460	3,600C	..–..	SN	5A	9	78	89

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Jackson, Mich	60	48–8	14–12	$2,209–2,420	$4,037C	60–30	SS	10A	3	$135	$159
Jamestown, N. Y	60	48–8	15–12	2,160–2,280	3,300M	48–48	SN	10A	4	137	157
Johnson City, Tenn	22	56–8	10–5	1,358–....	2,250A	..–..	SN	3A	1	32	39
Joliet, Ill	55	48–8	15–In	2,280–2,280	3,330B‡	30– 0	SN	6A	4	122	130
Joplin, Mo	32	56–8F	24–..	1,706–1,742	2,541M‡	0– 0	SN	5A	3	55	67
Kearny, N. J	72	44–8	15–In	2,500–3,000	5,000M	0– 0	SS	12A	2	228†	257†
Kenosha, Wis	63	48–8	14– 0	2,313–2,439	4,240B	10–..	SN	10A	7	157	178
Kingston, N. Y	34	48–8	14–..	2,040–2,400	3,610B	24– 0	SN	4A	2	77	83
Kokomo, Ind	42	56–8	14–In	1,880–2,160	3,500B	0– 0	SN	5A	1	96	103
La Crosse, Wis	46	56–8T	14–..	2,126–2,266	3,120B	104–104	SS	10A	4	107	119
Lafayette, Ind	44	48–8	14–30	2,160–2,280	3,500M	0– 0	SN	6A	3	97	110
Laredo, Tex	30	48–8T	15–15	1,440–1,500	3,000E	..–..	SA	4N	4	58	64
Lebanon, Pa	26	48–8	14–30	1,800–1,920	2,520M‡	624–624	SN	3S	1	47	52
Lewiston, Me	48	50–8	14–14	2,100–2,200	3,600B	30–16	SS	8A	1	106	131
Lexington, Ky	80	56–8	15–In	1,910–2,040	3,804A	0– 0	SN	11A	7	168	175
Lima, Ohio	45	48–8	14–30	2,153–2,280	3,000M	10– 0	SN	6A	3	95	116
Lorain, Ohio	32	48–8	14–30	2,473–2,473	3,435S	..–..	SS	5A	2†	80	92
Lower Merion tp, Pa	92	52–8	10–In	2,322–2,685	6,393C	..–..	SN	14A	6	244	302
Lubbock, Tex	68	48–8	15–In	2,036–2,051	3,822C	..–..	SN	9A	3	75	93
Lynchburg, Va	49	56–8	14–30	1,405–1,985	4,300A	40–22	SA	10A	3	93	115
Mansfield, Ohio	29	48–8	14–90	2,115–2,220	2,860S	72–72	SN	4A	2	74	91
Marion, Ind	36	54–8	15–59	2,040–2,160	3,500M	30–30	SN	4A	0	80	88
Marion, Ohio	18	48–8	14–12	1,880–2,190	2,850S	..– 0	SS	3A	3	41	51
Mason City, Iowa	22	50–8	15–In	2,010–2,190	3,600A	60–20	SA	5A	1	48	54
Massillon, Ohio	22	48–8	14–In	2,070–2,220	2,700S	96– 0	SN	2A	2	51	54
Maywood, Ill	20†	50–8†	15–..†	2,164–2,228†	3,600†M	..–..	..	3†	3†	44	50
Melrose, Mass	31	..–8	14–15	2,050–2,200	3,000M	..–..	SN	4A	0	73	80
Meriden, Conn	46	48–8	14–14	2,184–2,184	3,640B	..–..	SA	5A	0	136	147
Meridian, Miss	47	54–8	15–12	1,860–1,860	3,000M‡	..– 0	SN	7A	0†	71†	83†
Miami Beach, Fla	70	48–8	15–15	2,668–3,229	6,000A	20– 8	SS	15A	11	214	265
Michigan City, Ind	36	48–8	15– 0	2,280–2,280	3,120M	0– 0	SN	4A	2	88	100
Middletown, Conn	24	63–9F	..–..	2,240–2,240	3,200C	52–52	SS	3S	2	68	83
Middletown, Ohio	29	48–8	14–10	1,778–2,328	3,300C‡	576– 0	SS	7A	6	73	86
Mishawaka, Ind	33	48–8	15–Gr	2,100–2,160	2,580M	..– 0	SS	7A	2	79	87
Moline, Ill	26	56–8	15–In	2,220–2,220	2,800M	10–20	SN	4A	3	55	62
Monroe, La	38	56–8	15–In	1,860–1,920	3,336C‡	0– 0	SS	5S	3	..	..
Montclair, N. J	74	48–8F	17–15	2,100–2,700	4,700S‡	..–42	SN	10A	7	..	..
Muncie, Ind	55	48–8	15–30	2,400–2,400	4,500M	..–..	SN	6S	2	140	153
Muskegon, Mich	46	48–8H	12–12	2,160–2,460	3,820A	60–100	SS	6A	5	137	184
Muskogee, Okla	40	48–8	21–15	1,814–1,814	3,300A	26–26	SN	6A	3	79	101
Nashua, N. H	43	56–8S	14– 0	2,106–2,340	4,068B	0– 0	SS	7A	0	80	92
New Albany, Ind	22	40–8	10–..	2,040–2,040	3,160M	..–..	AN	3A	1	49	49
Newark, Ohio	27	48–8	14–..	1,860–2,100	2,820S	0–..	SN	3A	1	56	63
New Brunswick, N. J.	40	48–8	15–In	2,100–2,700	4,300C‡	..–..	SN	6A	2	122	133
Newburgh, N. Y	46	48–8	14–In	1,900–2,300	3,500A	..–..	SA	3A	3	111	122
New Castle, Pa	43	48–8	14–30	2,040–2,278	2,520C‡	0– 0	SN	5A	0	97	116
New London, Conn	60	48–8	14–10	2,050–2,250	3,200A	100–25	SS	5A	1	139	292
Newport, Ky	45	48–8S	14– 0	2,190–2,190	2,540A	..– 0	SN	5A	0	98	116
Newport, R. I	60†	–12†	10–..†	2,209–2,209†	3,392†M	..–..	..	8†	2†	139	151
Newport News, Va	73	56–8	12–30	2,106–2,430	4,600A	240– 0	SS	9A	8	165	195
Norristown, Pa	30	48–8	14–In	2,220–2,290	3,420C	160–30	SA	5S	0	64	75
N. Bergen tp, N. J	65	48–8	16–In	2,100–2,600	5,100S‡	112–..	SN	11S	0	..	..
Norwalk, Conn	52†	56–8†	14–..†	2,007–2,409†	4,471†B	..–..	..	7†	0†	125	166
Norwood, Ohio	42	48–8	15–In	2,120–2,294	3,110M	680–48	SN	6A	0	81	91
Ogden, Utah	56†	48–8†	15–..†	2,084–2,424†	4,200†M‡	..–..	..	5†	4†	127	152
Orange, N. J	57	48–8	17–In	2,100–2,800	4,900S‡	0– 0	SN	7A	2	169	187

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Orlando, Fla.	68	48–8	21–15	$1,930–2,340	$4,200C	41–..	SN	11A	2	$129	$148
Oshkosh, Wis.	44	56–8	15–30	1,560–1,860	2,880B	56–56	SS	5A	7	99	109
Ottumwa, Iowa	23	48–8S	14–In	2,220–2,220	2,640S‡	0–52	SN	2A	2	59	72
Owensboro, Ky.	42	52–8	12–12	1,875–1,920	2,850C‡	..–..	SN	7A	2	70	85
Paducah, Ky	36	56–8T	14–12	1,668–1,800	2,960A	..–..	SS	7A	2	71	82
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20	56–8	15–10	1,800–2,040	2,500C‡	48–56	SN	2A	1	40	48
Pensacola, Fla.	35	64–8	15–15	1,800–2,052	3,912A	0–..	SS	7S	3	90	24
Perth Amboy, N. J.	62	48–8	16–15	2,250–2,650	4,400S‡	96– 0	SS	9..	1	169†	209†
Petersburg, Va.	43	56–8	15–15	1,740–1,920	3,025A	104–104	SN	6A	3	92	113
Pittsfield, Mass.	58	56–8	14– 7	2,008–2,190	3,365M	..–..	SA	8A	0	130	140
Plainfield, N. J.	52	48–8F	14–15	2,000–2,500	4,500M	720–48	SN	8A	4	152	167
Port Arthur, Tex.	36	72–12H	15–In	2,100–3,060	4,200A	0– 0	SS	8A	7	71	98
Port Huron, Mich.	41	48–8	20–12	2,484–2,484	3,558A	28–28	SS	5A	5	102	117
Portsmouth, Ohio	36	48–8	15–12	1,860–2,100	3,000A	..–..	SN	9A	4	62	70
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	59	48–8	15–In	2,155–2,475	3,740S	40–40	SA	6A	9	152	269
Quincy, Ill.	43	70–10	8–In	2,100–2,100	2,600M	0– 0	SN	9S	3	77	92
Raleigh, N. C.	60	48–8S	10–10	1,680–1,920	3,000S‡	..–..	SN	9A	2	121	141
Revere, Mass.	65	56–8	14–In	2,000–2,300	3,000M	0– 0	SN	3A	2	129†	264†
Richmond, Ind.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	94	103
Riverside, Calif.	45	48–8	15–14	2,316–2,556	3,606B	0– 0	SS	8A	5	100	128
Rochester, Minn.	23	48–8	14–15	1,830–2,100	3,600B	96–48	SS	4A	1	57	64
Rock Island, Ill.	38	56–8	15–..	2,100–2,220	3,000B	60–..	SN	5A	3	89	107
Rocky Mount, N. C.	32	56–8	14– 0	2,100–2,280	3,600A	48–20	SN	4A	1	70	85
Rome, Ga.	34	56–8	14–In	1,549–1,761	2,891C	30–30	SN	4A	0	62	84
Rome, N. Y.	42	48–8	14–In	1,800–2,200	3,500S	15–10	SN	3A	3	94	103
Royal Oak, Mich.	28	48–8	20–12	2,400–2,900	3,800A	0– 0	SN	5A	0	69	81
Salem, Mass.	90	48–8	16–30	2,002–2,002	2,700M	0– 0	SN	6S	4	165	174
Salem, Ore.	31†	48–8†	15–..†	1,971–2,080†	2,838†C	..–..	..	7†	2†	71	83
San Angelo, Tex.	34	48–8	15–15	1,860–2,100	3,000E	0– 0	SN	5A	2	57	61
San Bernardino, Cal.	64	48–8	12–12	2,190–2,616	4,020M	..– 0	SN	11A	8	129	158
Santa Ana, Calif.	50	48–8	15–15	2,160–2,340	4,200E	0–150	SN	8A	7	118	131
Santa Barbara, Calif.	44	48–8T	14–14	2,130–2,460	4,200B	275–80	SS	9A	6	101	120
Sharon, Pa.	24	48–8S	14–12	2,400–2,400	3,600C‡	..–..	SS	3A	0	55	60
Sheboygan, Wis.	37	49–8	15–In	1,980–2,070	3,170B	112–..	SS	8A	3	86	95
Sioux Falls, S. D.	54	48–8S[1]	12–12	1,680–1,920	3,120M‡	100–50	SS	5A	4	105	130
South Gate, Calif.	26	48–8	15– 0	2,340–2,640	3,900C	0– 0	SS	5A	2	78	93
Spartanburg, S. C.	51	56–8T	15–In	1,917–2,035	2,908C‡	0– 0	SN	4A	2	108	132
Stamford, Conn.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	281	304
Steubenville, Ohio	37	48–8	15–15	1,996–2,280	2,784S	0– 0	AN	2S	1	82†	89†
Superior, Wis.	50	48–8	14–10	2,040–2,220	3,480B	0– 0	SS	6A	2	113	127
Taunton, Mass.	54	48–8S[1]	14– 0	2,008–2,208	3,000M	..–..	SN	5A	1	114†	124†
Teaneck tp, N. J.	30	48–8S[1]	15–15	1,500–2,875	4,200A	100–75	SS	10A	0	83	109
Torrington, Conn.	35	56–8	14–10	2,255–2,638	4,011M	28–28	SA	5A	0	98	113
Tucson, Ariz.	53	48–8T	15–15	2,100–2,460	4,080A	..–..	SS	10A	7	117	151
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	23†	72–12†	15–..†	1,500–1,860†	2,640†C‡	..–..	..	4†	2†	47	56
Tyler, Tex.	25	48–8	10– 0	1,680–2,040	3,144A	0– 0	SN	3A	5	56	69
University City, Mo.	33	48–8	15–15	2,025–2,449	3,000E	..– 0	SN	4A	6	76	79
Waltham, Mass.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	116	135
Warren, Ohio	46	48–8	14–21	2,270–2,724	3,900S	0– 0	SN	3A	1	113	137
Warwick, R. I.	33	51–9	14–In	1,976–1,976	3,500B	24–..	AA	16A	2	77	85
Washington, Pa.	22	48–8	14–10	2,292–2,292	2,691C‡	96– 0	SA	2A	0	45†	60†
Watertown t, Mass.	65†	40–8†	16–..†	2,100–2,300†	3,300†C	..–..	..	6†	3†	158	175
Watertown, N. Y.	39	48–8	14–12	2,070–2,370	3,400A	24–..	SS	4A	2	84	92
Waukegan, Ill.	30	56–8	14–10	2,100–2,340	3,000M	8–..	SN	3A	2	60†	70†
Wausau, Wis.	26	56–8S	15–12	1,740–1,920	2,800B	168–104	SA	4A	2	60†	61†
Wauwatosa, Wis.	37	48–8T	15–In	2,010–2,430	3,660B	48–38	SN	4A	4	95	107

TABLE XXIII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Number Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number Hours Training for Recruits, for Regulars	Patrol: Motorized, One-Man	Motor Vehicles		Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
								Total, Less Motorcycles; Radio in Patrol Cars	Number of Motorcycles	Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
West Allis, Wis.......	47	48–8T	15–30	$2,286–2,546	$3,806B	216–30	SS	9A	2	$115	$126
W. Hartford t, Conn..	44	48–8	12–7	2,460–2,705	4,463A	0– 0	SA	12A	3	150	171
West Haven t, Conn..	32	64–8S	14–In	2,143–2,344	3,800B	..–..	SA	3A	0	...	...
West New York, N. J.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	224	238
West Orange, N. J....	46	48–8	15–In	2,050–2,800	4,500S‡	..–..	SN	8S	0	131	141
West Palm Beach, Fla.	37	48–8	15–21	1,827–2,076	3,192E	..–..	SS	8A	2	58†	73†
White Plains, N. Y...	88	48–8	20–In	2,150–2,956	5,000S‡	..– 0	SS	10A	8	258	280
Wichita Falls, Tex....	62	48–8	15–15	1,800–1,920	3,300A	0– 0	SN	7A	4	108	125
Wilkinsburg, Pa......	19	60–10H	14–30	2,100–2,400	3,100C	0– 0	SS	3A	2	44	56
Williamsport, Pa.....	39	48–8	14– 7	1,852–1,852	2,672M‡	72–..	SS	3A	3	81	90
Wilmington, N. C....	60	63–9H	14–12	2,108–2,190	3,660A	25–50	SN	6A	3	128	148
Woodbridge tp, N. J..	..	..–..	..–...	....–....	....	..–..	..	..	..	106	117
Woonsocket, R. I.....	80	48–8	12–In	1,720–2,004	4,000B	..–..	AS	9S	2	176	192
Wyandotte, Mich.....	50	48–8	17–30	2,551–2,889	4,494B	24– 0	SN	9S	2	143	165
Yakima, Wash.......	31†	48–8†	15–..†	2,040–2,280†	3,300†C‡	..–..	..	6†	1†	71	91
Zanesville, Ohio......	25	48–8	14–30	1,774–2,070	2,660S	0– 0	SN	5A	2	50†	67†

[1] Police personnel are also permitted compensatory time off as an alternative to overtime payment method shown.
[2] Police personnel are also paid at regular salary rate (straight time) as an alternative to overtime payment method shown.

TABLE XXIII-B

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1946

This table includes all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000. Training hours for recruits and for regular force were not tabulated for cities in this population group. Under **Fixed Radio Transmitter, T** indicates that the city owns a fixed radio transmitter, **R** that city uses transmitter of some other governmental unit, **RN** that city has radio equipment but FCC license is held by some other governmental unit, and **N** that city does not have any radio equipment. For explanation of symbols used in the columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XXIII-A.

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Aberdeen, S. D.......	17	48– 8	14–14	$1,500–1,800	$2,400S‡	SN	4A	2	T	$33.2	$37.9
Aberdeen, Wash......	20	48– 8	15–..	2,580–2,700	3,360M	SN	4A	1	T	60.8	69.7
Abington tp, Pa......	25	60–10	10–In	2,040–2,364	4,950B	AN	10A	2	T	50.3	70.4
Ada, Okla...........	13	56– 8	7–10	1,800–1,920	2,400M‡	SS	3A	1	T	20.5	22.9
Adams t, Mass.......	11	48– 8	14–..	2,077–2,124	2,855C	..	2N	0	N	24.3†	27.3†
Adrian, Mich.........	14	..– 9†	..–..	1,800–2,100†	2,400†S‡	SS†	2†	2†	..	25.9	32.1
Albany, Calif........	15	48– 8	15– 5	2,400–2,700	3,600E	AN	5A	0	R	37.7	54.0
Albany, Ga..........	25†	56– 8†	..–..	1,826–1,975†	3,024†C	SA†	4†	0†	..	50.2	62.7
Albert Lea, Minn.....	8	60–10	14–30	1,590–1,848	2,116A	SN	1N	0	N	15.1	18.6
Alliance, Ohio........	21	48– 8T	14–10	2,010–2,100	2,640M	SN	3A	2	T	45.0	52.0

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Alpena, Mich........	11	48– 8	15–10	$1,704–2,100	$2,500A	SN	1A	0	T	$25.1	$26.7
Ambridge, Pa........	10	60–10	15–30	1,980–2,436	3,036C	SS	2A	0	T	26.9	32.5
Ames, Iowa..........	13	60–10	14–14	1,740–2,172	2,700M	SS	3A	0	T	21.5	25.0
Amesbury t, Mass....	10	54– 9F	14– 0	2,184–2,184	2,470C	SN	2N	1	N	22.6	25.2
Anaconda, Mont.....	5	56– 8	14– 0	2,088–2,088	2,580M	AA	1A	0	T	11.3	13.4
Anaheim, Calif.......	18	48– 8	15–In	2,210–2,390	3,420C	SS	5A	0	R	33.3†	40.3†
Anderson, S. C.......	30	56– 8	14–In	1,800–1,920	2,580C	SN	3A	2	T	58.9	67.4
Andover t, Mass.....	21	48– 8S	14–42	1,872–2,236	2,860C	SS	3A	2	T	27.8	31.9
Annapolis, Md.......	13	..–10	15–30	2,100–2,100	2,400C	SA	2A	0	T	26.0	32.2
Ansonia, Conn.......	60†	48– 8†	..–..	1,976–2,288†	2,700†M	SA†	3†	0†	..	47.0	53.2
Ardmore, Okla.......	19	56– 8	15–..	1,800–1,800	2,580A	SN	2A	0	T	36.4	38.2
Arkansas City, Kan..	11	70–10	14–In	1,982–1,982	2,668A	SS	2N	0	N	22.8†	26.8†
Arnold, Pa...........	9	40– 8	15—.	1,920–1,920	2,160C‡	SN	1N	1	N	11.7	12.8
Asbury Park, N. J....	44	48– 8	14–15	2,484–3,000	4,000A	SS	5A	3	T	125.0	141.3
Ashland, Ohio........	11	48– 8	14–In	2,100–2,220	2,400M	AN	2A	1	T	19.8	25.9
Ashland, Wis........	10	48– 8	15–60	1,500–1,809	2,220B	SN	1N	0	N	19.2	20.9
Ashtabula, Ohio......	18	48– 8	14–21	1,940–2,240	3,140A	SS	3A	0	T	44.7	53.9
Astoria, Ore.........	15	48– 8H	14–10	2,251–2,371	3,271A	SA	3A	0	T	33.5†	39.9†
Atchison, Kan.......	15	56– 8S	15–14	1,680–1,800	2,220A	AN	3A	0	T	28.2	32.9
Athens, Ga..........	27†	..– 8†	..–..	1,740–1,740†	2,600†B	SA	3†	3†	..	....	....
Athol t, Mass........	10	63– 9S	17– 0	2,285–2,285	2,672C	SA	2A	0	T	23.7	28.4
Attleboro, Mass......	28	48– $8F^2$	14–In	2,020–2,020	2,600M	SS	5A	3	T	59.3	69.8
Auburn, Me.........	18	54– 9	14–14	1,908–2,121	3,000A	SS	3A	0	T	40.9	47.6
Augusta, Me.........	19	48– 8S	14–..	1,872–1,872	2,496B	SA	1A	0	T	39.1	42.9
Austin, Minn........	18	48– $8S^1$	14–10	1,950–2,100	2,820M	SN	1A	1	T	37.4	42.6
Barberton, Ohio......	18	48– 8	14– 0	2,100–2,340	3,000M	SN	3A	2	T	41.5	48.4
Barre, Vt............	7	60–10	14–In	1,716–2,054	2,158C	AN	2N	0	N	15.6	17.4
Bartlesville, Okla.....	10	72–12	15–..	1,800–2,160	2,820A	SA	2A	0	T	22.7	24.5
Batavia, N. Y........	19	48– 8T	14–12	1,550–1,850	2,500C	SA	2A	1	T	37.9	45.0
Bath, Me............	13	66–11	14– 0	2,284–2,284	2,600C	SS	3A	0	T	27.7	32.8
Beacon, N. Y........	23	48– 8	15–15	1,800–2,200	2,750M‡	SA	2N	0	N	46.2	51.1
Beatrice, Neb........	8	84–12	10– 0	1,980–1,980	2,400M‡	SS	2N	1	N	15.6	21.4
Beaver Dam, Wis....	6	48– 8	10– 0	1,500–1,890	2,400B	SA	2A	0	T	12.8	13.8
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	14	48– 8S	14–10	2,360–2,360	2,960C‡	SS	3A	1	T	40.0	46.8
Beckley, W. Va.......	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	SS†	..	..	..	21.9	25.8
Bedford, Ind.........	14	51– 9	15–11	2,100–2,100	3,000M	AS	3A	1	T	32.4	36.7
Bell, Calif...........	13	48– 8	15–12	2,460–2,580	3,080C	AN	3A	2	T	36.2	42.7
Bellaire, Ohio........	13	40– 8S	14– 0	1,800–1,800	2,120M	SA	1N	1	N	....	....
Bellevue, Pa.........	8	54– 9	14–10	1,890–2,130	2,460C	SS	1A	1	Rn	15.9	19.8
Bend, Ore...........	8	54– 9	14– 0	2,460–2,460	3,060A	SA	2A	1	T	18.8	23.3
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	48– 8	15–12	1,980–2,255	3,300A	SS	2A†	0	R	32.0	37.7
Bergenfield, N. J.....	10	48– 8	14–In	2,450–2,650	3,500M	SA	2A	0	T	32.1†	68.9†
Berlin, N. H.........	23	48– 8	14–14	1,951–1,951	3,016B	SA	4N	0	N	....	59.2†
Berwick, Pa.........	5†	60–10†	..–..	1,860–1,860†	2,100†C	AA†	2†	0†	..	12.1	15.6
Bessemer, Ala........	27	52– 8	14–12	2,064–2,394	3,120C	SN	3A	2	Rn	48.6	55.6
Biddeford, Me.......	(Not reporting)										
Big Spring, Tex......	14	56–12S	12–10	1,935–1,935	3,000A	SN	2A	0	T	31.1	40.4
Billings, Mont.......	18	48– 8T	15–In	2,280–2,400	3,420M	SN	2A	4	T	45.6†	50.9†
Biloxi, Miss..........	23	56 –8	15–15	1,620–1,680	2,460C‡	SN	4A	1	T	41.9	52.9
Birmingham, Mich...	20	48 –8T	15–12	2,520–2,700	4,020A	SA	4S	0	T	49.8	54.7
Bismarck, N. D......	12	54– 8	14–12	1,620–2,100	2,520C‡	SA	1A	1	T	21.0	23.4
Bloomington, Ind....	21	48– 8	14–In	2,190–2,190	3,500M	SN	2A	3	T	45.5	50.0
Blue Island, Ill.......	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	25.2	28.8
Bluefield, W. Va......	16†	56– 8†	..–..	1,605–1,920†	2,460†A	SS†	3†	0†	..	36.5	41.7
Blytheville, Ark......	10	72–12	..–In	1,920–2,100	2,700M	SN	..	0	T	....	....
Bogalusa, La.........	12	72–12	10–In	1,500–2,160	3,120C‡	AN	3A	1	T	24.3	38.0
Boone, Iowa.........	11	56– 8	14–10	1,860–2,100	2,400M	SN	2N	0	N	19.7	22.2

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Borger, Tex.	8†	..–11†	..–..	$2,000–2,220†	$2,760†A	SS†	3†	0†	..	$13.7	$18.8
Boulder, Colo.	10	70–10	15–30	1,746–1,944	2,310A	SS	3A	1	T	19.6	23.7
Bowling Green, Ky.	20	56– 8	14– 7	1,500–1,500	2,100M	SN	2A	0	T	....	....
Braddock, Pa.	16†	60–10†	..–..	1,925–1,925†	2,640†C	SN	2†	0†	..	44.3	48.6
Bradford, Pa.	21	48– 8S	14–14	1,898–2,201	2,880M‡	SS	3A	2	T	45.2†	50.1†
Brainerd, Minn.	8	48– 8	14– 0	1,800–2,100	2,460B	SS	1A	0	T	15.8	18.7
Braintree t, Mass.	25	40– 8	14–14	2,050–2,350	3,100C	SN	5S	2	T	57.3†	59.9†
Brawley, Calif.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	14.9	17.6
Bremerton, Wash.	53	48– 8	15–15	2,460–2,580	3,600M‡	SS	11A	10	T	140.2	198.4
Bridgeton, N. J.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....	SA†	..	..	..	39.7	48.4
Bristol, Pa.	10	48– 9	14–60	1,898–1,997	3,300M	SN	1A	0	T	....	....
Bristol t, R. I.	8	48– 8F	14–..	2,000–2,000	3,100C	SA	2N	0	T	....	23.1†
Bristol, Tenn.	11	72–12	14–In	1,440–2,040	2,700C‡	SN	1A	2	Rn	23.3	26.9
Brookfield, Ill.	11	48– 8	15–60	2,400–2,640	3,300B	AN	2A	0	Rn	24.8	27.9
Brownsville, Tex.	30	56– 8	15–10	1,600–1,800	3,300A	SN	4A	1	T	43.0	48.5
Brownwood, Tex.	13†	72–12†	..–..	1,740–1,740†	2,400†E	SN	2†	1†	..	30.0	38.6
Brunswick, Ga.	31	56– 8S	14–In	1,950–2,100	3,900A	SN	6A	3	T	67.5	95.1
Bryan, Tex.	12	72–12	15–15	1,800–1,920	2,400C	SS	2A	0	T	18.3	22.3
Burlingame, Calif.	19	48– 8	15–30	2,280–2,640	3,600C	SN	5A	3	T	53.1	69.7
Burlington, N. J.	12	54–10	12–15	1,820–1,820	2,392E	SS	3S	1	T	27.9†	34.6†
Burlington, N. C.	25	48– 8	6–In	1,890–2,070	3,000C	SN	3A	1	T	47.1	54.9
Butler, Pa.	21	48– 8	14– 0	1,980–2,100	2,500M‡	SN	2A	2	T	40.5	50.2
Cairo, Ill.	11	72–12	7–14	1,800–1,800	2,100S‡	SN	3A	0	T	21.8	25.6
Calumet City, Ill.	11	72–12	15–15	2,220–2,220	2,520M	AN	2 A	1	T	17.5†	23.6†
Cambridge, Md.	10	72–12	15–..	1,860–1,860	....B	SS	2..	1	N	15.1†	17.0†
Cambridge, Ohio	12	48– 8	14–15	1,704–1,844	1,980S	SN	1A	1	Rn	20.0	20.0
Campbell, Ohio	15	54– 8	14–30	1,940–2,280	3,060M	SN	2A	0	Rn	35.8†	42.4†
Canonsburg, Pa.	11	56– 8	14–In	1,680–2,400	3,028C	NN	0	0	N	19.9	26.5
Canton, Ill.	9	48– 8	14–30	1,800–1,800	1,920M	SN	1A	0	T	14.5	16.3
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	15	84–12	0–In	1,480–1,480	1,800M‡	SA	1A	0	T	22.5	26.5
Carbondale, Pa.	11†	..–..	..–..	1,980–1,980†	2,310M‡	N	..	..	..	20.1	22.3
Carlisle, Pa.	9	60–10	14–..	1,680–1,680	2,100C	SS	1N	0	N	14.0	19.7
Carnegie, Pa.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	..	..	..	..	20.6	23.6
Carteret, N. J.	24	48– 8	14–In	2,750–3,125	5,000C	SA	3S	0	Rn	65.6	78.8
Carthage, Mo.	7	56– 8	14–In	1,612–1,612	1,620E	..	1N	1	N	13.4	15.9
Casper, Wyo.	17	48– 8	15– 6	1,740–2,400	3,000M	SA	4A	0	R	47.0	47.0
Centralia, Ill.	12	48– 8	10– 7	1,800–1,920	2,700M‡	SN	2A	0	T	27.5	35.4
Chambersburg, Pa.	18	56– 8	12–15	1,695–1,890	3,150C	SS	2A	2	T	34.9	41.1
Champaign, Ill.	19	48– 8	15–10	1,800–2,100	2,600B‡	SS	3A	0	T	43.8	54.1
Chanute, Kan.	9	50– 8	14–15	1,680–1,920	2,400M‡	AN	2A	0	T	16.1†	18.4†
Charleroi, Pa.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	..	..	..	..	21.3	23.9
Charlottesville, Va.	28	52– 8	10–In	1,680–1,820	3,120C	SN	3A	2	T	55.0	64.3
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	34	48– 8	14– 7	1,920–2,400	5,000C	SA	11A	0	T	65.1	82.9
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	52– 7S	15–15	1,980–1,980	3,000M‡	SA	7A	4	T	38.6	51.2
Chicago Heights, Ill.	23	60–10	15–..	2,184–2,184	3,450C‡	SN	3A	3	T	56.3	62.0
Chickasha, Okla.	15	50– 8	..–15	1,620–1,620	1,980E	SN	2A	1	T	24.0	28.0
Chillicothe, Ohio	10†	48– 8†	..–..	1,740–1,740†	1,920†M	SS†	3†	1†	..	23.4†	27.8†
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11†	48– 8†	..–..	1,080–1,440†	1,620†B	N†	1†	0†	..	21.6	23.6
Clairton, Pa.	21	44– 8F	14–30	2,445–2,502	3,582M‡	SN	2A	0	T	56.6	62.4
Claremont t, N. H.	8	60–10	14–In	2,373–2,373	2,800C	SS	2A	0	T	....	....
Clarksdale, Miss.	14	72–12	62–In	2,000–2,100	2,880M‡	SS	3N	0	N	33.1	38.7
Clarksville, Tenn.	16	56– 8S	15–In	1,620–1,620	2,580C	SN	2N	1	N	27.8	35.3
Clayton, Mo.	23	48– 8	15–15	1,950–2,340	3,600E	SN	3A	2	Rn	44.4	53.0
Clearwater, Fla.	18†	56– 8†	.–..	1,680–2,160†	2,880†C	SA†	2†	0†	..	33.1	40.4
Cleburne, Tex.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....E	..	..	..	..	10.5	12.6
Cleveland, Tenn.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....C‡	SS	2†	0†	..	13.2	16.4
Cliffside Park, N. J.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....M	..	3†	0†	..	67.1	70.8

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Clinton t, Mass	11	48– 8F	14–30	$2,397–2,397	$2,988C	SA	2N	0	N	$23.4†	$27.0†
Clovis, N. M.	12	70–10	15– 7	1,980–2,100	2,820C	SN	3A	0	T	24.2	31.1
Coatesville, Pa	24	48– 8	14–14	1,650–1,980	2,244C‡	SS	1A	0	T	36.0	41.7
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	11	48– 8	15–15	2,160–2,160	2,560M	SN	1A	1	Rn	15.7	16.9
Coffeyville, Kan	23	40– 8	14–14	1,920–1,920	2,880M‡	SN	3A	1	T	42.2	46.2
Cohoes, N. Y	35†	48– 8†	..–..	2,050–2,050†	2,600†S	SN†	3†	2†	..	83.6	94.6
Collingswood, N. J	12	48– 8	14–..	1,700–2,250	2,600S‡	AN	3S	0	T	32.5	40.2
Columbia, Mo	18	48– 8	10–In	1,700–1,920	2,700E	SN	2A	1	T	30.3	37.4
Columbia, Pa	6	48– 8	7– 0	1,680–1,680	1,800C	SA	1N	0	N	10.0	12.8
Columbia, Tenn	9†	75–..†	..–..	....–....	....A	SN†	1†	0†	..	....	....
Columbus, Ind.	16†	60–10†	..–..	1,980–1,980†	2,310†M	SS†	2†	1†	..	33.7	37.5
Columbus, Miss	15†	56– 8†	..–..	1,740–1,860†	2,160†C	SN†	3†	0†	..	27.5	33.8
Compton, Calif	22	48– 8	14–14	2,580–2,760	3,600A	SN	3A	7	T	63.3	70.9
Concord, N. C.	17†	56– 8†	..–..	1,560–1,764†	3,000†C	SN†	3†	1†	..	31.0	36.0
Connellsville, Pa	12†	48– 8†	..–..	1,920–1,920†	2,160†M‡	SS†	1†	1†	..	....	....
Connersville, Ind	10	72–12	24–In	2,314–2,314	3,000M	SS	2A	1	T	26.6	27.6
Conshohocken, Pa	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	..	..	..	..	19.0†	22.6†
Corapolis, Pa	9	54– 9	14–..	2,280–2,280	2,760C	SS	2A	1	T	20.3	26.0
Corning, N. Y	16	48– 8	15–In	1,740–2,160	3,240B	SA	2A	0	T	38.1	42.1
Corsicana, Tex	13	72–12	15–30	1,590–1,680	2,520M‡	SA	2A	1	T	22.9	25.0
Cortland, N. Y	15	48– 8F	12–..	1,896–2,184	3,000B	SS	2A	1	T	32.8†	40.0†
Coshocton, Ohio	11	48– 8	15– 7	1,920–1,980	2,060M	SN	2S	0	Rn	21.0†	22.4†
Cranford tp, N. J	16	48– 8	15–30	2,300–2,500	3,800C	SA	3A	0	T	41.8	49.0
Crawfordsville, Ind	16	48– 8	14–14	1,980–1,980	2,580M	SN	2A	1	T	31.5	36.7
Cudahy, Wis	12	56– 8	14–30	1,800–2,100	2,760B	SN	2A	0	Rn	29.9†	33.3†
Cumberland t, R. I.	6	48– 8	7–14	1,749–1,749	2,324C	AA	1A	0	R	....	....
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20	48– 8	14–Gr	2,190–2,580	3,060M	SN	5S	3	T	36.2†	43.7†
Dalton, Ga	14	84–12	15–In	1,800–1,800	2,180E	SS	2N	0	N	19.6†	25.9†
Danbury, Conn	21	56– 8	10–In	2,000–2,200	3,100M	SA	3A	0	T	61.2	104.5
Danvers t, Mass	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....B	SA†	..	..	..	....	....
Darby, Pa	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	SS†	..	..	..	27.8	36.4
Daytona Beach, Fla	30	48– 8	10–..	2,052–2,112	3,300C	SS	7A	2	T	69.9	89.4
Decatur, Ala	15	72–12	7–In	1,820–2,447	C	SN	3A	1	T	....	37.5
Decatur, Ga	14	56– 8	14–In	1,920–2,340	2,820A	SN	3A	1	..	31.0	38.4
Dedham t, Mass	21	48– 8	14–15	1,800–2,100	3,000B	SS	4A	1	T	....	....
Del Rio, Tex	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....‡	..	....	..	..	11.8	13.8
Denison, Tex	16	48– 8	14–In	1,500–1,800	2,820C‡	SN	5A	1	T	22.9	27.2
Denton, Tex	11	60–10	10–In	1,800–1,920	2,400E	SS	2A	1	T	14.2	19.7
Derby, Conn	29	..– 9	7– 7	1,925–2,200	2,900B	..	1N	0	N	....	28.0
Dickson City, Pa	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	..	..	..	..	7.6†	8.1†
Dixon, Ill	8	48– 8	14–..	2,160–2,160	2,580M‡	NN	2N	1	N	18.2	19.4
Donora, Pa	12	48– 8	14–15	1,950–2,352	2,880C	SA	1N	1	N	29.3	30.9
Dormont, Pa	14	54– 9	15–30	1,800–2,280	3,200C	SN	2S	2	Rn	24.4	30.9
Dothan, Ala	26†	72–12†	..–..	1,980–2,232†	2,796†C‡	SN†	3†	2†	..	55.5	68.2
Dover, N. H.	15	48– 8	14–In	1,825–2,190	3,000B	SA	1A	0	T	30.0	35.0
Dover, N. J.	11	48– 8	12–15	2,100–2,400	3,200C	SS	2A	0	T	....	....
Du Bois, Pa	5	48– 8	14– 0	1,860–1,860	2,160M‡	SN	1N	0	N	....	....
Dunkirk, N. Y	17†	48– 8†	..–..	1,800–2,040†	3,060†C	SS†	3†	2†	..	39.1†	42.0†
Dunmore, Pa	15†	60– 9†	..–..	1,800–1,800†	1,980†C	SA	1†	0†	..	26.8	27.1
Duquesne, Pa	19†	48– 8†	..–..	2,160–2,460†	3,240†C‡	SS†	4†	0†	..	46.4	49.4
Durant, Okla	7	84–12	15–In	1,500–1,500	2,100E	SA	2S	0	T	12.7	17.0
Dyersburg, Tenn	16	56– 8	14–30	1,635–1,680	2,180C	SN	3A	0	T	27.0	38.8
E. Hartford t, Conn	40	48– 8	14–14	2,720–2,720	3,896B	SA	8A	0	T	117.1	134.3
East Liverpool, Ohio	14	48– 8	15–..	2,160–2,160	2,400S	SA	4A	0	T	24.1†	28.9†
East Moline, Ill	11	48– 8	15–15	2,280–2,280	2,400M	SS	2A	0	Rn	21.8	24.2
East Point, Ga	15	56– 8	15–In	2,178–2,508	3,696C	SN	3A	2	Rn	39.6	39.9
Easthampton t, Mass	11	48– 8S	14– 0	2,308–2,308	3,055C	SA	2A	0	Rn	26.9	33.3

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Ecorse, Mich.	26	48– 8	20– 3	$2,990–3,120	$4,121S	AN	6A	0	T	$77.0	$83.9
El Centro, Calif.	10	63– 9S	15–12	2,280–3540	4,000C	SA	4S	2	T	24.8	36.1
El Dorado, Ark.	12	72–12	10–In	2,124–2,124	2,880M	SN	2A	1	Rn	24.0†	29.0†
El Dorado, Kan.	7	60–10F	15–15	1,700–1,800	2,400A	AS	2A	0	T	15.7	19.5
El Reno, Okla.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	2,400†A	SA†	..	..	..	13.7†	17.2†
Elizabeth City, N. C.	17	54– 9	10–12	1,950–2,040	2,700B	SS	3A	2	T	31.6	44.9
Ellwood City, Pa.	13†	48–24†	..–..	1,848–2,400†	2,800†M	SS	2†	0†	..	24.0	26.5
Elmhurst, Ill.	13	48– 8	14–15	2,175–2,370	3,120M	SN	3A	0	T	29.5	35.1
Elmwood Park, Ill.	11	48– 8S	15–In	2,100–2,100	2,700C	AN	2A	0	T	27.9†	30.9†
Elwood, Ind.	11	72–12	14–In	1,800–1,800	3,000M	SN	2A	1	T	20.5	24.0
Emporia, Kan.	12	63– 9	15–In	1,686–1,860	2,100C‡	SA	3A	1	T	22.6	27.2
Endicott, N. Y.	24	48– 8	12–12	2,340–2,600	3,950C	SS	4A	1	T	58.4	71.9
Englewood, N. J.	36	48– 8	16–15	2,000–2,500	4,000M	SS	8S	2	T	86.9	108.2
Escanaba, Mich.	13	48– 8	12–12	1,320–1,956	2,676A	SS	2A†	0	T	26.0	30.7
Euclid, Ohio	25	48– 8	12–60	2,082–2,796	3,600M	AS	6A	2	T	65.2	65.6
Eugene, Ore.	29	44– 8T	12–12	1,860–2,220	3,000A	SA	5A	1	T	43.7	51.2
Eureka, Calif.	14	48– 8S	15–30	2,280–2,340	3,120M	SS	2A	0	T	33.6	33.7
Fairfield, Ala.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	2,475†C	AN†	..	..	..	20.6	27.2
Fairhaven t, Mass.	6†	54– 9†	..–..	1,764–1,764†	2,548†C	SS†	3†	0†	..	19.7	22.4
Fairmont, W. Va.	21	60–10	15–In	1,980–1,980	2,220C‡	SN	2A	0	T	37.2	46.9
Faribault, Minn.	10	56– 8	14–21	1,740–1,800	2,160C‡	NN	2A	0	T	17.8	20.4
Farrell, Pa.	14	48– 8	14–30	2,280–2,280	2,700C‡	SN	2N	1	N	31.1	34.1
Fayetteville, N. C.	44	56– 8	10–12	1,960–1,980	3,600C	SS	6A	2	T	70.7	86.0
Fergus Falls, Minn.	6	54– 9	10– 3	1,620–1,800	2,100B	SN	1N	0	N	9.3	10.9
Ferndale, Mich.	27	48– 8	14–16	2,700–3,000	4,100C	SN	6A	0	R	77.0	86.8
Findlay, Ohio	16	48– 8	14–15	1,560–1,980	2,880M	SS	3A	2	Rn	30.2	33.8
Floral Park, N. Y.	19	48– 8	21–30	2,100–2,600	3,800M	SA	4A	0	T	57.9	68.3
Florence, Ala.	12	84–12	14–In	1,680–2,100	2,500C‡	SS	3A	2	T	19.1	26.5
Florence, S. C.	26	70–10	10–In	2,040–2,160	3,300C	SS	5A	2	Rn	51.3	63.8
Forest Park, Ill.	14	48– 8	15–..	2,400–2,400	3,100B‡	AN	3A	2	T	32.8	38.1
Fort Collins, Colo.	9	60–10	14–15	1,560–1,800	2,160M	SN	3A	1	T	16.4	20.7
Fort Dodge, Iowa	20	48– 8	14–Gr	1,800–2,100	2,760S‡	SN	3A	2	T	34.1	41.1
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	25†	48– 8†	..–..	1,885–2,210†	2,990†C	SN†	5†	3†	..	45.3	58.2
Fort Madison, Iowa	10	77–11	14–12	1,770–1,770	1,982M	AS	2A	0	T	....	....
Fort Myers, Fla.	12	66–11	14–14	2,262–2,262	3,000M	SN	2A	0	T	22.9	29.2
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	56– 8	24– 0	1,500–1,680	1,800M‡	SA	2N	0	N	15.0	20.0
Fort Thomas, Ky.	8†	60–10†	..–..	1,950–2,250†	2,838†C	SA†	3†	0†	..	20.6	25.2
Fostoria, Ohio	14	48– 8	14–12	1,920–2,040	2,340M	SA	2N	0	N	23.0	25.7
Framingham t, Mass.	24	48– 8	14–30	1,900–2,200	3,500C	SA	1A	0	Rn	....	....
Frankfort, Ind.	16	56– 8	14–15	2,016–2,016	3,000B	SN	2A	0	T	31.0	41.0
Frankfort, Ky.	11	72–12	15–15	1,860–1,860	2,000M	SN	2M	0	N	18.3	20.5
Frederick, Md.	24	60–10	7–10	1,731–1,731	2,000M	SA	3S	1	T	38.9	46.1
Fredericksburg, Va.	15	72–12	15–In	1,890–1,890	3,000B	SA	2A	0	T	31.7	39.6
Freeport, Ill.	19	48– 8	14–12	1,980–1,980	2,580B	AN	2A	2	Rn	40.7	47.3
Freeport, N. Y.	30	48– 8	14–In	2,400–3,055	4,500C	SA	4A	2	T	85.6	99.0
Fremont, Neb.	11	72–12	8–10	1,680–1,740	2,100M	SN	1N	1	N	18.0	20.0
Fremont, Ohio	15	48– 8T	14–10	1,860–2,100	2,460S	SS	3A	0	T	30.6	36.2
Fullerton, Calif.	13	48– 8	16–18	2,400–2,616	3,768C	AN	3A	0	R	36.8	47.7
Fulton, N. Y.	19†	48– 8†	..–..	1,641–2,145†	2,860†B	SA†	2†	1†	..	37.9	40.0
Gainesville, Fla.	18	48– 8	15–30	1,818–2,118	3,480A	SS	3A	2	T	36.8	44.0
Gainesville, Ga.	14†	60–12†	..–..	1,700–1,925†	2,460†A	SN	3†	0†	..	28.9	39.6
Garden City, N. Y.	28	52– 8	16–In	2,300–2,990	4,600C	SA	6A	2	T	74.5	85.5
Gardner, Mass.	18	54– 9	14–12	1,985–1,985	3,750M	SA	2A	0	T	39.3	46.3
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	14†	48– 8†	..–..	1,815–2,310†	2,860†M	AA	3†	1†	..	....	....
Gastonia, N. C.	29	56– 8	10–15	1,710–2,040	3,060A	SN	3A	2	T	52.5	62.4
Geneva, N. Y.	22	48– 8T	14–In	1,800–2,280	3,300B	SS	3S	3	T	47.5	52.4
Glen Cove, N. Y.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....S‡	..	..	..	..	66.3†	76.2†

Table XXIII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Glens Falls, N. Y.	25†	..– 8†	..–..	$1,663–1,701†	$2,750†B	A	2†	3†	..	$50.4	$57.7
Gloucester, Mass.	34	48– 8S	14–14	2,008–2,008	2,750C‡	SN	8S	3	T	82.8	92.6
Gloucester City, N. J.	20†	48– 8†	..–..	1,880–2,069†	2,150†C	SN†	1†	1†	..	43.4	51.6
Gloversville, N. Y.	15	48– 8	17–30	1,950–2,250	3,250C	SA	2N	1	N	45.4	56.1
Goldsboro, N. C.	22†	56– 8†	..–..	1,683–1,846†	2,700†A	SS†	3†	1†	..	44.5	52.8
Goshen, Ind.	9	60–10S	15–In	2,280–2,280	3,000M	SS	2A	0	R	18.0†	22.3†
Grand Forks, N. D.	19	48– 8	14–14	1,855–2,070	2,700C	SA	3S	0	T	41.9	48.0
Grand Island, Neb.	21	56– 8S	10–..	1,920–2,100	2,700M	SN	3A	0	T	43.5	50.0
Grand Junction, Colo.	15	52– 8	15–36	1,800–2,160	3,036A	SS	2A	1	T	30.5	36.9
Granite City, Ill.	14†	48– 8†	..–..	2,280–2,280†	2,640†M	SA	2†	1†	..	....	....
Greeley, Colo.	14	54– 9S	15–In	1,800–2,040	2,640C	SS	3 A	2	T	24.6	49.8
Greenfield t, Mass.	19	40– 8T	14–15	2,100–2,535	3,300C	SA	3A	0	T	50.2	52.8
Greensburg, Pa.	17	48– 8F	15–In	2,112–2,310	2,666M‡	SS	1N	2	N	40.0	40.5
Greenville, Miss.	15†	72–12†	..–..	1,800–1,980†	3,300†C	SA	..	..	..	41.3	46.5
Greenville, N. C.	15†	78–13†	..–..	1,680–1,980†	2,736†C	N	2†	1†	..	29.6	38.5
Greenville, Tex.	16	56– 8	10–In	1,680–1,800	2,580E‡	..	3N	0	N	25.7	28.6
Greenwood, Miss.	15	72–12	14–In	1,620–1,920	2,820C‡	SS	4A	0	T	....	....
Greenwood, S. C.	20†	56– 8†	..–..	1,620–1,740†	2,040†A	SN	2†	1†	..	36.3†	46.1†
Gretna, La.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	1,920†C	AA†	..	..	..	3.1†	4.0†
Griffin, Ga.	18†	60–12†	..–..	1,590–1,920†	2,460†A	SN	3†	1†	..	34.8	42.1
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	29	48– 8	21–12	2,515–2,995	4,056C	AN	5A	0	Rn	82.9	91.7
Gulfport, Miss.	21†	..–12†	..–..	1,500–1,620†	2,400†C‡	SN	5†	0†	..	42.4†	44.3†
Guthrie, Okla.	8	72–12	14–..	1,720–1,800	2,400A	SS	2A	0	T	11.8	13.5
Hannibal, Mo.	21	64– 9	14–..	1,680–1,800	2,400E	SS	3A	2	T	41.2	48.0
Hanover, Pa.	7	65–10	10–In	1,500–1,800	2,500C	SS	2A	1	T	11.3	18.0
Hanover tp, Pa.	21	52– 8	14–..	1,914–1,914	2,310C	SN	2N	0	N	39.2	40.8
Harlingen, Tex.	10	84–12	15–In	1,800–1,800	2,400M‡	SS	4S	1	Rn	10.8†	14.3†
Harrisburg, Ill.	4	72–12	6– 0	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	SN	1A	0	T	6.6	10.0
Harrison, N. J.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	SN†	..	..	..	164.3	177.3
Harrison tp, Pa.	6†	..–10†	..–..	1,980–2,100†	2,220†C	SS†	1†	1†	..	9.8	11.5
Harvey, Ill.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....M‡	SN†	..	..	..	32.2	38.0
Hastings, Neb.	24	52– 8	14–12	1,986–2,052	2,970M	SS	3A	0	T	41.0	49.4
Hattiesburg, Miss.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....C‡	...	..	..	..	42.0	59.0
Hawthorne, N. J.	14	48– 8	14–In	1,800–2,400	3,150S‡	AN	2A	1	T	29.9	40.1
Helena, Mont.	13	56– 8	15– 0	1,500–2,280	2,760C‡	SS	2A	1	T	29.5	33.3
Hempstead, N. Y.	41	48– 8T	16–In	2,400–3,000	4,700C	SA	6A	3	T	126.6	141.6
Henderson, Ky.	20	72–12	15–In	1,597–1,597	1,757C‡	SN	2A	0	T	34.9	39.1
Hibbing, Minn.	26	48– 8	14–20	1,740–2,040	2,940C	SA	3A	4	T	57.3	64.7
Hickory, N. C.	17	56– 8S	7–30	1,980–2,100	2,700C	SS	4S	1	T	29.4	38.7
Highland Park, Ill.	18	48– 8	15–In	2,280–2,400	3,400C‡	AN	4A	0	T	....	....
Highland Park, Tex.	15	52– 8	12–In	2,228–2,430	1,955M	SA	5A	0	T	23.9	30.1
Hillside tp, N. J.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	SN†	..	..	..	86.3	93.4
Hobbs, N. M.	6†	72–12†	..–..	2,400–2,400†	3,000†M	SN	1†	1†	..	12.0†	14.0†
Holland, Mich.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....B	SS†	..	..	..	35.8	44.5
Homestead, Pa.	24	54– 8	12–In	2,200–2,350	3,000C	SN	3N	2	N	52.0	57.0
Hopkinsville, Ky.	15	72–12	15–In	1,440–1,440	1,680C‡	NN	1A	0	T	25.0†	26.4†
Hoquiam, Wash.	12	48– 8	14–14	2,400–2,670	3,062M	SS	3A	1	T	29.6	34.3
Hornell, N. Y.	19	48– 8	14–In	1,860–2,100	3,000S	SS	2A	1	T	40.7	46.6
Hot Springs, Ark.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	SN†	..	1†	..	29.5†	36.6†
Hudson, N. Y.	19	48– 8	14–14	1,950–1,950	2,450B	SA	2A	0	Rn	37.1	43.3
Huntington, Ind.	14	48– 8	14–In	1,980–2,100	3,000M	SA	2A	0	T	29.2	31.6
Huntsville, Ala.	17†	84–12†	..–..	1,560–1,800†	2,700†C	SN†	4†	2†	..	32.5	39.3
Huron, S. D.	11	48– 8	14–14	1,740–1,860	2,400C‡	SS	2A	0	T	19.7	23.8
Idaho Falls, Idaho	17	52– 8	15–30	2,160–2,340	3,000M	SS	2A	0	T	39.6	48.6
Independence, Kan.	8	66–11	14–In	1,485–1,584	1,980C	SS	2N	0	N	14.0	16.7
Independence, Mo.	12	56– 8S	14–In	1,980–1,980	2,580E	SN	2A	1	T	31.2	37.9
Indiana, Pa.	5	60–10	14–21	1,960–2,020	2,455C	SA	1N	1	N	12.2	15.6

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Iowa City, Iowa......	20	48–8T	15–4	$1,860–2,040	$2,400M	AS	2A	1	T	$32.4	$38.4
Iron Mountain, Mich.	7	48–8S	14–6	1,500–1,770	2,340B	SN	1N	0	N	10.7	12.0
Irondequoit t, N. Y...	10†	54–9†	..–..	2,100–2,200†	2,900†C	AS†	2†	4†	..	26.9	31.1
Ironton, Ohio.........	19	48–8S	14–12	1,790–1,895	2,095A	SN	3A	1	T	25.0	29.0
Ironwood, Mich......	15	48–8	10–10	1,980–1,980	2,520A	SA	2N	1	N	33.1	36.0
Ithaca, N. Y.........	20	48–8	14–14	1,700–2,000	3,400M	SA	3S	0	T	45.1	47.9
Jackson, Tenn........	25	56–8	10–10	1,800–2,040	3,000M‡	SN	3A	2	T	50.4†	52.2†
Jacksonville, Ill......	14†	48–8†	..–..	1,800–1,800†	2,400†M	SN	2†	1†	..	28.0	29.6
Janesville, Wis........	20	50–8	14–In	2,124–2,524	3,384B	SA	3A	3	R	48.2	53.1
Jeannette, Pa.........	9†	48–8†	..–..	1,860–2,100†	2,400†M‡	SA†	3†	1†	..	19.7	24.8
Jefferson City, Mo....	17	78–11	10–..	1,800–1,800	2,400E	SS	2A	1	Rn	22.4†	28.5†
Jeffersonville, Ind....	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....S	SN†	..	..	..	18.0	23.3
Johnson City, N. Y...	15	48–8	14–12	1,820–2,280	3,380C	SS	3A	1	R	33.0	36.7
Johnston t, R. I......	7	60–10F[1,2]	7–In	1,820–1,820	2,400C	AS	3A	2	Rn	12.3	16.9
Johnstown, N. Y.....	8	48–8	15–30	1,700–2,000	2,250M	SS	1..	0	T	19.0†	19.2†
Jonesboro, Ark........	9	84–12S	7–In	1,500–1,500	1,920M	SN	2N	1	N	....	15.9
Kankakee, Ill.........	20	48–8	14–21	1,830–1,920	2,700M	SS	2A	1	R	....	35.8
Keene, N. H..........	11	54–9	14–In	1,900–2,340	3,016C	SN	2A	1	T	25.3	56.2
Kenmore, N. Y.......	17	48–8	14–..	2,496–2,652	2,536M	SS	3A	2	Rn	52.0	57.8
Keokuk, Iowa........	16	48–8	14–In	1,710–1,830	2,270C‡	SN	2N	0	N	....	....
Kewanee, Ill..........	15	48–8	15–..	1,890–1,890	2,390M‡	AN	2N	0	N	20.7	25.4
Key West, Fla........	23	56–8	15–15	1,716–1,800	2,400E	SA	3N	2	N	26.9	31.8
Kingsport, Tenn......	19	56–8S	14–15	1,800–2,100	3,600A	SN	4S	2	T	36.3	44.4
Kingston, Pa.........	15	52–8	10–0	1,800–1,980	2,280C	SS	2A	1	T	26.5†	31.6†
Kinston, N. C........	23	56–8	10–In	1,820–2,040	3,024C	SN	3A	1	T	41.4	48.9
Kirksville, Mo........	5	70–10	7–30	1,440–1,440	1,740M‡	SA	1N	0	N	7.9	9.3
Kirkwood, Mo........	15	54–..	15–..	1,980–2,280	2,700C‡	SS	3A	3	Rn	32.3	39.6
Klamath Falls, Ore...	23	48–8S	14–In	2,340–2,340	3,000M	SS	3A	3	T	50.1	54.4
La Grange, Ga........	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....B	SS†	..	..	..	37.9	49.7
La Grange, Ill........	14	54–9	15–In	2,277–2,640	4,020M	SN	2A	2	T	35.0	41.4
La Porte, Ind.........	18	54–9	15–..	2,385–2,460	3,000M	SN	2A	0	T	43.4	51.6
La Salle, Ill...........	11†	66–11†	..–..	2,100–2,100†	2,300†M	SS†	2†	0†	..	....	....
Lackawanna, N. Y...	52†	48–8†	..–..	2,400–2,400†	3,450†M	SN†	4†	2†	..	139.0	149.1
Laconia N. H.........	13	48–8	14–0	2,008–2,202	2,934B	SN	1A	0	T	32.3†	35.4†
Lafayette, La.........	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....M‡	..	..	..	..	31.8†	34.5†
Lake Charles, La.....	24	56–8	7–In	1,680–1,920	2,700M	SN	3A	0	T	40.0	48.2
Lakeland, Fla.........	25†	52–8†	..–..	2,040–2,400†	3,900†A	SS†	4†	3†	..	55.0	64.0
Lancaster, Ohio......	15	48–8	14–30	1,932–1,956	2,328S	SN	2A	2	T	30.1	38.4
Lansdowne, Pa........	13	48–8	14–21	2,060–2,260	3,600C	SN	2A	0	T	29.9	34.3
Laramie, Wyo........	11	48–8	15–15	1,785–2,400	2,860A	SN	2A	2	R	24.1	27.4
Latrobe, Pa...........	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	..	..	..	..	18.7†	21.3†
Laurel, Miss..........	15	56–8	14–7	1,830–1,920	2,580M‡	SS	3A	0	T	26.0	34.0
Lawrence, Kan........	15	84–12	14–14	1,500–1,860	2,220M	SN	2A	2	T	28.3	32.3
Lawton, Okla.........	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....E	..	..	..	..	41.8	46.1
Leavenworth, Kan....	25†	56–8†	..–..	1,455–1,455†	1,950†M‡	SN†	3†	1†	..	....	....
Leominster, Mass....	17	48–8	14–In	2,299–2,299	3,500M	SN	3A	1	T	43.7	47.9
Lewiston, Idaho......	12	48–8F	14–7	1,966–2,143	2,940C‡	SA	2A	1	R	24.6	27.8
Lewistown, Pa........	10†	54–9†	..–..	1,743–1,890†	2,331†C	SN†	1†	0†	..	18.7	21.6
Lexington t, Mass....	15	56–8	16–30	2,099–2,555	3,500C	SN	2A	0	T	34.0	37.4
Lexington, N. C......	14	48–8	10–15	1,860–2,040	2,880A	SN	2A	0	T	22.9	29.9
Lincoln, Ill...........	6	48–8	0–In	1,920–1,920	2,100M	SN	1A	0	T	11.3	13.0
Lincoln t, R. I........	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	..	..	..	..	8.0	8.0
Lincoln Park, Mich...	17	48–8	15–10	2,690–2,920	3,475B	SS	4S	1	T	48.3	54.3
Linden, N. J..........	61	48–8	16–In	1,900–2,500	4,500C	SN	10A	2	T	151.3	184.6
Little Falls, N. Y.....	10	48–8	14–30	1,775–1,975	2,525B	SN	1N	1	N	20.4	22.2
Lock Haven, Pa......	12	48–8S	14–7	1,960–1,960	2,280M‡	SA	2S	1	T	16.0	19.0
Lockport, N. Y......	31	48–8	14–In	1,890–2,220	2,990B	SA	5A	3	T	67.2	72.5

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Lodi, Calif	11†	54– 9†	..–..	$2,040–2,520†	$3,000†C	SS†	4†	0†	..	$25.6	$30.9
Lodi, N. J	25†	48– 8†	..–..	2,000–2,500†	4,000†M	SS†	4†	0†	..	71.0†	71.0†
Logan, Utah	8	48– 8	15–30	1,620–1,980	2,600M‡	SA	2A	1	T	22.2	29.0
Logansport, Ind	25	56– 8	14–In	2,070–2,220	2,760M	SN	3A	0	T	56.4	61.5
Long Branch, N. J	34	48– 8	14–14	2,300–2,600	3,400S‡	SA	8A	2	T	100.6	130.7
Longview, Tex	10	72–12S	14–10	1,560–1,980	2,580A	SS	2A	1	Rn	17.7	21.5
Longview, Wash	12	60–10	14–..	2,460–2,580	3,120M	SN	2A	2	Rn	27.5	29.5
Lynbrook, N. Y	31	48– 8	15–In	2,100–2,874	4,419C	SA	3A	1	Rn	80.9	91.1
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	20	48– 8	14–10	2,500–2,800	3,900S‡	SS	4A	1	T	64.5	74.4
Lynwood, Calif	17	48– 8T	15–15	2,340–2,640	3,420C	SS	3A	2	T	40.3	47.8
McAlester, Okla	21	72–12	15–30	2,373–2,373	2,400A	SS	2N	1	N	31.1	36.9
McAllen, Tex	8	60–10	12–12	1,980–2,040	3,600A	SN	1N	1	N	14.0	37.5
McKees Rocks, Pa	..	..–10†	..–..	2,040–2,040†	2,400†C	SN†	2†	1†	..	32.0	35.5
Mahanoy City, Pa	7	60–10	15–In	2,100–2,100	2,200C	SN	1†A	0†	Rn	....	13.9
Mamaroneck, N. Y	28	48– 8	15–In	1,860–2,460	3,600C	SA	6A	2	T	78.0	88.0
Manhattan, Kan	9	58– 9	14–30	1,500–1,560	2,340M‡	SS	2A	0	T	16.3	21.2
Manitowoc, Wis	25	56– 8H	15–10	2,130–2,250	2,990B	SS	4A	4	T	71.5	78.5
Mankato, Minn	18	60–10	14–10	1,800–2,220	3,120C‡	SN	3A	2	T	38.0	47.0
Maplewood, Mo	12	60–10	15–30	1,920–2,250	3,000M‡	SN	3A	1	Rn	...	36.7
Maplewood tp, N. J	33	48– 8F	15–30	2,000–2,800	4,500C	AN	6A	2	Rn	108.2	117.0
Marblehead t, Mass	16	54– 9F	16–14	2,470–2,470	3,081C	SN	3A	2	T	45.3	46.0
Marietta, Ohio	13	48– 8	14–30	1,920–1,920	2,232M	SA	2A	0	T	26.2	36.5
Marinette, Wis	12	48– 8	14–20	1,800–1,800	2,100B	SN	2A	0	T	21.5	24.9
Marlborough, Mass	19	48– 8	14–14	2,008–2,008	2,500M	SA	1A	0	T	41.7	45.5
Marquette, Mich	12	48– 8S	12–10	1,800–2,100	2,760C‡	SA	3A	0	T	25.2	28.1
Marshall, Tex	13	72–12	15–60	1,770–1,980	2,760A	SN	3A	1	T	26.3	31.5
Marshalltown, Iowa	12	72–12	15–15	1,800–2,100	2,820M	SN	2A	0	T	21.5	25.8
Marshfield, Wis	12	56– 8T	14–30	1,620–1,800	2,220B	AN	1N	1	N	21.4	23.5
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	48– 8	15–In	2,202–2,338	2,688M	NN	1N	0	N	27.0†	29.9†
Martinsburg, W. Va	11	72–12	15–15	1,402–1,402	2,100C	SS	1A	1	T	32.2	37.0
Martinsville, Va	17	56– 8	12–66	1,560–1,812	2,751B	SA	2A	0	T	30.1†	34.1†
Massena, N. Y	14	48– 8	14– 3	1,794–2,158	2,600C	SA	2A	1	T	27.6	31.0
Mattoon, Ill	11	61–10	8–10	1,980–2,100	2,400C‡	SN	1N	1	N	20.6	23.8
Maywood, Calif	18	48– 8	14–14	2,520–2,520	3,000C	AN	3A	4	R	33.5	44.2
Meadville, Pa	16	48– 8	14– 0	2,082–2,202	3,150M‡	SA	2A	1	T	41.2	48.5
Medford, Ore	13	48– 8	14–14	2,100–2,280	3,000M	SN	2A	2	T	33.7	40.7
Melrose Park, Ill	15	48– 8F	15–30	2,160–2,160	3,480C	AA	3A	1	Rn	33.1	37.3
Menasha, Wis	13	56– 8	10– 3	1,890–1,890	2,250B	SN	1A	1	Rn	22.7	24.3
Menominee, Mich	8†	54– 9†	..–..	1,600–1,700†	2,000†C	SS†	2†	0†	..	15.3	17.5
Merced, Calif	13	49– 8	15–15	2,310–2,400	3,000B	SS	3A	1	T	30.2	35.1
Methuen t, Mass	24	48– 8	14–14	2,384–2,384	2,860C	SN	3A	0	T	58.3	68.7
Middlesborough, Ky	8†	56– 8†	..–..	1,680–1,680†	2,640†C‡	N†	1†	0†	..	....	....
Middletown, N. Y	29	48– 8S	14–12	1,908–2,500	3,708B	SA	2A	3	T	69.2	83.2
Midland, Mich	14	46– 8S	14–14	2,468–2,686	3,300M	SS	3A	0	T	33.3	39.1
Milford t, Mass	9	49– 8F	14– 5	2,340–2,340	3,360C	NN	2N	0	N	23.6	26.9
Millburn tp, N. J	25†	48– 8†	..–..	1,700–2,500†	3,750†C	SA†	6†	0†	..	58.2	63.0
Millville, N. J	13	48– 8	14–10	1,872–2,433	2,601C‡	SN	1A	1	T	23.2	28.7
Milton t, Mass	33	56– 8	14–In	1,800–2,200	3,400C	SN	7S	0	T	75.7	85.1
Mineola, N. Y	(Police service provided under contract by Nassau County police)										
Minot, N. D	15	48– 8	12–15	1,800–1,980	2,580A	SN	1N	0	N	27.4	32.9
Missoula, Mont	18	56– 8	15–30	1,920–2,340	2,700C‡	SS	2A	0	Rn	29.3	32.0
Mitchell, S. D	12	56– 8	10– 5	1,800–1,800	2,220M	SS	1A	1	T	16.3	21.8
Moberly, Mo	7	70–10	14– 0	1,800–1,800	2,400A	SA	1A	1	Rn	14.9	16.7
Modesto, Calif	25	48– 8S	15– 7	2,520–2,760	4,800C	SS	4A	3	T	57.5	79.2
Monessen, Pa	15	48– 8T	14–In	2,280–2,280	2,580C‡	SS	2A	1	T	34.7	38.6
Monroe, Mich	24	48– 8	14–21	....–....	C	SS	3A	0	T	54.8	65.5
Monrovia, Calif	17	48– 8	15–15	2,100–2,740	3,240C	SN	4A	2	T	30.9	41.5

Table XXIII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles: Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	Motor Vehicles: No. of Motorcycles	Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands): Total for Dept.
Monterey, Calif.	13	48– 8	14–In	$2,340–2,670	$3,660A	SA	4A	1	T	$33.3	$38.8
Morgantown, W. Va.	13	54– 9	14–30	1,560–2,100	2,880A	SS	2A	0	T	31.7	38.6
Morristown, N. J.	20	48– 8	20–14	2,100–2,700	4,500M	SS	4S	0	T	56.9†	63.9†
Moultrie, Ga.	15†	56– 8†	..–..	1,560–1,820†	2,535†A	SN†	2†	1†	..	26.8	32.4
Moundsville, W. Va.	7†	48– 8†	..–..	1,815–1,815†	2,160†E	N†	1†	1†	..	....	15.1
Mount Carmel, Pa.	8†	48– 8†	..–..	1,800–1,800†	1,860†C	N†	..	..	..	15.4	16.5
Mount Clemens, Mich	15	54– 9	15– 0	2,150–2,620	3,220C‡	SS	3A	0	R	37.7	45.3
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	28	55– 9	14–45	1,980–2,574	3,366C	SS	4S	2	Rn	53.7	66.2
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14	52– 8	8–..	1,980–2,100	2,400B	SN	2A	0	T	25.8	29.9
Mount Vernon, Ohio.	10	48– 8	14– 0	1,680–1,800	1,860M	AS	1A	1	Rn	18.7	19.3
Munhall, Pa.	49	48– 8†	..–..	2,383–2,383†	3,084†C	SN†	2†	1†	..	....	....
Muscatine, Iowa	17	..– 8	14–10	1,800–1,800	2,400M	SN	3N	1	N	28.4	31.7
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	54– 8F	10–12	2,100–2,440	2,800M	SN	2A	3	R	37.1	44.1
Nampa, Idaho	11	48– 8	14– 0	1,926–1,926	2,400M‡	SA	2A	2	T	22.5	26.0
Nanticoke, Pa.	19	48– 8	15–In	1,863–1,863	2,070C	NN	2N	0	N	....	....
Natchez, Miss.	20	56– 8	7–In	1,820–1,820	2,700E	SS	2A	0	T	46.0	48.6
Natick t, Mass.	16	52– 9	14–30	2,400–2,400	2,850C	SS	2A	1	T	....	....
National City, Calif.	18	48– 8	15–..	2,080–2,400	3,300C	SN	4A	2	T	....	....
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	56– 8	14– 0	2,080–2,080	3,000C	SA	2N	0	N	39.3	43.2
Needham t, Mass.	17	54– 9	16–Gr	2,200–2,500	3,600C	SN	5A	1	T	45.4	60.2
Neenah, Wis.	15	56– 8	15–60	1,800–2,100	2,640B	SA	2A	1	T	30.8	35.8
Neptune tp, N. J.	16	48– 8	14–In	1,800–2,900	3,800C	SS	3A	0	T	48.9	53.6
New Bern, N. C.	..	84–12†	..–..	1,800–1,800†	2,800†E	SS	4†	1†	..	29.7	38.9
New Castle, Ind.	19	54–10	14– 0	1,800–2,040	2,400M	SS	3A	1	T	36.0	45.0
New Iberia, La.	14	56– 8	15– 0	1,740–1,740	2,220C	SN	2A	2	T	17.7	21.4
New Kensington, Pa.	21	48– 8	12– 0	2,280–2,280	2,960C‡	SA	3A	1	T	51.1	55.9
New Philadelphia, Ohio	8†	..– 8†	..–..	1,860–1,860†	2,100†S	SN†	1†	0†	..	15.4	18.4
Newburyport, Mass.	16	44– 9F	14–In	1,910–1,910	2,310M	SA	2A	0	T	29.7	33.5
Newton, Iowa	5†	60–10†	..–..	1,920–1,920†	2,160†M	AA	1†	0†	..	13.0	15.6
Newton, Kan.	7†	84–12†	..–..	1,200–1,620†	2,820†A	SS	2†	0†	..	18.6	21.9
Niles, Mich.	16	48– 8	14–21	2,100–2,400	3,000B	SS	3A	0	T	35.4	43.8
Niles, Ohio	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....M	..	..	..	..	33.3†	38.7†
Norfolk, Neb.	13	63– 9	14–14	1,800–1,980	2,400M	SS	3A	0	T	22.3	24.3
Norman, Okla.	16	48– 8	14– 0	1,620–1,800	2,700A	SA	2A	0	R	29.0	31.9
North Adams, Mass.	25	54– 9	15–..	1,734–2,008	2,800M	SS	2A	0	T	56.9	61.9
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	6	60–10	15– 0	2,184–2,184	3,200C	SN	1A	2	Rn	22.0	26.0
North Braddock, Pa.	16	48– 8	12– 0	2,100–2,100	2,400C	SN	1N	0	N	28.4†	30.3†
N. Little Rock, Ark.	29†	56– 8†	..–..	1,680–2,160†	3,240†M	SN	4†	1†	..	....	....
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	48– 8	14–15	2,100–2,400	3,000M	AS	2A	0	T	27.3	32.0
North Platte, Neb.	13†	..–12†	..–..	1,800–2,040†	2,475†M	S†	3†	0†	..	....	....
N. Providence t, R. I.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	C	..	..	..	..	20.4	20.4
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	22	48– 8	14–In	2,150–2,250	3,000C	SN	5A	4†	T	52.3	56.1
Northampton, Mass.	30	48– 8T	14– 7	2,242–2,516	3,200M	SS	2A	0	T	67.4	71.5
Northbridge t, Mass.	4	48– 8	14–10	1,972–1,972	3,000C	SA	2S	0	Rn	10.4	13.7
Norwich, Conn.	41	48– 8	14– 0	2,318–2,318	3,308C	SA	3A	0	T	101.8	125.2
Norwood t, Mass.	21	48– 8	14–15	1,900–2,200	3,400A	SN	3S	0	T	42.2	50.4
Nutley, N. J.	31	48– 8	14–15	1,800–2,500	3,500C‡	SN	4A	1	T	90.6	97.2
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	17	48– 8	15–In	1,800–1,800	2,750M	SA	2N	0	N	31.0	35.3
Oil City, Pa.	16	48– 8	14–10	1,800–1,980	2,520M	SN	2A	1	T	33.0†	37.7†
Okmulgee, Okla.	11	84–12	14–10	1,920–2,160	2,340M‡	SN	2A	1	T	....	20.0
Old Forge, Pa.	3†	56– 8†	..–..	1,600–1,600†	1,725†C	SS	1†	0†	..	5.1	5.1
Olean, N. Y.	22†	48– 8†	..–..	1,800–2,040†	2,940†M	SA	3†	1†	..	50.5	56.0
Olympia, Wash.	16	48– 8	15–15	2,220–2,340	3,300M‡	AS	4A	2	T	36.5	44.6
Oneida, N. Y.	13	48– 8	14–..	1,965–1,965	2,765S	SA	2A	2	T	27.5†	33.3†
Oneonta, N. Y.	15	48– 8	14–14	2,103–2,223	2,740C	SA	2A	1	T	38.8	41.8
Ontario, Calif.	19	54– 9	15–12	2,100–2,400	3,600C	SS	4A	0	R	48.2	58.9
Orangeburg, S. C.	20†	56– 8†	..–..	1,610–1,786†	2,646†C‡	SA†	5†	0†	..	38.6	50.1

Table XXIII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8	56– 8	14–30	$1,515–1,740	$1,980M	SA	1A	0	T	$14.6	$16.0
Ossining, N. Y.	21	48– 8	15–In	2,200–2,600	3,500C	SN	2A	2	T	....	62.6
Oswego, N. Y.	23	48– 8	15–In	1,800–1,800	2,500S	SN	2A	0	Rn	43.0	45.1
Ottawa, Ill.	12	60–10	15–60	2,040–2,040	2,280C‡	SS	4A	1	T	23.5	27.2
Ottawa, Kan.	7	72–12	14–In	1,860–1,860	2,340C‡	NN	2N	0	N	14.3	15.7
Owosso, Mich.	11	57– 9S	15–In	1,850–2,040	2,500C‡	SA	3A	1	T	24.8	28.9
Painesville, Ohio	12	48– 8	12– 0	1,920–2,460	3,240A	SA	3S	0	T	32.3	40.0
Palestine, Tex.	12	56– 8	10–In	1,752–1,752	2,160B‡	SS	2N	0	N	17.3	19.5
Palo Alto, Calif.	28	40– 8	21–14	2,400–3,000	4,620B	SA	6A	5	T	57.7	72.9
Pampa, Tex.	15	56– 8	14–In	2,144–2,144	3,000A	SN	3A	1†	T	23.2	30.8
Panama City, Fla.	20	72–12	6–12	2,100–2,280	3,300A	SS	4A	2	T	42.4	52.7
Paris, Tex.	18†	..–..	..–..	....–....	....E	SN	..	..	..	27.5	32.7
Park Ridge, Ill.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....M	..	..	..	..	28.0	31.8
Parma, Ohio	15	48– 8	14–In	2,229–2,432	3,161M	AS	4S	2	Rn	36.1	42.9
Parsons, Kan.	15	48– 8	10–..	1,830–1,860	2,400M‡	SN	2A	0	T	20.1†	25.1†
Peabody, Mass.	45	48– 8F	14–30	2,302–2,302	3,234M	SN	5N	1	N	24.7	28.5
Peekskill, N. Y.	21	48– 8	14–In	2,100–2,400	3,600M	SA	2A	0	T	52.3	62.5
Pekin, Ill.	11	66–11S	14–In	1,980–1,980	2,220B‡	SN	2A	1	T	21.2	25.1
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	20	60–10	14–In	1,700–2,400	3,000C	AN	4S	1	T	....	....
Peru, Ind.	17	40– 8	15–In	1,920–1,920	2,316M	SN	3S	0	T	41.0	41.0
Phenix City, Ala.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....C‡	..	..	..	..	....	....
Phillipsburg, N. J.	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....B‡	SA†	..	..	..	34.4	42.4
Phoenixville, Pa.	9	60–10	7–15	1,980–2,220	2,520C	SA	1A	0	T	19.5	24.0
Pine Bluff, Ark.	12†	84–12†	..–..	....–....	2,940C†	SN	3†	1†	..	27.2	35.8
Piqua, Ohio	14	48– 8	14–21	2,065–2,342	3,243A	SN	2A	0	T	30.9	35.4
Pittsburg, Kan.	13	..–12	14–..	1,920–2,100	2,700M‡	SN‡	2A	0	T	23.7	35.9
Pittston, Pa.	21†	48– 8†	..–..	1,980–1,980†	2,310†C‡	SA†	1†	0†	..	42.9	43.7
Plains tp, Pa.	5	48– 8	15–15	1,656–1,656	2,112B	AN	1N	1	N	....	....
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	12	48– 8	15–12	1,680–1,980	2,800M	SN	1A	1	T	28.2	30.0
Pleasantville, N. J.	14†	48– 8†	..–..	1,600–1,800†	2,400†C	SN	5†	0†	..	....	....
Plymouth t, Mass.	18	48– 8F	14–30	1,982–2,360	3,520C	SS	6A	1	T	38.1	44.2
Plymouth, Pa.	10	48– 8	15–30	1,848–1,848	2,400C	SA	2S	1	Rn	17.7	20.2
Pocatello, Idaho	26	48– 8	15– 0	2,190–2,340	3,000M	SA	3A	2	T	55.6	66.4
Pomona, Calif.	24	54– 9	15–15	2,100–2,220	3,300C	SS	5A	1	T	49.4	59.9
Ponca City, Okla.	19	48– 8	14–14	1,800–2,100	4,080M‡	SS	3A	1	T	41.7	50.0
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	7	72–12	7–In	1,560–1,680	1,800E	SN	3A	0	Rn	12.0	14.8
Port Chester, N. Y.	46	48– 8	12–In	2,300–2,852	4,500C	SA	5A	2	T	102.2	121.0
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	..–10	14–..	....–....	2,800B	SA	3A	..	T	56.8	62.0
Pottstown, Pa.	15	52– 8	15–60	2,035–2,035	2,544C	SS	2N	0	N	35.3	41.4
Pottsville, Pa.	31	48– 8	14–In	2,040–2,040	2,760M‡	SS	3A	2	T	53.5	64.1
Provo, Utah	19	48– 8	15–14	1,995–2,280	3,000M‡	SA	5A	2	T	49.7†	64.1†
Rahway, N. J.	26	48– 8	13–In	2,350–2,550	3,800C	SS	6A	2	T	79.1	95.1
Rapid City, S. D.	15	48– 8	14–30	1,932–1,932	2,700A	SA	3A	2	T	31.7	44.5
Reading t, Mass.	17	50– 8	14–30	2,547–2,547	3,241C	SS	4A	0	T	42.2†	46.4†
Red Bank, N. J.	21	48– 8T	14–70	2,000–2,700	4,300C	SA	4A	0	T	46.8	55.1
Redlands, Calif.	15	48– 8	15–10	2,160–2,400	3,600B	SN	3A	2	R	36.0	40.6
Redondo Beach, Calif.	18	48– 8	15–15	2,250–2,400	3,600C	SS	3A	0	Rn	44.0	51.4
Redwood City, Calif.	20	48– 8T	14–12	2,574–2,805	3,960A	SS	6A	3	T	45.9	58.3
Reidsville, N. C.	13	58– 8S	12–In	1,935–2,070	3,300C	SA	2A	1	T	29.8	36.8
Reno, Nev.	55	48– 8	15–10	2,400–2,580	4,200M	SS	7A	5	T	124.9	151.8
Rensselaer, N. Y.	16	48– 8	14–10	2,200–2,200	2,805B	SN	2A	2	Rn	32.1	38.1
Richmond, Calif.	110	48– 8	15–Gr	2,820–3,000	5,400A	SS	23A	1	T	338.9	385.9
Richmond Hghts., Mo.	15	48– 8	14–14	1,890–2,100	2,820C‡	SN	2A	1	N	28.1	32.7
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10	72–12	15–14	1,800–2,500	3,280M‡	SN	4A	0	T	31.5	38.5
Ridgewood, N. J.	24	48– 8	15–15	1,900–2,500	3,500C‡	SN	6A	0	T	63.0	68.3
River Rouge, Mich.	25†	..–..	..–..	....–....	....B	SS†	..	1†	..	....	86.7
Rochester, N. H.	9	54– 9F	7– 0	1,825–1,825	2,184C	SA	2A	0	T	19.1	22.1

Table XXIII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	56– 8	10– 0	$1,980–1,980	$2,760C	SN	3A	1	T	$52.3	$61.9
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	37	48– 8	14–12	2,400–3,050	4,400M	SA	9A	0	Rn	104.8	124.8
Roselle, N. J.	16	48– 8	18–In	2,000–2,500	3,600M	SA	2A	2	T	42.0	46.0
Roswell, N. M	15	56– 8	15–In	1,650–1,880	3,300M	SN	2A	2	T	28.0	32.5
Rutherford, N. J.	15	48– 8	15–15	2,000–2,500	3,600M	SS	3A	0	T	53.0	61.3
Rutland, Vt.	15	48– 8	14–14	2,000–2,161	2,767M	SA	2A	1	Rn	37.6	42.8
St. Augustine, Fla.	13	70–10	15–In	2,070–2,206	3,134A	SN	2A	2	T	25.6	28.9
St. Charles, Mo.	10	48– 8	12– 0	1,620–1,680	1,920E	AS	1A	0	T	15.9	18.2
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	15	56– 8	15–15	2,520–2,865	3,400M‡	AN	4A	0	R	40.5	47.3
St. Cloud, Minn.	18	48– 8	14–10	1,860–2,040	2,700M	SS	3S	0	T	38.1	43.6
Salem, Ohio	6	48– 8	14–60	2,154–2,280	2,556C	AN	1A	1	T	14.4	18.4
Salina, Kan	19	52– 8	14–14	1,650–2,124	3,000A	SN	2A	2	T	40.9	49.2
Salinas, Calif.	25	48– 8	15–30	2,400–2,640	4,020C	SS	9A	4	R	60.1	70.5
Salisbury, Md.	17	50– 8	..–15	1,664–1,768	2,860M	SN	2A	0	T	30.7	35.5
Salisbury, N. C.	22	56– 8	7–In	1,800–2,100	3,396C	SN	3A	0	T	42.7	52.0
San Buenaventura, Cal.	22†	44– 8†	..–..	2,160–2,508†	3,744†A	SN	4†	1†	..	44.0	60.6
San Gabriel, Calif.	15	48– 8T	21–12	2,220–2,400	1,980C	AN	4A	4	T	33.7	40.5
San Leandro, Calif.	23	48– 8T	15–..	2,400–2,710	3,600A	SN	6A	3	Rn	58.6	62.7
San Mateo, Calif.	24	48– 8T	14–15	2,160–2,640	3,660A	SS	4A	4†	T	60.8	70.0
Sandusky, Ohio	18	48– 8	14–In	2,040–2,240	3,060A	SS	3A	1	T	41.4	47.6
Sanford, Fla.	14	48 –8	15–15	1,620–1,680	2,700C	SS	3A	1	T	17.5†	25.5†
Santa Cruz, Calif.	21†	48– 8†	..–..	1,965–2,100†	3,600†C‡	SA†	9†	2†	..	44.5	54.4
Santa Fe, N. M.	14†	54– 9†	..–..	1,650–1,900†	2,700†M	SA	1†	0†	..	22.8†	26.9†
Santa Rosa, Calif.	17	48– 8	15–15	2,408–2,490	3,360A	SS	3A	2	T	36.0	44.1
Sapulpa, Okla.	9	56– 8	15–..	1,800–1,980	2,400A	AS	1A	0	T	16.5	19.9
Sarasota, Fla.	21†	48– 8†	..–..	1,500–1,845†	2,400†S‡	SS†	3†	4†	..	24.4	31.4
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	21	48– 8	14–30	1,800–1,977	2,640S‡	SN	3A	2	Rn	....	....
Saugus t, Mass.	15	48– 8	16–In	2,602–2,602	3,318C	SS	4A	0	T	41.6	49.2
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14	48– 8	14–14	1,980–2,100	3,150A	SS	2A	0	T	31.6	38.3
Scarsdale, N. Y.	24	48– 8F	16–..	2,100–2,700	4,300C	SS	4A	2	T	74.1	84.9
Scottsbluff, Neb.	10	49– 8	14– 7	1,860–1,920	2,680M	SS	2A	1	T	20.2	25.0
Sedalia, Mo.	18	..– 8	7–In	1,620–1,860	1,980E	SN	2A	1	T	27.0	34.0
Selma, Ala.	25	72–12	10–In	1,740–2,040	2,940C	SN	3A	0	T	47.0	52.7
Seminole, Okla.	14†	..–..	..–..	....–....	....E	SA†	..	..	..	....	....
Shaker Heights, Ohio	35	48– 8	14–In	2,520–2,880	4,320M	SS	6A	0	Rn	97.0	117.1
Shaler tp, Pa.	4†	48– 8†	..–..	2,100–2,100†	2,340†C	AA	3†	0†	..	11.3	16.9
Shamokin, Pa.	11†	..–..	..–..	1,600–1,870†	2,310†C	..	..	..	..	....	....
Shawnee, Okla.	10	70–10	15–10	1,800–2,100	2,220A	SS	2A	0	T	41.0	46.1
Shelby, N. C.	15	59– 8	7–15	1,662–1,996	2,700C	SN	2A	1	T	....	....
Shelbyville, Ind.	12	60–10	15–15	1,850–1,850	3,000M	SN	2A	0	T	29.3	36.2
Shelton, Conn.	7	48– 8	14–..	1,700–2,000	3,000B	SA	1N	2	N	20.0	21.9
Shenandoah, Pa.	12	56– 8	7– 7	2,001–2,001	2,400C	NN	0	0	N	25.1	27.5
Sheridan, Wyo.	8	48– 8	14–In	1,620–2,400	2,600M‡	SA	2A	0	R	15.0	16.8
Sherman, Tex.	18	48– 8	14–15	1,695–1,800	2,700A	SS	4S	0	T	24.7	29.2
Shorewood, Wis.	15	48– 8T	15–60	1,800–2,160	3,120B	SS	4A	0	Rn	39.0	44.3
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10†	54– 9†	..–..	1,920–1,920†	2,520†C	SN†	3†	0†	..	18.0	20.5
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	12†	48– 8†	..–..	1,860–1,860†	3,000†B	SN	4†	3†	..	26.8†	29.8†
South Orange, N. J.	37	48– 8	16–15	2,000–2,700	3,000C	SN	4S	3	Rn	100.7	109.4
South Pasadena, Calif.	17	48– 8S	15–26	2,250–2,400	3,660A	SS	2A	4	R	36.9	44.9
South Portland, Me.	22	48– 8T	14– 7	1,872–2,059	3,000A	SS	5S	1	T	42.6	76.7
South River, N. J.	16	48– 8	15–30	2,000–2,500	3,000C	SA	3N	0†	N	....	....
S. St. Paul, Minn.	18	48– 8	14–15	2,070–2,370	3,600B	SA	4A	0	R	44.0	51.2
Southbridge t, Mass.	16	48– 8	14–In	2,600–2,600	3,300C	SA	3A	0	T	46.2	51.7
Statesville, N. C.	15	72–12	7–In	1,716–2,004†	2,500C	SN	2A	1	T	....	29.5
Staunton, Va.	18	56– 8	14–30	1,860–1,860	2,700C	SS	3A	1	T	....	....
Steelton, Pa.	10†	52– 8†	..–..	1,764–1,764†	2,268†C	SA	2†	1†	..	20.6	24.1
Sterling, Ill.	10	48– 8	14–In	1,800–1,980	2,420S‡	SN	2N	2	N	18.9	20.4

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation, Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Stevens Point, Wis	16	56– 8	15–30	$1,685–1,920	$2,400B	SS	2A	1	T	$32.8	$39.5
Stillwater, Okla	10	77–11	15–In	1,980–1,980	2,220M	AN	2A	0	T	21.9	25.4
Stoneham t, Mass	13	54– 9	14–30	2,300–2,400	3,200C	SA	3A	1	T	30.8†	34.7†
Stowe tp, Pa	13	54– 9	15–10	2,190–2,190	2,760C	SS	1A	2	Rn	....	....
Stratford t, Conn	23	56– 8	14–In	1,825–2,400	3,800A	AS	6A	0	T	60.4	84.4
Streator, Ill	12	48– 8	14–In	2,100–2,100	2,520B‡	SN	1A	1	T	25.1	26.9
Struthers, Ohio	10	48– 8	14–20	2,160–2,160	2,580M	SN	2A	0	Rn	19.9	21.9
Suffolk, Va	22	56– 8S	10–In	1,788–1,968	3,060A	SN	4A	1	T	42.5	52.9
Summit, N. J	23	48– 8	16–14	2,200–2,600	3,640M	SS	3A	2	T	70.5	78.9
Sumter, S. C	20	56– 8	14–..	1,779–1,872	2,772C	SN	3N	1	N	39.0	45.1
Sunbury, Pa	10	48– 8	14–In	....–....	....C‡	NN	1N	0	N	16.3	17.7
Swampscott t, Mass	17	48– 8T	14–30	2,534–2,534	3,425C	SA	4A	1	N	43.8	50.5
Sweetwater, Tex	13	48– 8S	15–15	1,472–2,046	3,000A	SN	2A	1	T	27.6	31.4
Swissvale, Pa	15	60–10	12–30	2,268–2,268	2,640C	SN	2A	1	Rn	32.6	40.2
Tallahassee, Fla	28†	56– 8†	..–..	1,740–2,220†	3,000†A	SN	6†	2†	..	48.0	62.9
Tamaqua, Pa	6†	48– 8†	..–..	2,100–2,100†	2,580†C	N†	1†	0†	..	....	....
Temple, Tex	20	72–12S	10–..	1,980–1,980	3,000A	SN	2A	2	T	40.1	50.6
Terrell, Tex	5	48– 8	10– 0	1,680–1,680	1,920E	SS	2S	0	R	9.7	10.6
Texarkana, Ark	13†	72–12†	..–..	1,875–2,250†	3,000†B	SN	3†	1†	..	16.3	18.1
Texarkana, Tex	18	72–12	14–60	2,076–2,076	3,000E	SS	6S	0	Rn	38.2	42.9
Thomasville, Ga	13	60– 8	15–15	1,800–1,800	2,400A	SN	1A	1	T	24.3	28.9
Thomasville, N. C	12	66–11	10– 7	1,500–2,100	3,000A	SN	1A	1	T	18.3	22.2
Tiffin, Ohio	14	48– 8	15–In	1,740–1,920	2,280M	SA	2A	0	T	27.1	31.2
Tonawanda, N. Y	18	48– 8S	14–30	2,000–2,500	3,000C	SS	2A	2	Rn	43.9†	47.8†
Traverse City, Mich	13	48– 8H	14–14	1,650–1,860	2,520A	SS	2A	0	T	20.3	24.0
Trinidad, Colo	11	48– 8	14– 0	1,800–1,800	2,256C	SA	1A	1	R	20.2	22.7
Twin Falls, Idaho	14	48– 8F	14–In	2,100–2,380	2,700C‡	AS	3S	0	T	22.1†	26.3†
Two Rivers, Wis	8	56– 8	15– 5	1,665–2,040	2,610B	SS	2A	1	T	20.4	24.7
Union tp, N. J	34	48– 8	14–15	2,205–2,520	4,000C	SS	8A	2	T	105.0	127.0
Uniontown, Pa	23	48– 8	14–10	2,100–2,100	2,700C	SS	3A	2	T	50.5	58.8
University Park, Tex	19	56– 8	15– 0	2,016–2,382	3,820C	AA	5A	1	T	43.9	53.9
Urbana, Ill	..	..–..	..–..	....–....	....M	SN†	..	..	..	23.9	26.9
Valdosta, Ga	18	56– 8	10–In	1,920–2,040	2,700C	SN	2A	2	T	....	....
Vallejo, Calif	45	48– 8	17–In	2,400–2,880	4,800C‡	SS	10A	6	T	146.5	182.0
Valley Stream, N. Y	(Police service provided under contract by Nassau county police)									....	....
Vancouver, Wash	65	56– 8T	15–10	2,520–2,640	3,240M‡	SN	11S	2	R	145.4	169.2
Vandergrift, Pa	6	60–10	14–14	1,920–2,040	2,520C	SA	1N	0	N	....	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30	54– 8	7–12	1,746–1,872	2,430C‡	SN	3A	0	T	57.1	69.2
Victoria, Tex	11†	52– 8	..–..	1,680–1,680†	2,500†E	SA	3†	1†	..	....	....
Vincennes, Ind	20	56– 8	14–10	1,920–1,920	3,000M	SN	2A	0	T	35.7	41.3
Virginia, Minn	26	42– 8	0–14	1,980–1,980	3,120B	SS	4A	0	T	65.0†	75.0†
Wakefield t, Mass	20	63– 9	14–30	2,190–2,190	3,300C	SN	3A	1	T	63.7	69.6
Walla Walla, Wash	24	48– 8S	14–14	2,112–2,250	3,300C‡	SN	5A	3	T	47.7†	65.7†
Wallingford, Conn	39	48– 8S	14–10	2,080–2,392	3,120C	SA	3A	0	T	52.0	57.0
Warren, Pa	9	60–10	14–10	1,833–2,004	2,898C	SA	2S	1	T	19.3	24.7
Watertown, S. D	11	48– 8	16–15	1,560–1,860	2,340M	SS	2S	1	T	17.9	20.6
Watertown, Wis	13†	56– 8†	..–..	1,758–1,995†	2,560†B	SN†	2†	2†	..	26.0	29.3
Waterville, Me	13	56– 8S	14– 3	1,825–2,080	2,700B	SN	3A	0	T	....	....
Watervliet, N. Y	22†	48– 8†	..–..	1,600–1,850†	2,300†C	SN†	1†	2†	..	42.4	46.9
Waukesha, Wis	21	56– 8T	15–In	2,064–2,400	3,060B	SN	3A	1	R	....	....
Waycross, Ga	17	56– 8	15–In	1,728–1,908	2,520A	SN	2A	1	T	32.0†	41.9†
Waynesboro, Pa	6	60–10	7–15	1,800–1,800	2,400C	SA	1A	0	T	11.9	15.2
Webster t, Mass	13	48– 8	14–14	2,340–2,345	3,120C	SA	2A	2	T	29.6†	32.8†
Webster Groves, Mo	18	54– 9	12–30	2,100–2,400	3,900C‡	SN	6A	2	Rn	45.2	51.7
Weehawken tp, N. J	51	..– 8T	16–In	2,600–3,000	4,500C	AN	5A	1	T	130.0	145.2
Wellesley t, Mass	20	48– 8S	14–In	2,004–2,204	3,000C	SS	4S	0	T	53.5	64.7
Wenatchee, Wash	18	48– 8	14–24	2,220–2,520	3,420M‡	SN	3S	2	T	42.0	51.0

TABLE XXIII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Paid Vacation Days Sick Leave Per Year	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Motorized, One-man	Motor Vehicles		Radio Transmitter	Police Department Expenditures, 1945 (in thousands)	
							Total, Less Motorcycles, Radio in Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
West Chester, Pa.	12	60–10F	14–15	$1,860–1,950	$2,940C	SN	3A	0	T	$28.1	$31.2
West Frankfort, Ill.	6	72–12	10–In	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	SA	1N	0	N	8.7	10.3
W. Springfield t, Mass.	22	48– 8S	16–..	2,314–2,405	3,812B	SN	5A	2	R	60.4†	65.7†
West Warwick t, R. I.	10†	54– 9†	..–..	1,976–1,976†	2,600†C	SS†	4†	0†	..	19.8	26.9
Westbrook, Me.	..	48– 8	14– 0	2,093–2,093	3,600M	SA	1N	0	N	17.1	21.9
Westerly t, R. I.	13	54– 9	14–In	2,208–2,650	3,468C	SN	3..	3	T	36.5	41.5
Westfield, Mass.	28	48– 8	16–15	2,460–2,460	3,560M	SA	3A	1	T	63.8	70.4
Westfield, N. J.	25	48– 8	14–In	2,300–2,500	4,500M	SS	4A	1	T	71.3	81.9
Wewoka, Okla.	7	56– 8	7–..	1,800–1,800	2,400M‡	AA	1A	0	T	12.0	....
Weymouth t, Mass.	36	48– 8	14–In	1,975–2,200	3,500C	SA	4A	2	T	82.6†	92.1†
Whiting, Ind.	19	48– 8S	15–In	2,220–2,520	3,060M	SS	2A	2	T	....	....
Whittier, Calif.	27	48– 8	15– 7	2,220–2,460	3,480C	SN	4A	1	T	53.8	56.4
Willimantic, Conn.	16	60–10	15–15	2,264–2,454	3,795M	SA	2S	0	T	39.7	43.3
Wilmette, Ill.	17	53– 8S	14–In	2,280–2,520	4,200C	SA	3A	2	T	55.9	61.6
Wilson, N. C.	20	56– 8	14–In	2,016–2,204	3,180A	SA	2A	0	T	45.2	54.5
Winchester t, Mass.	25	56– 8	14–30	1,890–2,290	3,100C	SS	4A	1	T	54.7	66.6
Winchester, Va.	14†	72–12†	..–..	1,650–1,650†	2,442†M	SA†	5†	1†	..	22.9	28.9
Winnetka, Ill.	14	48– 8	14–12	2,540–2,700	4,500A	AS	3A	2	T	47.1	53.9
Winona, Minn.	21	50– 8	15–..	1,770–1,980	3,300B	SN	3A	1	T	36.6	43.5
Winthrop t, Mass.	21	54– 8	16–In	2,008–2,008	3,254C	SS	3N	2	N	52.5	56.4
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	14	56– 8	14–In	1,960–2,140	2,700B	SA	1A	1	T	30.0	35.5
Woburn, Mass.	14	60–10	14– 0	2,409–2,409	3,372M	SA	3A	0	T	36.5	38.4
Wooster, Ohio	10	48– 8P	14–14	1,800–1,980	2,460S	SA	2A	0	Rn	21.9	24.3
Xenia, Ohio	12	48– 8	15–20	1,860–1,860	2,620A	SN	2A	0	Rn	21.8	23.7
Ypsilanti, Mich.	30	48– 8[1]	15–30	2,460–2,640	3,600B	SN	6A	3	T	71.6	89.2

[1] Police personnel are also permitted compensatory time off as an alternative to overtime payment method shown.

[2] Police personnel are also paid at regular salary rate (straight time) as an alternative to overtime payment method shown.

Sources of Information: Police

Sources of Statistics: Police

New York Citizens' Budget Commission. Compensation, Conditions of Employment, and Retirement Benefits of Policemen and Firemen in New York and in 292 Other Cities (over 30,000). 1938. 51 East 42 Street, New York.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Salaries and Hours of Labor in Municipal Police Departments, July 1, 1938. Bulletin No. 685 issued in form of separate pamphlet for each of nine geographic divisions of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. (Five cents each with several priced ten cents.) Presents detailed information for all cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1930: salaries for each grade or rank, hours on duty per week, promotion policy, vacations, platoon systems, types of duties for patrolmen, etc. Separate reports issued for some individual cities.

U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reports.* (Semiannual.) Washington, D.C. Offenses known to the police in cities over 25,000 are given in Bulletin No. 2; number of police employees by cities in Bulletin No. 1.

U.S. Federal Communications Commission. List of General and Special Experimental Radio Stations. List of Interzones and Zone Police Stations Authorized. Issued irregularly. Washington, D.C. Call letters, license and location, frequencies, transmission, power.

(See also Traffic Safety section this YEAR BOOK)

Selected Standard References: Police

CRIME PREVENTION AS A MUNICIPAL FUNCTION. By Hubert R. Gallagher. Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1930. 66pp. $1.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PATROL FORCE. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 27pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1943. 531pp. $7.50.

MUNICIPAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN TEXAS. By R. Weldon Cooper. Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas, Austin. 1938. 320pp.

POLICE AND THE CRIME PROBLEM. Edited by Thorsten Sellin. November, 1929, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 293pp. $2.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. By V. A. Leonard. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 1938. 589pp. $5.

POLICE RECORDS: THEIR INSTALLATION AND USE. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 336pp. $6.

POLICE SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Bruce Smith. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 384pp. $4.

POLICE YEARBOOK. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Annual.

RECRUITMENT OF POLICEMEN. By Donald C. Stone. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1938. 28pp. 50 cents.

SURVEY OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. July, 1937. 130pp. $2.

TECHNIQUES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILES AND THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 60pp.

New Books and Pamphlets: Police

(1) California Criminal Law. Revised edition. 1944. 334pp. (2) California Criminal Evidence. Revised edition. 1945. 404pp. (3) California Criminal Procedure. Revised edition. 1945. 448pp. By Charles W. Fricke and O. W. Smith, 106 South Broadway, Los Angeles 12, California.

The Cleveland Police Survey. Cleveland Bureau of Governmental Research, 1307 Swetland Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. 1945. 135pp. $1.

Cooperation in Crime Control; 1944 Year Book. Edited by Marjorie Bell. National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1945. 320pp. $1.75.

Crime Commissions in the United States. By Virgil W. Peterson. Chicago Crime Commission, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3. 1945. 36pp.

Criminology and Penology. Third Edition. By John L. Gillin. D. Appleton-Century Company, 35 West 32 Street, New York 6, 1945. 615pp. $4.50.

Gambling; Should It Be Legalized? By Virgil W. Peterson. Chicago Crime Commission, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3. 1945. 64pp.

A Guide to Race Relations for Police Officers. California Department of Justice. Available from American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1. 1946. 38pp. 10 cents.

How Shall Police Chief Be Appointed? Municipal League of Seattle, 316 Marion Building, Seattle 4, Washington. 1945. 4pp.

Law Enforcement; A Profession for Peace. Western Personnel Service, 30 North Raymond Avenue, Pasadena 1, California. 1945. 47pp. 50 cents.

Modern Criminal Investigation. By Dr. Harry Soderman and John J. O'Connell. Revised edition. Funk and Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1945. $3.

1944 Police Yearbook, Proceedings of 50th Annual Conference. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington 4, D.C. 229pp. $2.50.

Police Precincts. By J. M. Leonard, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, 1050 Buhl Building, Detroit 26. 1945. 17pp. 35 cents.

Police Science and Administration. Department of Police Science and Administration, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. October 1, 1945. 43pp.

Proceedings of the Police Conference, State of New York. Peter Keresman, Secretary, Kingston, New York. 1945. 50pp.

Proceedings of the Seventy-Second Annual Conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. By Daniel B. Tierney, Secretary, Arlington 74, Massachusetts. 291pp.

Salaries and Working Conditions of Policemen. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1945. 22pp. 25 cents.

Standards for Detention of Juveniles and Adults. Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 24pp.

Techniques of Law Enforcement in the Use of Policewomen with Special Reference to Social Protection. Federal Security Agency. Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 93pp.

See also Traffic Safety section.

Selected Periodicals: Police

American Police Review. (Bimonthly.) 154 East Erie Street, Chicago. $1.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. (Bimonthly.) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. (Bimonthly.) Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. $3.50.

Police Chiefs' News Letter. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D.C. $1.75.

Police Journal. (Bimonthly.) 1123 Broadway, New York. $3.

Police Journal. (England.) (Quarterly.) Philip Allan & Company, Ltd., 46–7 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2. $2.50. Distributed in America by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Uniform Crime Reports. (Twice a year.) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Free to public officials.

Traffic Safety

Developments in 1945

By Robert E. Raleigh

Associate Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

The war's end, with its many ramifications, made the greatest impression in the traffic safety field in 1945. In spite of old-age cars, out-of-practice drivers, careless pedestrians, and run-down highways, the lid on traffic accidents was held down fairly tight during the first five months of the year. January and February death figures were 14 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, below those of the corresponding month in 1944. March showed a 2 per cent increase, and April and May 3 per cent rises. But in June, with Germany defeated and more gasoline in prospect, the toll jumped 14 per cent above that for the same month in 1944. July recorded 15 per cent more deaths than July, 1944, and in August the toll jumped 30 per cent. The September total was up 40 per cent, October 53 per cent, and November 40 per cent. At the end of 11 months, 25,200 persons had been killed in street and highway accidents, an 18 per cent increase over the same period in 1944.

The year's traffic toll was 28,500 deaths and approximately 1,000,000 non-fatal injuries, of which about 80,000 left some permanent impairment. The direct economic losses resulting from 1945 traffic accidents were estimated at $1,450,000,000. This includes wage losses, medical expenses, overhead costs of insurance and motor vehicle property damage. The 1945 motor vehicle death toll of 28,500 was 17 per cent greater than the total of 24,300 in 1944.

Contests. Grand prize winners in the National Traffic Safety Contest for 1944, conducted by the National Safety Council, were Lansing, Michigan, in the intercity section and Connecticut in the state section. Cities winning first place in their respective population groups were: Detroit (500,000 and over); Portland, Oregon (250,000 to 500,000); Fort Wayne, Indiana (100,000 to 250,000); Lansing (50,000 to 100,000); Greenwich, Connecticut (25,000 to 50,000), and Stillwater, Oklahoma (10,000 to 25,000). A special award of merit was made to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for conspicuously low traffic death rates in 1944 and for sustained excellence in maintaining low death rates in previous years.

A special honor roll listed 158 cities with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 which went through 1944 without a traffic death. Forty-eight states and 1,350 cities were enrolled in the contest. Cities competing in the contest represented more than 90 per cent of the urban population of the United States.

Training. Police officers received training in traffic control and accident prevention in 1945 at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute and the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Traffic Institute annually conducts two four-and-one-half-month courses in traffic police administration and two three-week traffic officer training courses. The Police Academy gives two weeks of traffic policing as a part of its 14-week course.

The National Institute for Traffic Training, conducted annually for seven years at universities and colleges in various parts of the country, was not held in 1945 because of travel restrictions. One-week training courses for motor vehicle fleet supervisors were given at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute and at 16 other colleges and universities.

The extensive traffic police training activities of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police continued in cities where traffic survey and reorganization work had been done. Surveys were made in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Stockton, California. Follow-up work, a continuation of service where full scale traffic program installations have been made, was conducted in San Francisco, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Minneapolis, and Norfolk.

Finance. The postwar federal-aid highway program, to provide one and a half billion dollars in construction funds for state and local use during the first three postwar years, was made effective on October 2 by Congress, with the program made retroactive to the previous July 1. A quarter of the total must be spent in cities over 5,000 population, 30 per cent on farm-to-market roads, and the remaining 45 per cent on federal-aid routes, rural or urban.

Since the release of federal-aid funds and the removal of WPB restrictions on road construction came after the 1945 construction season was over, they had little effect on the year's road building program, which totaled only $265 millions—lowest in years. The Federal Works Agency predicted 1946 would see some $750 millions in road and street construction, and that a stabilized postwar level of about $2 billions annually would be reached by 1949.

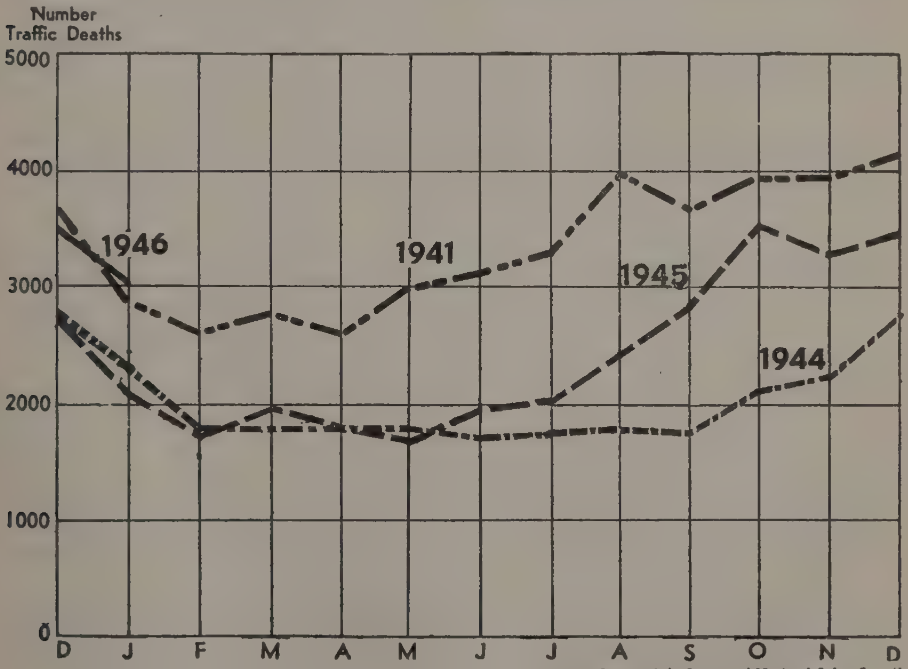
Highway Planning. State highway departments reported some $700 millions in completed project plans and nearly $3 billions in plans under way by the year's end—not including an estimated 33 per cent additional amount of local projects outside state-federal jurisdictions. Outstanding urban express highway projects, expected to get under construction in 1946, were reported in a number of large cities. New York City had fiscal and engineering preparations virtually completed for a $285 million five-year road program; Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and a number of cities in Texas and other Southern states have similar projects under construction or near the contract letting stage.

All state highway departments have submitted official proposals for designation of their sections of the 40,000-mile National System of Interstate Highways as provided for in the postwar federal-aid road law, and the proposals were being reviewed by the Public Roads Administration, with final action due early in 1946. This highway system will pass through all cities of 300,000 or more population and through more than half of all cities over 10,000 population.

Official design standards for the Interstate System, adopted by the American Association of State Highway Officials and accepted by PRA, stress the controlled access expressway standard for urban areas. The system will be built over a 20-year period as part of the federal-aid road program. Official design standards also were adopted by the states for the new farm-to-market road program, which eventually is expected to bring a million miles of county and secondary state roads into the federal-aid road system.

Traffic Surveys. More than 100 cities now have taken advantage of the state highway departments' new origin-destination traffic surveys, which under the supervision of the PRA provide a quick method for determining the proper location and design of free-flowing urban traffic arteries. Major areas included in the surveys are Boston; Providence; Newark; Baltimore; Richmond; Charlotte, Greenville and Spartanburg (South Carolina), Atlanta, Savannah, Waycross (Georgia), New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Port Huron, Milwaukee, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Springfield (Missouri), Ottumwa and Mason City (Iowa), Kansas City, Little Rock, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Denver.

Public Education. The public education committee of the National Safety Council's traffic section produced three one-minute film trailers on pedestrian safety and one on winter driving hazards for showing in motion picture theaters. As an indication of their ready acceptance, the motor vehicle department of Wisconsin, after reviewing the first trailer, purchased 40 and requested 60 additional ones on a rental basis for use in a state-wide program.



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Safety Council

Number of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States by Months: 1941, 1944, 1945, and January, 1946

Safety Programs. Outstanding effort to hold the traffic toll to a minimum, in spite of adverse factors, was the nation-wide brake emphasis program, conducted April 15 to June 1, 1945, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In the six-week period, the brakes of more than 1,880,000 motor vehicles were checked by police officers in the United States and Canada. In approximately one out of every seven cases, the vehicle's brakes were found to be inadequate.

Such wide public attention to traffic dangers resulted from the brake check program of 1945 that the International Association of Chiefs of Police decided late in the year to conduct an even more extensive program in the spring of 1946. This will be known as the "police traffic safety check." Every time a traffic officer stops a motorist for a moving violation, he will, in cooperation with the driver, check the vehicle's brakes, horn, windshield wiper, lights, tires and any other parts of the car with obvious defects, as a means of focusing attention on the need for car and driving care.

Executive cognizance of the rising traffic accident toll was taken in December when President Truman called a national traffic safety conference for the spring of 1946. The traffic court program, sponsored jointly by the American Bar Association and the National Safety Council, held traffic court conferences throughout the country to promote better understanding between the traffic police and the judiciary. Driver training in high schools was stepped up during 1945, as was motor vehicle inspection in cities and states.

Manuals. The Joint Committee on Traffic Engineering Functions and Administration, composed of representatives of the American Association of State Highway Officials, Institute of Traffic Engineers, and the American Public Works Association, completed a guidebook on traffic engineering functions, stressing measures for efficient use of present roads and streets, operating design features for new facilities, and organization and administration of traffic engineering in city and state governments.

The Joint Committee on Revision of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, representing the American Association of State Highway Officials, Institute of Traffic Engineers and the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, completed its revision of the devices manual, which will be used by the states in enforcing a provision of the new federal-aid road act requiring uniformity of traffic controls on routes receiving federal-aid funds.

Professional Organization. The National Committee for Traffic Safety, formed in the fall of 1944 as an outgrowth of the National Safety Council's Committee on Postwar Traffic Safety Planning, functioned in 1945 as a clearing house and coordinating agency for the 48 national organizations participating. Its primary purposes are to supplement and support the efforts of public officials and their associations and to sponsor and conduct such projects as lend themselves to cooperative action.

Through this committee, many of the participating organizations were aided in carrying out programs to urge that state and local affiliates support such endeavors as the IACP brake emphasis program and the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Postwar Speed Control.

City Traffic Accident Data

Special questionnaires sent to cities over 10,000 population late in 1945 provided the information for Table XXIV. Returns were received from 836 cities or 78 per cent of those listed in the 1940 census. Not all of these cities reported on each of the questions asked. A total of 820 cities reported on motor vehicle traffic deaths, 695 on traffic engineering, and 771 on traffic courts.

The 820 places reporting on traffic deaths had 4,617 deaths during the first 10 months of 1945 (Table 1). These same cities had 4,222 deaths during the first 10 months of 1944. This represents an increase of about 10 per cent for 1945. A total of 322 cities, or 39 per cent, had more motor vehicle deaths during the first 10 months of 1945 than during the same period in 1944 (Table 1). Of the other cities, 239, or 29 per cent, had fewer deaths, and 259, or 32 per cent, reported no change. A higher proportion of the larger cities suffered increases in traffic fatalities than of the smaller. Seventy-five per cent of all cities over a million population, 71 per cent of those between 500,000 and a million, 70 per cent of those between 250,000 and 500,000, and 52 per cent of those between 100,000 and 250,000 reported increases in fatalities. Less than half of all cities under 100,000 reported increases.

Table 1

Trend in Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths, 1944 and 1945, and Number of Full-Time Traffic Officers

Population Group	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths January thru October			Per cent of Cities Reporting Increase, Decrease, or no Change, First 10 Months 1945 Compared to 1944			No. of Full-Time Equivalent Officers	
	No. of Cities Reporting	1945	1944	Increase	Decrease	No Change	Total	Per 10,000 Pop.
Over 1,000,000	4	1,019	906	75	25	—	1,170	1.8
500,000 to 1,000,000	7	448	391	71	29	—	1,314	2.7
250,000 to 500,000	20	795	694	70	25	5	1,568	2.3
100,000 to 250,000	50	744	675	52	40	8	1,470	2.1
50,000 to 100,000	88	555	585	38	43	19	1,354	2.3
25,000 to 50,000	177	457	404	43	32	25	1,284	2.1
10,000 to 25,000	474	599	567	34	25	41	1,751	2.5
All cities reporting	820	4,617	4,222	39	29	32	9,911	2.1

The figures do not clearly show the spurt in traffic deaths which came with the end of the war and the lifting of restrictions. The National Safety Council reports that traffic deaths were 30 per cent higher in August, 1945, than in August, 1944, 40 per cent higher in September, 44 per cent higher in October, 40 per cent higher in November, and 27 per cent higher in December.

It may be seen in Table 2 that the traffic engineering function is carried on by the police department in 47 per cent of the cities reporting. The proportion of places reporting this as a police department function increased as the size of the city became smaller. This increasing proportion is also true where the traffic engineering function is carried on in an engineering department. The opposite trend may be noticed in those cities where the person in charge of traffic engineering is in a public safety or a traffic department. Over 30 per cent of the cities over 100,000 carry on their traffic engineering functions in a traffic department.

TABLE 2

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING FUNCTIONS BY DEPARTMENTS, AND TYPES OF TRAFFIC COURTS

(See Table XXIV for Code)

Population Group	Percentage of Cities with Traffic Engineering Function in Following Departments						Percentage of Cities with Following Types of Traffic Courts				
	E	O	P	S	T	More Than One Dept.	F	N	S	V	More Than One Type
Over 1,000,000........	0	0	25	0	75	0	25	0	0	0	75
500,000 to 1,000,000...	14	0	14	29	29	14	42	29	0	0	29
250,000 to 500,000.....	29	5	29	5	32	0	14	0	5	0	81
100,000 to 250,000.....	22	2	37	2	35	2	6	31	27	2	34
50,000 to 100,000......	32	4	44	0	6	14	2	42	24	5	27
25,000 to 50,000.......	37	1	44	2	3	13	4	52	27	4	13
10,000 to 25,000.......	33	3	51	1	1	11	3	61	26	3	7
All Cities Reporting...	33	2	47	1	6	11	4	53	25	3	15

Table 2 also shows that 53 per cent of all cities reported having no special traffic sessions in their courts. The percentage of such places becomes higher as the cities become smaller. While only 4 per cent of all cities report full-time traffic courts for traffic cases, 25 per cent of those over one million and 42 per cent of those between 500,000 and 1,000,000 have courts for traffic cases only. In 25 per cent of all cities, special sessions of the regular courts handle traffic cases.

TABLE XXIV

TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000

This table was compiled from data supplied to the YEAR BOOK late in 1945 by officials of 818 cities over 10,000 population. Under **Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths,** only deaths resulting from traffic accidents that occurred within the city limits are included; nontraffic motor vehicle deaths (where accident occurred on home or industrial premises) are not included, nor are deaths in the city from accidents occurring outside. Under **Traffic Engineer**, two letters show that men from two departments share joint responsibility for traffic engineering. Under **Traffic Court**, two or more letters show that traffic cases are tried in more than one court. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available or not reported.

TRAFFIC ENGINEER

E—Employee in charge of traffic engineering is in street, public works, or other *engineering* department.

O—Employee in some *other* or independent setup, or (in some of the smaller cities) is the mayor or city manager.

P—Employee in charge of traffic engineering is in *police* department.

S—Employee in charge is in department of public *safety* but not in police department.

T—Employee in charge is in the *traffic* and/or city planning department.

TRAFFIC COURT

F—Full-time traffic court for traffic cases only.

N—No special traffic sessions.

S—Special traffic sessions of the regular court.

V—Traffic violations bureau.

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months)		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers		Traffic Court
	1945	1944		Total	Per 10,000 Pop.	
Over, 1,000,000						
Chicago, Ill	373	340	T	340	1.0	F
Detroit, Mich	134	120	T	464	3.8	FV
Los Angeles, Calif	384	310	P	366	2.4	FV
Philadelphia, Pa	128	136	T	0	...	FV
500,000 to 1,000,000						
Boston, Mass	51	59	T	257	3.3	N
Buffalo, N.Y	50	71	S	156	2.7	SV
Cleveland, Ohio	80	73	P	262	3.0	F
Milwaukee, Wis	44	23	E	106	1.8	N
Pittsburgh, Pa	58	43	S	150	2.2	F
San Francisco, Calif	109	70	TE	215	3.2	FV
Washington, D.C	56	52	T	168	2.0	F
250,000 to 500,000						
Atlanta, Ga	34	32	P	45	1.5	F
Birmingham, Ala	27	30	P	47	1.8	SV
Cincinnati, Ohio	52	45	T	103	2.3	FV
Columbus, Ohio	28	31	T	100	3.1	FV
Dallas, Tex	37	30	T	54	1.8	SV
Denver, Colo	43	28	P	85	2.6	SV
Houston, Tex	39	46	P	80	2.0	FV
Indianapolis, Ind	56	56	S	90	2.3	FV
Kansas City, Mo	38	30	E	140	3.5	NV
Louisville, Ky	50	40	E	...	...	SV
Memphis, Tenn	30	27	P	44	1.5	NV
Minneapolis, Minn	45	37	E	66	1.3	SV
Newark, N.J	...	...	P	97	2.3	F
Oakland, Calif	49	63	T	136	4.5	F
Portland, Ore	55	31	E	110	2.9	FV
Providence, R.I	14	10	T	36	1.4	NV
Rochester, N.Y	17	19	S	71	2.2	NV
St. Paul, Minn	31	19	E	61	2.1	SV
San Antonio, Tex	33	26	P	50	1.6	NV
Seattle, Wash	80	60	E	97	2.2	FV
Toledo, Ohio	37	34	T	56	2.0	S
100,000 to 250,000						
Akron, Ohio	27	28	T	32	1.3	F
Albany, N.Y	5	10	P	43	3.3	F
Bridgeport, Conn	10	10	P	27	1.8	S
Canton, Ohio	16	13	E	25	2.3	SV
Charlotte, N.C	10	10	T	23	2.3	NV
Chattanooga, Tenn	17	10	..	5	0.4	N
Des Moines, Iowa	10	11	T	33	2.1	SV
Duluth, Minn	11	12	ET	34	3.4	SV
Elizabeth, N.J	8	9	E	46	4.2	S
Erie, Pa	10	8	P	18	1.6	SV
Fall River, Mass	8	10	..	5	0.4	N
Flint, Mich	13	..	PT	...	...	N
Fort Wayne, Ind	7	6	T	19	1.6	SV

TABLE XXIV—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months) 1945	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months) 1944	Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Total	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Traffic Court
100,000 to 250,000—Continued						
Forth Worth, Tex	30–	22	P	...	...	S
Gary, Ind	13–	15	T	24	2.2	N
Grand Rapids, Mich	9–	10	P	60	3.6	SV
Hartford, Conn	14–	11	P	59	3.6	N
Jacksonville, Fla	31–	38	P	36	2.1	NV
Kansas City, Kan	11–	6	..	...	...	N
Knoxville, Tenn	8–	5	P	29	2.6	S
Long Beach, Calif	36–	26	..	95	5.8	S
Lowell, Mass	9–	4	E	12	1.2	N
Miami, Fla	31–	31	S	45	2.6	NV
Nashville, Tenn	19–	15	T	33	2.0	SV
New Bedford, Mass	7–	3	E	17	1.5	N
New Haven, Conn	10–	14	E	48	3.0	NV
Norfolk, Va	10–	25	P	35	2.4	SV
Oklahoma City, Okla	23–	11	P	29	1.4	S
Omaha, Neb	12–	14	P	34	1.5	SV
Peoria, Ill	13–	10	E	30	2.8	V
Reading, Pa	9–	15	E	25	2.3	S
Richmond, Va	22–	16	T	70	3.6	S
Sacramento, Calif	19–	8	T	24	2.3	SV
Salt Lake City, Utah	25–	22	P	30	2.0	NV
San Diego, Calif	79–	40	T	88	4.3	S
Scranton, Pa	7–	...	E	10	7.2	..
Somerville, Mass	6–	11	P	10	9.8	N
South Bend, Ind	9–	13	T	22	2.2	SV
Spokane, Wash	15–	14	T	30	2.5	N
Syracuse, N.Y	16–	12	T	23	2.2	F
Tacoma, Wash	30–	19	EP	14	1.3	N
Tampa, Fla	6–	6	P	31	2.9	S
Trenton, N.J	2–	7	S	31	2.5	N
Tulsa, Okla	6–	4	T	41	2.9	F
Utica, N.Y	5–	3	P	7	0.7	N
Wichita, Kan	5–	7	T	20	1.8	N
Wilmington, Del	7–	14	E	17	1.5	S
Worcester, Mass	15–	18	E	24	1.2	N
Yonkers, N.Y	9–	3	P	25	1.7	S
Youngstown, Ohio	14–	29	P	32	1.9	S
50,000 to 100,000						
Allentown, Pa	7–	7	P	10	1.0	F
Altoona, Pa	5–	3	P	20	2.5	N
Amarillo, Tex	5–	5	TE	7	1.3	N
Asheville, N.C	4–	6	..	7	1.4	N
Atlantic City, N.J	...–	...	E	4	6.2	N
Augusta, Ga	6–	8	P	13	2.0	N
Austin, Tex	11–	7	P	16	1.8	S
Berkeley, Calif	7–	11	P	19	2.2	SV
Binghamton, N.Y	4–	4	..	16	2.1	N
Brockton, Mass	6–	4	E	10	1.6	NV
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	4–	7	P	9	1.5	N
Chester, Pa	7–	10	P	10	1.7	S
Cicero, Ill	3–	6	PT	10	1.5	N
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	4–	0	T	15	2.8	SV
Columbia, S.C	4–	7	P	16	2.6	S
Columbus, Ga	6–	6	P	20	3.8	N
Corpus Christi, Tex	8–	3	O	25	4.4	S
Covington, Ky	2–	6	TP	4	0.7	NV
Davenport, Iowa	9–	4	P	9	1.4	N
Dearborn, Mich	9–	12	P	..	...	V
Decatur, Ill	9–	4	PE	8	1.4	N
Durham, N.C	5–	3	P	16	2.7	NV
East Chicago, Ind	8–	6	P	18	3.3	N
East Orange, N.J	3–	5	E	30	4.4	N
El Paso, Tex	14–	17	P	20	2.1	S
Evanston, Ill	0–	4	E	20	3.1	SV
Evansville, Ind	3–	12	..	37	3.8	NV
Fresno, Calif	...–	...	..	19	3.2	SV
Glendale, Calif	19–	5	PE	15	1.8	S
Greensboro, N.C	8–	5	P	30	5.1	SV
Hamilton, Ohio	4–	8	PE	4	0.8	S
Hammond, Ind	20–	15	P	26	3.7	N
Harrisburg, Pa	8–	14	..	42	5.1	S
Highland Park, Mich	8–	8	ET	7	1.4	NV
Hoboken, N.J	1–	4	..	10	2.0	N
Huntington, W.Va	8–	11	..	11	1.4	S
Johnstown, Pa	2–	2	E	10	1.5	N
Kalamazoo, Mich	7–	8	P	13	2.4	V
Lakewood, Ohio	2–	4	E	6	0.9	S
Lansing, Mich	8–	4	T	25	3.2	V
Lawrence, Mass	7–	5	P	8	1.0	N
Lincoln, Neb	11–	2	PE	35	4.3	SV
Little Rock, Ark	6–	6	T	18	2.0	FV
Lynn, Mass	13–	8	P	6	0.6	S
McKeesport, Pa	4–	10	E	5	0.9	N
Macon, Ga	2–	6	..	9	1.6	N
Madison, Wis	3–	7	EP	40	6.0	SV
Malden, Mass	2–	...	E	15	2.6	N
Manchester, N.H	8–	3	E	1	0.1	N
Medford, Mass	0–	0	E	12	1.9	S
Mobile, Ala	7–	13	E	21	2.7	NV
Montgomery, Ala	11–	4	P	30	3.9	N
New Britain, Conn	6–	1	P	10	1.4	N
New Rochelle, N.Y	2–	2	P	17	2.9	S
Newton, Mass	5–	1	E	3	0.4	N
Niagara Falls, N.Y	8–	8	E	8	1.0	V
Oak Park, Ill	1–	6	E	32	4.8	S
Pasadena, Calif	13–	4	TP	18	...	SV
Passaic, N.J	1–	22	P	61	1.0	N
Phoenix, Ariz	13–	9	..	23	3.5	SV
Pontiac, Mich	5–	16	P	6	0.9	SV
Portland, Me	7–	5	T	6	0.8	N
Portsmouth, Va	8–	6	E	8	1.6	S
Pueblo, Colo	3–	5	P	3	0.6	N
Quincy, Mass	2–	4	E	6	0.8	N
Racine, Wis	10–	1	E	12	1.8	N
Roanoke, Va	3–	7	P	28	4.1	F
Rockford, Ill	...–	6	E	14	1.7	SV
Saginaw, Mich	7–	7	P	13	1.6	SV
St. Joseph, Mo	7–	9	..	12	1.6	NV
St. Petersburg, Fla	7–	7	P	7	1.2	S
San Jose, Calif	16–	16	P	18	2.6	SV
Santa Monica, Calif	13–	13	EP	15	2.8	SV
Savannah, Ga	7–	11	P	23	2.4	NV
Schenectady, N.Y	5–	3	T	37	...	N
Shreveport, La	3–	7	T	24	2.4	S
Springfield, Ill	14–	9	E	28	3.7	N
Springfield, Mo	2–	9	P	...	...	N

TABLE XXIV—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months)		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers		Traffic Court
	1945	1944		Total	Per 10,000 Pop.	
50,000 to 100,000—Continued						
Springfield, Ohio	5	14	E	11	1.6	S
Stockton, Calif	14	19	E	14	2.6	S
Terre Haute, Ind	8	6	E	11	1.7	N
Topeka, Kan	9	5	P	6	0.9	N
Troy, N.Y	6	...	E	28	4.0	N
Union City, N.J	0	5	P	..	...	N
Waco, Tex	3	8	E	16	2.9	S
Wheeling, W.Va	6	2	E	30	4.9	S
Wilkes Barre, Pa	3	3	..	16	1.9	N
Winston Salem, N.C	6	5	P	26	3.3	N
York, Pa	5	5	P	12	2.1	SV
25,000 to 50,000						
Abilene, Tex	1	2	P	...	...	S
Alameda, Calif	...	2	..	4	1.1	S
Albuquerque, N.M	1	2	E	29	8.3	N
Alexandria, Va	1	7	E	10	3.0	N
Alhambra, Calif	6	3	E	8	2.4	S
Aliquippa, Pa	2	1	PE	3	0.9	N
Anderson, Ind	4	2	P	20	4.8	S
Ann Arbor, Mich	2	3	P	7	2.4	NV
Appleton, Wis	2	3	T	...	...	S
Arlington t, Mass	1	3	P	7	1.8	S
Ashland, Ky	2	3	P	3	1.0	S
Auburn, N.Y	3	2	E	4	1.1	NV
Aurora, Ill	3	1	P	10	2.1	N
Bakersfield, Calif	...	...	PE	13	4.5	S
Bangor, Me	3	0	E	6	2.1	ND
Baton Rouge, La	1	...	PE	12	3.5	N
Battle Creek, Mich	5	2	P	10	2.3	NV
Bay City, Mich	12	5	T	11	2.3	SV
Belleville, Ill	7	0	E	1	0.4	N
Belleville, N.J	...	...	..	5	1.8	S
Bellingham, Wash	0	2	E	17	5.8	S
Belmont t., Mass	...	...	..	...	...	S
Beloit, Wis	2	5	PE	1	0.4	S
Beverly, Mass	2	1	P	...	...	N
Beverly Hills, Calif	3	1	EP	10	3.8	S
Bloomfield, N.J	1	2	P	2	4.9	S
Bloomington, Ill	4	2	P	5	1.6	V
Boise City, Idaho	2	2	E	8	3.1	N
Brookline t, Mass	5	1	E	6	1.2	S
Burbank, Calif	6	14	E	11	3.2	S
Burlington, Iowa	...	2	P	2	0.8	N
Butte, Mont	0	0	P	2	...	F
Chicopee, Mass	1	5	..	3	0.7	..
Clifton, N.J	4	2	PE	26	5.4	N
Clinton, Iowa	4	1	E	4	1.5	N
Concord, N.H	5	2	PE	...	...	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	5	P	3	0.7	N
Cranston, R.I	4	4	E	...	...	S
Cumberland, Md	0	1	PE	10	2.6	S
Danville, Ill	...	...	E	6	1.7	..
Danville, Va	3	2	P	12	3.1	N
Dubuque, Iowa	5	4	E	15	3.5	N
East Cleveland, Ohio	5	2	EP	9	2.3	N
Easton, Pa	2	...	ET	8	2.4	S
E. Providence, R.I	7	0	P	...	...	S
Eau Claire, Wis	0	0	P	14	4.7	S
Elkhart, Ind	2	3	..	1	0.3	..
Elmira, N.Y	2	...	E	18	4.0	N
Elyria, Ohio	0	2	..	...	...	..
Enid, Okla	1	2	P	1	0.4	N
Everett, Mass	2	0	..	3	0.7	N
Everett, Wash	4	6	E	5	1.7	N
Fargo, N.D	2	1	EP	3	0.9	N
Fitchburg, Mass	5	4	E	4	1.0	N
Fond du Lac, Wis	1	3	E	4	1.5	N
Fort Smith, Ark	1	8	P	0	...	N
Gadsden, Ala	3	0	E	13	3.6	N
Galesburg, Ill	1	...	P	3	1.1	N
Garfield, N.J	2	2	P	3	1.1	N
Great Falls, Mont	5	0	P	15	5.0	S
Green Bay, Wis	8	3	P	14	3.0	SV
Greenville, S.C	...	...	P	20	5.9	S
Hackensack, N.J	0	0	..	4	1.5	S
Hagerstown, Md	4	3	P	8	2.5	F
Haverford tp, Pa	4	3	..	8	3.0	N
Haverhill, Mass	2	3	..	0	...	N
Hazleton, Pa	0	3	E	6	1.6	N
High Point, N.C	3	4	..	6	1.6	NV
Huntington Pk, Calif	7	1	E	9	3.2	N
Hutchinson, Kan	2	2	..	3	1.0	N
Inglewood, Calif	5	5	E	9	3.0	S
Jamestown, N.Y	3	5	E	8	1.9	FS
Joliet, Ill	7	4	E	15	3.6	NV
Joplin, Mo	4	3	P	3	0.8	N
Kearny, N.J	3	2	E	14	3.6	N
Kenosha, Wis	4	5	E	1	0.2	N
Kingstown, N.Y	0	2	E	...	...	N
Kokomo, Ind	1	6	P	1	0.3	S
La Crosse, Wis	3	2	E	9	2.1	S
Lafayette, Ind	2	0	EP	8	2.8	NV
Laredo, Tex	4	8	E	10	2.6	..
Lebanon, Pa	2	2	S	...	...	S
Lewiston, Me	...	...	P	6	1.6	N
Lexington, Ky	6	4	E	57	11.6	FV
Lima, Ohio	5	7	P	12	2.7	SV
Lorain, Ohio	9	...	T	3	0.7	N
Lower Merion tp, Pa	3	4	..	..	...	..
Lubbock, Tex	2	2	E	16	5.0	N
Lynchburg, Va	0	1	E	5	1.1	S
Mansfield, Ohio	2	2	PE	7	1.9	SV
Marion, Ind	4	6	P	21	8.1	F
Marion, Ohio	2	2	TP	...	...	NV
Mason City, Iowa	1	1	P	2	0.7	N
Massillon, Ohio	3	...	P	2	0.8	N
Melrose, Mass	0	...	E	3	1.2	S
Meridian, Miss	3	1	P	7	2.0	..
Miami Beach, Fla	1	2	P	20	7.1	NV
Michigan City, Ind	0	...	..	5	1.9	..
Middletown, Conn	2	3	P	9	3.5	F
Middletown, Ohio	2	0	..	3	1.0	N
Mishawaka, Ind	3	11	P	21	7.5	S
Moline, Ill	2	4	E	6	1.8	S
Montclair, N.J	1	1	E	19	4.9	N
Muncie, Ind	...	...	E	3	0.6	V

Table XXIV—Traffic Safety Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months) 1945	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months) 1944	Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Total	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Traffic Court
25,000 to 50,000—Continued						
Muskegon, Mich	6–	7	P	10	2.1	NV
Muskogee, Okla	0–	0	P	5	1.6	N
Nashua, N.H	2–	1	O	0	...	..
New Albany, Ind	0–	1	P	0	...	N
Newark, Ohio	2–	2	P	4	1.3	S
New Brunswick, N.J	3–	0	E	5	1.5	N
Newburgh, N.Y	2–	0	..	...	...	N
New Castle, Pa	...–	...	P	6	1.3	S
New London, Conn	0–	1	E	6	2.0	N
Newport, Ky	1–	2	P	4	1.3	NV
Newport News, Va	5–	4	T	11	3.0	SV
Norristown, Pa	3–	2	EP	9	2.4	N
North Bergen Tp, N.J	0–	0	P	13	3.3	S
Norwood, Ohio	0–	0	SE	12	3.5	N
Orange, N.J	3–	0	..	4	1.1	S
Orlando, Fla	6–	4	E	2	0.6	NV
Oshkosh, Wis	1–	0	P	13	3.3	N
Ottumwa, Iowa	3–	1	S	2	0.6	S
Owensboro, Ky	4–	4	P	25	8.3	V
Paducah, Ky	2–	2	P	5	1.5	N
Parkersburg, W.Va	0–	0	E	2	0.7	S
Pensacola, Fla	...–	...	PE	...	...	N
Perth Amboy, N.J	3–	3	..	8	1.9	N
Petersburg, Va	0–	2	P	24	7.3	N
Pittsfield, Mass	5–	0	E	...	...	S
Plainfield, N.J	2–	1	P	1	0.3	S
Port Arthur, Tex	3–	1	P	15	3.3	N
Port Huron, Mich	4–	2	T	4	1.3	SV
Portsmouth, Ohio	4–	2	E	6	1.5	N
Poughkeepsie, N.Y	1–	1	P	2	0.5	S
Quincy, Ill	1–	...	..	...	0.8	N
Raleigh, N.C	7–	4	..	21	4.6	N
Revere, Mass	1–	2	E	3	0.9	S
Riverside, Calif	...–	13	..	6	1.8	S
Rochester, Minn	3–	0	P	3	1.2	S
Rock Island, Ill	7–	1	P	10	2.3	N
Rome, Ga	0–	0	P	15	5.8	N
Rome, N.Y	2–	1	..	4	1.2	SV
Royal Oak, Mich	5–	6	EP	15	6.0	SV
Salem, Mass	0–	3	P	12	2.9	N
San Angelo, Tex	5–	...	..	8	5.3	S
Santa Ana, Calif	6–	2	P	8	2.6	F
Santa Barbara, Calif	4–	5	P	9	2.6	S
Sharon, Pa	1–	0	E	...	...	N
Sheboygan, Wis	3–	3	S	24	6.0	N
Sioux Falls, S.D	6–	4	P	7	1.7	N
South Gate, Calif	...–	...	E	5	1.9	N
Spartanburg, S.C	3–	8	P	3	0.9	N
Steubenville, Ohio	3–	4	E	...	...	N
Superior, Wis	1–	3	E	7	2.0	S
Taunton, Mass	2–	...	PE	8	2.2	N
Teaneck Tp, N.J	5–	4	P	2	0.8	F
Torrington, Conn	0–	0	P	...	...	N
Tucson, Ariz	3–	2	E	8	2.2	S
Tyler, Tex	2–	5	P	5	1.8	N
University City, Mo	0–	0	E	4	1.2	V
Warren, Ohio	1–	1	..	10	2.4	N
Warwick, R.I	7–	5	P	1	3.6	N
Washington, Pa	1–	1	P	8	3.1	N
Watertown t, N.Y	4–	5	E	5	1.4	V
Waukegan, Ill	1–	2	E	4	1.2	S
Wausau, Wis	1–	1	P	...	...	N
Wauwatosa, Wis	0–	0	E	6	2.0	N
West Allis, Wis	7–	4	E	...	...	N
West Hartford t, Conn	2–	2	P	2	0.6	S
West Haven t., Conn	1–	0	P	5	1.7	N
West Orange, N.J	3–	1	E	...	...	N
White Plains, N.Y	0–	0	P	19	4.8	N
Wichita Falls, Tex	4–	2	E	17	3.8	..
Wilkinsburg, Pa	1–	...	P	2	6.9	..
Williamsport, Pa	...–	...	..	...	...	N
Wilmington, N.C	3–	5	P	10	3.0	N
Woonsocket, R.I	2–	...	EP	5	1.0	F
Wyandotte, Mich	3–	2	..	2	0.7	N
Zanesville, Ohio	5–	1	PT	11	2.9	V
10,000 to 25,000						
Aberdeen, S.D	1–	0	E	5	2.9	S
Aberdeen, Wash	2–	2	P	1	0.6	S
Abington tp, Pa	3–	1	P	...	...	..
Ada, Okla	0–	1	P	2	1.3	N
Albany, Calif	0–	1	..	2	1.8	..
Albert Lea, Minn	0–	0	P	...	...	S
Alliance, Ohio	2–	1	P	2	0.9	N
Alpena, Mich	1–	0	PE	...	...	N
Ambridge, Pa	1–	...	E	2	1.1	N
Ames, Iowa	0–	0	E	6	4.6	N
Amesbury t, Mass	0–	...	P	2	2.0	N
Anaconda, Mont	0–	0	..	...	...	S
Anaheim, Calif	4–	4	E	...	...	N
Anderson, S.C	0–	0	..	2	1.1	N
Annapolis, Md	2–	1	P	0	...	N
Ardmore, Okla	2–	2	P	...	...	..
Arkansas City, Kan	2–	0	..	...	...	N
Arnold, Pa	1–	0	EP	...	...	N
Asbury Park, N.J	2–	1	P	3	2.0	N
Ashland, Ohio	...–	...	P	10	8.3	N
Ashland, Wis	1–	...	..	...	...	N
Ashtabula, Ohio	1–	1	E	3	1.4	N
Astoria, Ore	3–	0	O	...	...	N
Atchison, Kan	0–	0	E	1	0.8	N
Athol t, Mass	0–	0	E	...	...	N
Attleboro, Mass	4–	5	E	...	...	N
Auburn, Me	3–	4	..	1	0.5	S
Augusta, Me	0–	0	T	...	...	N
Austin, Minn	3–	1	E	6	3.3	N
Barberton, Ohio	5–	4	P	2	0.8	N
Barre, Vt	...–	...	E	7	7.0	S
Batavia, N.Y	...–	...	..	...	...	S
Bath, Me	0–	2	..	...	...	N
Beacon, N.Y	0–	0	..	4	3.1	N
Beatrice, Neb	1–	1	P	1	1.0	S
Beaver, Dam, Wis	0–	0	E	4	4.0	S
Beaver Falls, Pa	0–	2	P	2	1.2	N
Bedford, Ind	3–	0	P	3	2.5	N
Bell, Calif	1–	1	P	2	1.8	S
Bellaire, Ohio	0–	3	S	2	1.5	..

TABLE XXIV—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months)		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers		Traffic Court
	1945	1944		Total	Per 10,000 Pop.	
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Bellevue, Pa	0–	1	P	3	3.0	S
Bend, Ore	1–	...	O	1	1.0	S
Benton Harbor, Mich	4–	4	P	...	...	SV
Bergenfield, N.J	0–	1	P	...	...	N
Big Spring, Tex	0–	0	E	3	2.5	N
Billings, Mont	7–	1	E	6	2.6	N
Biloxi, Miss	3–	5	P	5	2.9	N
Birmingham, Mich	1–	0	P	6	5.5	NV
Bismarck, N.D	1–	1	E	2	1.0	N
Bloomington, Ind	3–	2	P	6	3.0	N
Blytheville, Ark	...–	...	P	1	1.0	S
Bogalusa, La	...–	...	P	...	...	F
Boone, Iowa	0–	1	P	7	5.8	N
Boulder, Colo	0–	0	O	...	...	F
Bradford, Pa	0–	0	..	4	2.4	S
Brainerd, Minn	2–	2	E	...	...	S
Bristol, Pa	0–	0	E	...	...	N
Bristol t, R.I	0–	1	P	2	1.8	SV
Bristol, Tenn	...–	...	..	2	1.4	N
Brookfield, Ill	0–	0	E	9	9.0	..
Brownsville, Tex	0–	3	P	3	1.4	S
Brunswick, Ga	1–	6	P	4	2.7	N
Bryan, Tex	2–	2	P	2	1.8	N
Burlingame, Calif	0–	4	PE	4	2.7	S
Burlington, N.J	1–	0	P	2	1.7	N
Burlington, N.C	2–	3	P	4	3.6	V
Butler, Pa	1–	1	..	18	7.5	S
Cairo, Ill	1–	3	E	3	2.1	N
Calumet City, Ill	4–	1	P	1	0.8	N
Cambridge, Md	...–	...	EOP	...	...	FV
Cambridge, Ohio	...–	...	..	2	1.3	N
Campbell, Ohio	0–	0	P	0	...	N
Canonsburg, Pa	0–	0	P	0	...	N
Canton, Ill	1–	1	E	8	7.3	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo	0–	2	..	0	...	N
Carlisle, Pa	2–	2	..	4	3.1	..
Carteret, N.J	0–	1	..	...	...	N
Carthage, Mo	0–	0	PE	2	2.0	N
Casper, Wyo	0	–2	E	4	2.4	N
Centralia, Ill	1–	0	P	...	7.5	N
Chambersburg, Pa	1–	3	E	3	2.1	N
Champaign, Ill	...–	...	PE	5	2.2	N
Charlottesville, Va	0–	0	P	2	1.1	N
Cheltenham tp, Pa	1–	4	TP	2	1.1	N
Cheyenne, Wyo	2–	0	E	5	2.3	S
Chicago Heights, Ill	2–	4	..	5	2.3	N
Chickasha, Okla	2–	1	..	1	0.7	N
Clairton, Pa	0–	1	E	3	1.9	N
Claremont t, N.H	0–	0	..	...	...	N
Clarksdale, Miss	0–	0	P	11	9.2	N
Clarksville, Tenn	0–	0	..	7	6.4	..
Clayton, Mo	0–	0	EP	0	...	SV
Clinton t, Mass	0–	1	P	...	2.5	N
Clovis, N.M	5–	1	E	9	9.0	F
Coatesville, Pa	1–	0	E	7	5.0	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	0–	0	E	1	1.0	S
Coffeyville, Kan	2–	0	E	2	1.2	S
Collingswood, N.J	...–	...	P	7	5.8	..
Columbia, Mo	1–	1	TP	2	1.1	N
Columbia, Pa	2–	0	P	6	5.5	V
Compton, Calif	...–	...	P	7	4.4	N
Connersville, Ind	1–	1	..	...	8.3	..
Coraopolis, Pa	0–	0	..	...	...	N
Corning, N.Y	0–	0	P	0	...	N
Corsicana, Tex	1–	...	E	2	1.3	S
Cortland, N.Y	1–	2	..	3	2.0	N
Coshocton, Ohio	0–	0	E	0	...	N
Cranford tp, N.J	...–	1	E	2	1.7	N
Crawfordsville, Ind	0–	0	E	2	1.8	NS
Cudahy, Wis	0–	0	P	4	4.0	N
Cumberland t, R.I	1–	4	..	...	...	..
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	0–	2	P	4	2.0	S
Dalton, Ga	0–	0	..	3	3.0	N
Danbury, Conn	0–	2	PE	12	1.8	F
Daytona Beach, Fla	5–	2	..	...	...	..
Decatur, Ala	...–	...	P	...	...	N
Dedham t, Mass	1–	0	E	0	...	N
Denison, Tex	0–	0	E	4	2.7	S
Denton, Tex	1–	0	..	...	...	N
Derby, Conn	1–	0	..	4	4.0	..
Dixon, Ill	0–	0	P	...	...	N
Donora, Pa	1–	1	..	1	0.8	N
Dormont, Pa	0–	0	PE	7	5.8	..
Dover, N.H	...–	...	..	4	2.9	N
Dover, N.J	1–	0	P	...	...	S
Du Bois, Pa	0–	0	..	...	...	..
Durant, Okla	0–	0	..	3	3.0	N
Dyersburg, Tenn	0–	0	P	...	...	..
East Hartford, t, Conn	6–	0	..	24	1.3	S
East Liverpool, Ohio	4–	4	..	0	...	..
East Moline, Ill	0–	1	..	...	...	N
East Point, Ga	0–	1	P	2	1.7	N
Easthampton t, Mass	0–	1	P	...	...	N
Ecorse, Mich	0–	0	E	6	4.6	S
El Centro, Calif	0–	0	E	1	1.0	N
El Dorado, Ark	0–	0	P	5	3.3	S
El Dorado, Kan	0–	0	O	1	1.0	N
Elmhurst, Ill	2–	0	P	8	5.3	S
Elmwood Park, Ill	2–	1	P	0	...	N
Elwood, Ind	0–	1	P	3	2.5	N
Emporia, Kan	0–	1	P	2	1.5	N
Endicott, N.Y	1–	1	P	6	3.5	N
Englewood, N.J	1–	1	P	...	...	S
Escanaba, Mich	1–	1	PE	2	1.4	S
Euclid, Ohio	1–	10	..	3	1.8	N
Eugene, Ore	3–	4	E	10	5.0	N
Eureka, Calif	1–	1	..	3	1.8	N
Fairmont, W.Va	1–	0	P	2	0.9	V
Fairbault, Minn	1–	0	P	...	...	N
Farrell, Pa	0–	0	TP	...	...	S
Fayetteville, N.C	1–	0	P	8	4.7	V
Fergus Falls, Minn	2–	1	E	0	...	N
Ferndale, Mich	1–	3	P	6	2.7	SV
Findlay, Ohio	...–	...	..	2	1.0	V
Floral Park, N.Y	...–	...	..	2	1.7	..
Florence, Ala	3–	...	P	0	...	N
Florence, S.C	1–	2	PE	8	5.0	N

Table XXIV—Traffic Safety Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months)		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers		Traffic Court
	1945	1944		Total	Per 10,000 Pop.	
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Forest Park, Ill	...–	...	..	8	5.7	S
Fort Collins, Colo	0–	1	E	4	3.3	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa	2–	1	P	2	0.9	N
Fort Madison, Iowa	0–	0	P	2	1.4	N
Fort Myers, Fla	0–	1	EP	...	...	N
Fort Scott, Kan	0–	0	..	3	3.0	N
Fostoria, Ohio	3–	1	P	2	1.5	N
Framingham t, Mass	1–	0	P	6	2.6	N
Frankfort, Ind	1–	4	E	...	...	..
Frankfort, Ky	1–	...	P	3	2.7	N
Frederick, Md	...–	...	PE	3	2.0	N
Fredericksburg, Va	2–	0	P	5	5.0	N
Freeport, Ill	1–	2	O	0	...	N
Freeport, N.Y	6–	1	..	4	2.0	S
Fremont, Ohio	3–	1	P	...	4.3	N
Fullerton, Calif	0–	0	E	2	2.0	S
Gainesville, Fla	2–	0	E	3	2.3	N
Garden City, N.Y	2–	0	E	...	...	S
Gardner, Mass	0–	1	P	4	2.0	N
Geneva, N.Y	0–	1	..	3	2.0	..
Gloucester, Mass	2–	0	..	...	...	F
Gloversville, N.Y	1–	1	..	2	0.9	N
Goshen, Ind	2–	1	P	5	4.5	N
Grand Forks, N.D	1–	0	E	2	1.0	S
Grand Island, Neb	0–	2	P	...	...	..
Grand Junction, Colo	0–	1	P	2	1.7	NV
Greeley, Colo	0–	0	P	...	4.7	S
Greenfield t, Mass	1–	2	E	0	...	N
Greensburg, Pa	0–	0	E	4	2.5	N
Greenville, Tex	1–	0	PE	...	...	N
Greenwood, Miss	1–	0	P	10	7.1	N
Greenwood, S.C	2–	0	P	1	0.8	..
Gr Pte Park, Mich	...–	...	O	22	18.3	S
Guthrie, Okla	0–	0	P	3	3.0	N
Hannibal, Mo	3–	0	P	3	1.5	N
Hanover, Pa	0–	0	PE	5	2.9	..
Harlingen, Tex	3–	3	P	10	7.7	N
Harrisburg, Ill	1–	0	P	4	3.6	..
Hastings, Neb	0–	2	PE	10	6.7	S
Hawthorne, N.J	1–	1	..	...	...	N
Helena, Mont	2–	1	P	...	...	N
Hempstead, N.Y	1–	3	P	7	3.5	N
Hibbing, Minn	2–	2	E	4	2.5	N
Hickory, N.C	...–	...	P	6	4.6	S
Highland Park, Tex	0–	0	E	11	11.0	NV
Homestead, Pa	2–	1	E	4	2.1	N
Hopkinsville, Ky	...–	...	E	2	1.8	..
Hoquiam, Wash	2–	0	..	...	...	N
Hornell, N.Y	1–	0	P	3	2.0	S
Hudson, N.Y	0–	1	P	...	...	N
Huntington, Ind	2–	...	..	0	...	N
Huron, S.D	1–	0	E	2	2.0	N
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1–	0	..	4	2.7	N
Independence, Kan	1–	...	PT	...	...	N
Independence, Mo	0–	1	E	1	0.6	N
Indiana, Pa	1–	2	PE	...	...	N
Iowa City, Iowa	0–	1	P	10	5.9	SV
Iron Mountain, Mich	1–	1	PE	3	2.7	NV
Ironton, Ohio	3–	0	P	1	0.7	S
Ironwood, Mich	2–	0	..	2	1.5	N
Ithaca, N.Y	1–	1	P	9	4.7	N
Janesville, Wis	0–	1	E	15	6.5	S
Jefferson City, Mo	...–	...	P	3	1.2	N
Johnson City, N.Y	1–	2	E	7	3.9	N
Johnston, t, R.I	1–	0	P	...	...	S
Johnstown, N.Y	1–	...	E	8	8.0	..
Jonesboro, Ark	1–	0	P	1	0.9	N
Kankakee, Ill	3–	1	P	3	1.4	N
Keene, N.H	2–	0	P	3	2.3	N
Kenmore, N.Y	1–	0	..	12	6.3	S
Keokuk, Iowa	2–	3	..	...	...	S
Kewanee, Ill	2–	1	E	...	...	N
Key West, Fla	2–	1	P	5	4.2	S
Kingsport, Tenn	1–	0	O	7	5.0	N
Kingston, Pa	0–	0	P	6	3.0	N
Kinston, N.C	3–	0	P	...	...	S
Kirksville, Mo	...–	...	..	1	1.0	..
Kirkwood, Mo	0–	1	..	...	...	S
Klamath Falls, Ore	0–	2	E	3	1.9	N
La Grange, Ill	0–	1	P	10	1.0	N
La Porte, Ind	2–	1	P	13	8.1	N
Laconia, N.H	0–	0	EP	...	...	N
Lake Charles, La	2–	...	P	...	...	S
Lancaster, Ohio	1–	2	E	8	3.8	N
Lansdowne, Pa	0–	2	P	4	4.0	N
Laramie, Wyo	1–	0	E	2	1.5	S
Laurel, Miss	0–	1	P	1	0.5	S
Lawrence, Kan	0–	2	..	3	2.1	N
Leominster, Mass	0–	0	..	1	0.5	N
Lewiston, Idaho	2–	0	E	1	1.0	N
Lexington t, Mass	2–	2	..	3	4.3	N
Lexington, N.C	1–	0	P	2	2.0	NV
Lincoln, Ill	...–	...	P	2	1.7	V
Lincoln Park, Mich	3–	3	P	5	2.0	SV
Linden, N.J	9–	4	P	2	0.8	N
Little Falls, N.Y	0–	1	E	8	8.0	N
Lock Haven, Pa	3–	0	E	...	...	F
Lockport, N.Y	5–	1	E	6	2.5	V
Logan, Utah	0–	3	..	3	2.7	N
Logansport, Ind	1–	5	PE	18	9.0	SV
Long Branch, N.J	20–	1	E	34	2.0	S
Longview, Tex	...–	...	..	10	7.7	F
Lynbrook, N.Y	1–	3	P	5	3.6	F
Lyndhurst tp, N.J	0–	1	..	2	1.2	S
Lynwood, Calif	3–	5	E	5	5.0	S
McAlester, Okla	3–	1	T	2	1.7	N
McAllen, Tex	2–	2	P	1	0.9	N
Mahanoy City, Pa	2–	4	P	7	5.4	N
Mamaroneck, N.Y	...–	...	E	1	0.8	N
Manhattan, Kan	1–	1	..	8	7.3	S
Manitowoc, Wis	2–	1	PE	18	7.5	S
Mankato, Minn	0–	0	P	8	5.3	S
Maplewood, Mo	2–	3	P	2	1.7	S
Maplewood, tp, N.J	0–	1	E	14	6.1	N
Marblehead t, Mass	0–	0	E	5	5.0	N
Marietta, Ohio	1–	1	..	...	...	..
Marinette, Wis	1–	2	..	2	1.4	N

TABLE XXIV—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months) 1945	1944	Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Total	Per 10,000 Pop.	Traffic Court
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Marlborough, Mass	1–	0	P	4	2.7	N
Marquette, Mich	...–	...	PE	...	...	N
Marshall, Tex	0–	1	P	11	6.1	S
Marshfield, Wis	0–	0	P	9	9.0	N
Martins Ferry, Ohio	0–	0	P	...	...	N
Martinsburg, W.Va	3–	...	E	1	0.7	N
Martinsville, Va	2–	...	PE	3	3.0	N
Massena, N.Y	0–	0	E	3	2.7	S
Mattoon, Ill	0–	0	P	1	6.7	N
Maywood, Calif	2–	3	E	16	16.0	S
Meadville, Pa	0–	0	P	15	7.9	V
Medford, Ore	2–	1	E	2	1.8	N
Melrose Park, Ill	3–	2	P	...	...	S
Menasha, Wis	0–	1	..	4	4.0	S
Middletown, N.Y	0–	0	..	10	4.5	S
Midland, Mich	2–	0	EP	3	3.0	N
Milford t, Mass	3–	1	P	7	4.7	S
Millville, N.J	4–	5	P	4	2.9	N
Milton t, Mass	1–	1	P	3	1.7	N
Minot, N.D	1–	0	..	2	1.2	F
Missoula, Mont	1–	2	E	2	1.1	N
Mitchell, S.D	1–	0	P	2	2.0	N
Moberly, Mo	0–	...	..	1	0.8	N
Modesto, Calif	3–	3	..	5	3.1	S
Monessen, Pa	1–	0	S	4	2.0	S
Monrovia, Calif	5–	4	P	2	1.7	S
Monterey, Calif	0–	0	P	1	1.0	N
Morgantown, W.Va	0–	0	E	5	2.9	S
Morristown, N.J	0–	0	P	3	2.0	N
Mount Clemens, Mich	1–	3	E	8	5.7	N
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa	0–	0	P	4	2.1	S
Mount Vernon, Ill	0–	...	P	1	...	N
Mount Vernon, Ohio	1–	1	P	3	3.0	..
Muscatine, Iowa	1–	0	P	1	0.6	N
Muskegon Hgts, Mich	1–	2	P	2	1.2	S
Nampa, Idaho	4–	3	..	3	2.5	N
Nanticoke, Pa	...–	...	P	4	1.7	V
Natchez, Miss	5–	6	P	...	...	N
Natick t, Mass	3–	3	E	6	4.6	N
National City, Calif	...–	...	..	4	4.0	N
Naugatuck, Conn	1–	1	P	5	...	N
Needham t, Mass	0–	0	E	4	3.3	N
Neenah, Wis	1–	1	P	11	11.0	S
New Castle, Ind	1–	0	E	4	2.5	N
New Iberia, La	1–	...	P	4	3.1	N
New Kensington, Pa	0–	0	S	4	1.7	N
Newburyport, Mass	0–	1	..	...	...	S
Newton, Kan	0–	0	P	...	...	N
Niles, Mich	...–	1	E	...	...	N
Norfolk, Neb	0–	0	PE	...	...	N
Norman, Okla	0–	1	P	1	0.9	N
North Adams, Mass	1–	0	E	1	0.5	N
N. Attleboro t, Mass	1–	0	P	2	2.0	N
North Plainfield, N.J	0–	0	P	1	1.0	N
N. Tonawanda, N.Y	1–	1	P	...	...	N
Northampton, Mass	3–	2	E	3	1.2	N
Norwich, Conn	2–	2	P	11	4.8	N
Norwood t, Mass	5–	...	E	...	2.7	S
Nutley, N.J	3–	0	E	4	1.9	S
Ogdensburg, N.Y	1–	1	P	2	1.3	N
Oil City, Pa	3–	0	E	3	1.5	N
Okmulgee, Okla	2–	1	P	2	1.3	N
Olympia, Wash	4–	3	..	1	0.8	N
Oneida, N.Y	0–	1	P	4	4.0	SV
Oneonta, N.Y	0–	0	E	...	...	S
Ontario, Calif	4–	3	P	4	2.9	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	2–	1	E	2	1.8	N
Ossining, N.Y	0–	0	P	...	...	N
Oswego, N.Y	0–	0	E	2	...	V
Ottawa, Ill	5–	2	PE	4	2.5	N
Ottawa, Kan	0–	0	..	0	...	..
Owosso, Mich	0–	2	P	2	1.3	N
Painesville, Ohio	0–	0	EP	0	...	N
Palestine, Tex	1–	0	..	10	8.3	N
Palo Alto, Calif	7–	3	E	5	3.1	S
Pampa, Tex	1–	3	E	...	...	N
Parma, Ohio	1–	1	P	3	1.9	S
Peabody, Mass	0–	2	P	10	4.8	S
Peekskill, N.Y	1–	0	P	2	1.2	N
Pekin, Ill	1–	1	..	4	2.1	V
Peru, Ind	1–	1	P	...	...	N
Phoenixville, Pa	0–	1	P	0	...	N
Piqua, Ohio	2–	0	E	...	...	S
Plymouth t, Mass	0–	1	..	...	...	N
Plymouth, Pa	3–	0	P	9	6.0	N
Pocatello, Idaho	1–	0	E	2	1.1	S
Pomona, Calif	13–	5	..	3	1.3	S
Ponca City, Okla	0–	0	P	8	5.0	N
Port Chester, N.Y	5–	4	P	5	2.2	S
Portsmouth, N.H	...–	...	P	...	...	..
Pottstown, Pa	2–	3	P	...	...	N
Pottsville, Pa	0–	1	E	...	...	N
Provo, Utah	1–	0	P	2	1.1	N
Rahway, N.J	3–	0	..	10	5.9	S
Rapid City, S.D	0–	0	E	2	1.5	NV
Reading t, Mass	0–	0	..	12	12.0	N
Red Bank, N.J	0–	0	P	5	5.0	S
Redlands, Calif	2–	0	P	2	1.4	N
Redondo Beach, Calif	5–	5	E	3	2.3	S
Redwood City, Calif	8–	3	E	4	3.3	S
Reidsville, N.C	0–	0	P	7	7.0	N
Reno, Nev	4–	3	E	10	4.8	N
Rensselaer, N.Y	1–	1	PE	1	1.0	N
Richmond, Calif	30–	28	E	20	8.7	S
Richmond Hgts, Mo	0–	0	E	2	1.7	F
Ridgefield Park, N.J	0–	0	P	1	0.9	N
Ridgewood, N.J	1–	0	E	3	2.1	F
Rochester, N.H	2–	1	P	0	...	N
Rockville Centre, N.Y	3–	0	E	27	15.0	S
Roselle, N.J	1–	2	EP	1	0.8	S
Roswell, N.M	1–	1	P	2	1.5	N
Rutland, Vt	1–	3	E	6	3.5	N
St. Augustine, Fla	1–	0	PE	...	...	S
St. Charles, Mo	0–	0	P	2	2.0	F
St. Clair Shores, Mich	3–	2	..	8	8.0	SV
St. Cloud, Minn	0–	1	E	17	7.1	SV
Salem, Ohio	0–	0	P	0	...	N

TABLE XXIV—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	No. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths (10 Months)		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers		Traffic Court
	1945	1944		Total	Per 10,000 Pop.	
Salina, Kan	2–	2	E	3	1.4	F
Salinas, Calif	1–	3	O	6	5.0	S
Salisbury, Md	0–	2	E	8	6.2	N
Salisbury, N.C	0–	1	E	8	4.2	NV
San Gabriel, Calif	2–	3	P	5	4.5	S
San Leandro, Calif	1–	2	P	4	2.9	S
San Mateo, Calif	5–	4	P	4	2.1	S
Sandusky, Ohio	2–	1	E	2	0.8	N
Sanford, Fla	0–	0	P	2	2.0	N
Santa Fe, N.M	0–	...	P	4	2.0	N
Santa Rosa, Calif	0–	1	E	4	3.3	NV
Sapulpa, Okla	0–	0	P	0	...	N
Saratoga Springs, N.Y	...–	...	P	...	10.8	N
Saugus T., Mass	3–	1	E	2	1.4	..
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	3–	0	E	0	...	NV
Sedalia, Mo	4–	4	P	8	4.0	S
Selma, Ala	1–	3	..	3	1.6	V
Shaker Hgts, Ohio	1–	4	P	1	0.4	..
Shelby, N.C	0–	0	P	...	...	N
Shelbyville, Ind	3–	1	..	...	...	N
Shelton, Conn	...–	...	P	...	...	N
Sheridan, Wyo	0–	0	E	2	2.0	N
Sherman, Tex	0–	0	E	8	4.7	N
Shorewood, Wis	0–	0	PT	2	1.3	S
South Orange, N.J	2–	2	..	10	7.1	N
South Pasadena, Calif	2–	1	P	4	2.9	S
South River, N.J	0–	0	E	2	2.0	N
S St. Paul, Minn	5–	0	E	4	3.6	N
Southbridge t, Mass	0–	0	P	3	1.8	N
Statesville, N.C	1–	0	P	9	8.2	S
Sterling, Ill	0–	0	P	...	...	S
Stevens Point, Wis	0–	0	P	2	1.2	N
Stillwater, Okla	0–	0	PO	8	8.0	S
Stoneham t, Mass	0–	0	E	...	...	N
Stowe Tp, Pa	0–	0	P	0	...	S
Stratford t, Conn	3–	1	P	15	6.5	S
Streator, Ill	0–	3	E	...	...	N
Struthers, Ohio	2–	0	P	6	5.5	N
Suffolk, Va	4–	1	O	2	1.8	N
Summit, N.J	2–	...	E	0	...	S
Sumter, S.C	0–	0	O	1	0.7	N
Swampscott t, Mass	0–	0	P	0	...	..
Sweetwater, Tex	0–	0	P	...	...	N
Temple, Tex	0–	1	P	13	8.7	N
Terrell, Tex	0–	0	P	1	1.0	NV
Texarkana, Tex	...–	2	P	2	1.2	N
Thomasville, N.C	1–	0	E	...	...	N
Tiffin, Ohio	2–	1	EP	...	...	N
Tonawanda, N.Y	1–	0	P	2	1.5	N
Traverse City, Mich	0–	0	E	3	2.1	N
Twin Falls, Idaho	1–	0	E	1	0.9	N
Two Rivers, Wis	1–	0	..	4	4.0	NV
Union Tp, N.J	2–	4	P	14	5.8	S
Uniontown, Pa	2–	1	P	2	0.9	N
Valdosta, Ga	0–	0	..	3	2.0	N
Vallejo, Calif	2–	1	E	9	4.5	S
Vancouver, Wash	2–	0	E	12	6.7	S
Vandergrift, Pa	0–	0	..	4	4.0	..
Vincennes, Ind	3–	2	P	0	...	N
Virginia, Minn	0–	2	..	3	2.5	V
Wakefield t, Mass	0–	0	E	1	0.6	S
Walla Walla, Wash	0–	0	P	6	3.3	N
Wallingford, Conn	3–	3	E	2	1.8	N
Warren, Pa	2–	2	EP	1	0.7	N
Watertown, S.D	1–	0	PE	2	1.8	S
Waterville, Me	0–	1	P	...	...	N
Waycross, Ga	0–	0	..	1	0.6	N
Waynesboro, Pa	0–	0	E	4	4.0	N
Webster t, Mass	0–	1	P	3	2.3	S
Webster Groves, Mo	1–	0	E	4	2.2	S
Weehawken tp, N.J	1–	1	..	1	0.7	S
Wellesley t, Mass	0–	0	..	16	10.7	N
Wenatchee, Wash	2–	1	E	2	1.8	N
West Chester, Pa	1–	0	PE	...	...	N
W Springfield t, Mass	2–	1	E	7	4.1	..
Westerly t, R.I	...–	...	P	...	...	S
Whiting, Ind	1–	0	..	5	5.0	N
Whittier, Calif	0–	1	P	2	1.2	S
Willimantic, Conn	0–	0	E	1	0.8	N
Wilmette, Ill	2–	0	PE	8	4.7	N
Wilson, N.C	2–	2	PE	4	2.1	V
Winchester t, Mass	0–	2	E	18	12.0	N
Winnetka, Ill	0–	2	E	...	...	S
Winona, Minn	2–	1	E	6	2.7	S
Winthrop t, Mass	0–	0	P	7	4.4	N
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	0–	0	E	...	...	N
Woburn, Mass	2–	3	E	0	...	N
Wooster, Ohio	0–	1	..	...	...	NV
Xenia, Ohio	1–	1	P	3	3.0	N
Ypsilanti, Mich	3–	0	E	3	2.5	NV

Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots

Information in Table XXV is from a special questionnaire sent to all cities over 10,000 population. Returns were received from 836 cities of which 280, or 33 per cent, reported ownership or operation of off-street parking lots for use by the general public. The 280 cities with off-street facilities reported operation of 570 parking lots with a capacity of nearly 75,000 vehicles.

Ten per cent of all cities responding in the 100,000 to 250,000 group reported operation of parking lots, as did 18 per cent of those responding in the 50,000 to 100,000 group, 30 per cent of those in the 25,000 to 50,000 group, and 38 per cent of those in the 10,000 to 25,000 group. Competition for retail business probably is one of the most important reasons for a high percentage of small cities with city-owned lots. Such cities must bid against other cities for the patronage of persons living in the trading area. Competition in the larger cities generally lies in suburban shopping centers which came into being primarily because passenger car travel to the center of large cities is tedious and close-in parking often expensive or unobtainable. To meet suburban competition effectively, large cities also are coming to see the need for adequate parking facilities in or near the center of downtown business districts. A growing number of both large and small cities have taken steps to determine their off-street parking needs so that they can develop adequate solutions.

Among the cities which report plans for city-owned parking lots are Chester, Pennsylvania, and Medford, Massachusetts. Some cities, as in Buffalo, for example, have many city-owned areas throughout the city which are used as free parking lots. In Buffalo many of these lots have been surfaced but are not supervised. More than 50 cities not listed in Table XXV lease city-owned land to private interests for use as off-street parking areas. In 1945 the legislature of Indiana authorized cities to acquire and operate municipal parking lots and California permitted cities to exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire off-street parking facilities.

The lots of all except 14 cities are open 24 hours a day but dead storage is not permitted and parking is generally not allowed during early morning hours. Likewise, most cities do not put a time on parking. Of the 34 cities reporting a time limit, 10 have a two-hour limit, five have a three-hour limit, one has a one-hour limit (Auburn, Maine), and the 18 remaining cities have limits ranging from four hours to 24 hours.

In 113 cities the cost of land and improvements for parking lots was reported to be "none," 73 cities reported costs ranging from $25 to $450,000, and the remaining cities did not answer this question. Among the cities which spent more than $100,000 for the acquisition and improvement of lots are Kansas City, Kansas, $384,000; Quincy, Massachusetts, $450,000; Garden City, New York, $183,000. Cities which made outlays from $50,000 to $100,000 include Madison, Wisconsin; Miami Beach, Florida; Montclair, New Jersey; Port Huron, Michigan; Ithaca, New York; and Winnetka, Illinois. Cities reporting outlays of $25,000 to $50,000 are Ann Arbor, Michigan; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Benton Harbor, Michigan; Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Millburn, New Jersey; Monroe, Michigan; Rockville Centre, New York. Cities which spent $10,000 to $25,000 are: Bangor, Maine; Galesburg, Illinois; Attleboro, Massachusetts; Eau Claire, Wisconsin Rapids, and Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Dixon, Illinois; Johnstown and Valley Stream, New York; Kewanee, Illinois; Owosso, Michigan; Red Bank, New Jersey; and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

Only 15 cities make a charge for parking, ranging from 10 cents a day in Akron to 25 cents an hour in Miami Beach. Other cities charging fees are the park district in Chicago, Illinois; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Kansas City, Missouri; Madison, Wisconsin; and Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor, Michigan; Dubuque, Iowa; West Haven, Connecticut; Ithaca, New York; North Plainfield, New Jersey; Rutland, Vermont; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

During the next several years it is likely that many cities will establish and operate off-street parking lots, parking garages, or underground parking areas. Detroit voters in November, 1945, approved a proposal for an underground parking garage to be financed by revenue bonds; Dallas, Texas, studied methods of financing the establishment of a 6,000-car parking lot connected by subway with the business district; the Chicago city council adopted a resolution requesting the legislature to permit the city to establish and operate municipal parking lots. A study by the state planning board in Massachusetts in 1945 revealed that 27 cities own and operate 49 off-street parking lots with an average capacity of 125 cars, and that this method of meeting the parking problem was under consideration as a postwar project in such cities as Belmont, Framingham, Springfield, and Watertown. Finally, a survey of city-owned parking lots made by the Year Book in 1942 showed that 211 cities, or one out of every five cities of more than 10,000 population, had one or more city-owned off-street parking lots in their central business districts. The 280 cities reporting city-owned parking lots early in 1946 represent a 33 per cent increase over the four-year period.

TABLE XXV

MUNICIPAL OFF-STREET PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

The information in this table was furnished to the Year Book by municipal officials during the latter part of 1945 and early 1946. The first column indicates the number of off-street parking lots owned and operated by the city for use of the general public. It also includes lots operated by the municipality on land leased from private interests. The second column indicates the capacity of these lots. **Cost of Land and Improvements** is the cost to the city of acquiring and improving all city-operated lots now in use.

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Parking Lots		Open 24 Hours?	No. Hours Parking Limit	Cost of Land and Improvements	Rates Charged
	Number	Number Cars Capacity				
Over 500,000						
Chicago, Ill. 3,397	1	5,045	Yes	24	....	$0.25da
Pittsburgh, Pa. 672	1	500	No	10	....	.15da
250,000 to 500,000						
Kansas City, Mo. 399	1	150	Yes	None	9,000	.25da
100,000 to 250,000						
Akron, Ohio 245	1	165	No	None	$248	.10da
Flint, Mich. 152	3	400	Yes	2	....	None
Fort Wayne, Ind. 118	1	300	...	None	....	None
Kansas City, Kan. 121	3	325	Yes	3	384,000	None
Lowell, Mass. 101	1	200	Yes	None	None	None
New Bedford, Mass. 110	1	133	Yes	3	....	None
Peoria, Ill. 105	1	250	No	None	None	None
50,000 to 100,000						
Asheville, N. C. 51	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Brockton, Mass. 62	5	1,200	Yes	None	None	None
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 62	1	150	Yes	None	....	....
Columbus, Ga. 53	1	40	Yes	None	None	None
Davenport, Iowa 66	1	800	Yes	None	None	None
Kalamazoo, Mich. 54	1	268	Yes	2	....	.15hr
Lansing, Mich. 79	2	105	Yes	3	None	None
Lawrence, Mass. 84	2	500	Yes	None	....	None
McKeesport, Pa. 55	1	335	Yes	None	....	None
Madison, Wis. 67	1	200	Yes	None	53,000	.15hr
New Britain, Conn. 69	2	100	No	2	....	None
Newton, Mass. 70	3	200	Yes	None	....	None
Quincy, Mass. 76	1	500	Yes	None	450,000	None
Pontiac, Mich. 66	1	30	Yes	None	None	None
Racine, Wis. 67	4	300	Yes	None	None	None
Saginaw, Mich. 83	3	300	Yes	None	....	None
Schenectady, N. Y. 88	2	385	Yes	None	....	None
25,000 to 50,000						
Alhambra, Calif. 38	3	300	Yes	None	....	None
Ann Arbor, Mich. 29	1	250	Yes	None	25,000	.10
Ashland, Ky. 29	3	300	Yes	None	None	None
Aurora, Ill. 47	2	150	Yes	None	None	None
Bakersfield, Calif. 29	2	....	Yes	None	....	None
Bangor, Me. 29	3	350	Yes	None	10,000	None
Bay City, Mich. 48	2	115	Yes	2	None	None
Beloit, Wis. 25	4	700	Yes	24	50	None
Beverly, Mass. 25	2	250	Yes	None	None	None
Beverly Hills, Calif. 26	5	600	Yes	None	....	....
Burlington, Iowa 25	1	200	Yes	None	....	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa 41	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Danville, Ill. 36	1	200	Yes	None	None	None
Danville, Va. 32	1	150	Yes	None	None	None
Dubuque, Iowa 44	1	30	Yes	None	*	3.00mo
Eau Claire, Wis. 30	1	400	Yes	None	10,000	None
Elkhart, Ind. 33	1	150	Yes	None	None	None
Fitchburg, Mass. 41	1	....	Yes	None	....	None
Fond Du Lac, Wis. 27	3	400	Yes	None	....	None
Galesburg, Ill. 28	1	200	Yes	None	24,000	None
Greenville, S. C. 34	2	150	Yes	None	None	None
Hackensack, N. J. 26	2	1,000	Yes	None	....	None
Hagerstown, Md. 32	1	75	Yes	None	None	None
Haverhill, Mass. 46	3	....	Yes	None	....	None
High Point, N. C. 38	2	260	Yes	None	None	None
Johnson City, Tenn. 25	1	100	Yes	None	None	None

Table XXV.—Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Parking Lots		Open 24 Hours?	No. Hours Parking Limit	Cost of Land and Improvements	Rates Charged
	Number	Number Cars Capacity				
25,000 to 50,000—Continued						
Kingston, N. Y. 28	3	300	Yes	None	None	None
La Crosse, Wis. 42	1	175	Yes	2	None	None
Lafayette, Ind. 29	1	225	Yes	None	....	None
Lima, Ohio 44	2	....	Yes	None	....	None
Mason City, Iowa 27	4	180	Yes	None	1,500	None
Melrose, Mass. 25	1	200	Yes	None	....	None
Meriden, Conn. 39	1	....	Yes	None	14,000	None
Miami Beach, Fla. 28	1	372	Yes	8	50,000	.25hr
Montclair, N. J. 39	5	1,250	No	18	59,096	None
Nashua, N. H. 32	1	75	Yes	None	None	None
Newburgh, N. Y. 31	2	300	Yes	None	....	None
New Castle, Pa. 47	1	200	Yes	None	None	None
Oshkosh, Wis. 39	2	150	Yes	None	None	None
Ottumwa, Iowa 32	2	1,000	Yes	None	None	None
Pensacola, Fla. 37	6	....	Yes	None	....	None
Petersburg, Va. 30	3	150	Yes	None	None	None
Port Arthur, Tex. 46	..	220	No	None	None	None
Port Huron, Mich. 32	4	600	Yes	None	60,000	None
Rochester, Minn. 26	2	55	Yes	24	....	....
Royal Oak, Mich. 25	6	700	Yes	None	250	None
Sioux Falls, S. D. 40	2	231	Yes	None	48,000	None
Stamford, Conn. 48	1	75	Yes	None	None	None
Taunton, Mass. 37	2	200	Yes	None	....	None
Teaneck tp, N. J. 25	1	250	Yes	None	....	None
Torrington, Conn. 27	1	244	Yes	None	None	None
Waltham, Mass. 40	2	300	Yes	None	....	None
Warren, Ohio 42	1	....	Yes	None	....	None
Warwick, R. I. 28	1	200	Yes	None	....	None
Washington, Pa. 26	2	200	Yes	None	None	None
Watertown, N.Y. 35	2	60	Yes	None	None	None
Wausau, Wis. 27	2	400	Yes	None	None	None
West Haven t, Conn. 30	1	200	Yes	None	None	.11
Wilkinsburg, Pa. 29	1	24	Yes	None	....	None
Woonsocket, R. I. 49	2	200	Yes	None	....	None
10,000 to 25,000						
Aberdeen, S. D. 17	1	75	Yes	None	None	None
Adrian, Mich. 14	2	170	Yes	None	300*	None
Alpena, Mich. 13	1	90	Yes	None	100	None
Ansonia, Conn. 19	2	200	Yes	None	*	None
Asbury Park, N. J. 15	1	100	Yes	None	....	None
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Freeport, N. Y. 20	18	1,200	No	18	....	None
Garden City, N. Y. 11	7	900	Yes	None	183,165	None
Gardner, Mass. 20	1	250	Yes	None	....	None
Gloucester, Mass. 24	2	300	Yes	None	....	None
Gloversville, N. Y. 23	1	150	Yes	24	....	....
Goshen, Ind. 11	1	44	Yes	None	4,000	None
Grand Forks, N. D. 20	1	100	Yes	None	900	None
Greeley, Colo. 15	2	300	Yes	None	....	....
Greenfield t, Mass. 15	2	500	No	18	None	None
Greenville, Tex. 13	4	....	Yes	None	....	None
Greenwood, Miss. 14	3	50	Yes	None	None	None
Harrisburg, Ill. 11	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Hastings, Neb. 15	2	200	No	None	None	None
Hawthorne, N. J. 13	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Hempstead, N. Y. 20	4	1,195	Yes	4	....	None
Hibbing, Minn. 16	1	500	Yes	None	....	None
Hickory, N. C. 13	1	150	Yes	None	None	None
Huntington, Ind. 14	4	250	Yes	None	....	None
Huron, S. D. 10	2	60	Yes	None	2,800	None
Iron Mountain, Mich. 11	2	200	Yes	None	None	None
Ironwood, Mich. 13	2	1,000	Yes	None	None	None
Ithaca, N. Y. 19	1	70	Yes	None	73,983	.15da
Janesville, Wis. 23	4	225	Yes	None	100	None
Jeannette, Pa. 16	2	250	Yes	None	200	None
Johnstown, N. Y. 10	1	80	No	....	12,000	None
Jonesboro, Ark. 11	1	60	Yes	None	None	None
Keokuk, Iowa 15	4	160	Yes	None	None	None
Kewanee, Ill. 16	1	150	Yes	None	15,000	None
Kingsport, Tenn. 14	5	500	...	....	....	....
La Grange, Ill. 10	4	200	Yes	None	None	None
Laconia, N. H. 13	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Lewiston, Idaho 10	1	150	Yes	None	....	None
Lexington, N. C. 10	1	50	Yes	None	None	None
Lincoln Park, Mich. 15	4	500	Yes	3	None	None
Linden, N. J. 24	1	75	Yes	None	4,576	None
Lock Haven, Pa. 10	6	200	Yes	None	None	None
Lockport, N. Y. 24	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Logan, Utah 11	2	....	Yes	None	None	None
Logansport, Ind. 20	3	400	Yes	None	500	None
Long Branch, N. J. 17	5	1,500	Yes	None	....	None
Longview, Tex. 13	2	80	No	None	....	....

Ashland, Ohio 12	2	500	Yes	None	....	None
Atchison, Kan. 12	2	300	Yes	None	5,000	None
Attleboro, Mass. 22	2	2,000	Yes	None	15,000	None
Auburn, Me. 19	1	12	No	1	200	None
Augusta, Me. 19	2	300	Yes	None	None	None
Austin, Minn. 18	2	200	Yes	6	2,000	....
Barre, Vt. 10	1	50	Yes	None	....	None
Batavia, N. Y. 17	2	....	Yes	2	....	....
Bath, Me. 10	1	200	Yes	2	None	None
Beaver Dam, Wis. 10	2	346	Yes	None	None	None
Bend, Ore. 10	1	200	Yes	None	None	None
Benton Harbor, Mich. 17	3	900	Yes	None	35,000	None
Bismarck, N. D. 15	2	200	Yes	None	1,000	None
Boone, Iowa 12	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Bradford, Pa. 17	1	20	Yes	None	....	None
Brainerd, Minn. 12	1	75	Yes	None	....	None
Bristol, Pa. 11	1	1,000	Yes	None	None	None
Burlingame, Calif. 15	12	600	Yes	None	....	None
Campbell, Ohio 13	1	1,000	Yes	None	None	None
Canonsburg, Pa. 12	4	30	Yes	None	....	....
Carlisle, Pa. 13	1	....	Yes	None	None	None
Carthage, Mo. 10	3	....	Yes	None	None	None
Centralia, Ill. 16	1	300	Yes	None	None	None
Chambersburg, Pa. 14	2	126	Yes	None	40,629	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa. 19	2	300	Yes	None	None	None
Chicago Hgts, Ill. 22	1	80	Yes	None	....	....
Chippewa Falls, Wis. 10	3	170	Yes	None	22,150	None
Coatesville, Pa. 14	2	500	Yes	None	....	None
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 10	1	180	Yes	None	2,500	None
Collingswood, N. J. 12	1	150	Yes	None	500	None
Cranford tp, N. J. 12	1	85	Yes	None	....	None
Danbury, Conn. 22	3	1,500	Yes	None	1,500	None
Dixon, Ill. 10	2	....	Yes	None	12,000	None
Dormont, Pa. 12	1	150	Yes	None	....	....
Dover, N. J. 10	4	2,500	Yes	None	None	None
Durant, Okla. 10	1	200	Yes	....	None	None
East Point, Ga. 12	2	100	Yes	None	None	None
El Dorado, Kan. 10	2	150	Yes	None	None	None
Elmhurst, Ill. 15	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Emporia, Kan. 13	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Eureka, Calif. 17	2	100	Yes	None	None	None
Fergus Falls, Minn. 10	1	85	Yes	None	None	None
Ferndale, Mich. 22	4	....	Yes	None	None	None
Floral Park, N. Y. 12	2	150	Yes	None	....	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa 22	3	190	Yes	None	3,797	None
Fort Madison, Iowa 14	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Fort Myers, Fla. 10	2	300	Yes	None	None	None
Fostoria, Ohio 13	1	50	Yes	None	150	None
Frederick, Md. 15	3	900	Yes	24	....	None

Lynbrook, N. Y. 14	5	800	Yes	None	....	None
Lynwood, Calif. 10	1	25	Yes	None	200	None
McAllen, Tex. 11	1	30	Yes	12	None	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 13	3	....	Yes	None	....	None
Manitowoc, Wis. 24	1	50	Yes	None	25	None
Maplewood tp, N. J. 23	5	400	Yes	2	None	None
Marinette, Wis. 14	3	120	Yes	None	....	None
Marlborough, Mass. 15	2	500	Yes	None	....	None
Marquette, Mich. 16	1	80	Yes	None	....	None
Marshall, Tex. 18	1	232	Yes	None	None	None
Marshfield, Wis. 10	3	100	Yes	None	None	None
Martins Ferry, Ohio 14	1	50	Yes	None	None	None
Martinsville, Va. 10	1	200	Yes	None	None	None
Massena, N. Y. 11	1	150	Yes	None	None	None
Meadville, Pa. 19	1	60	Yes	None	350	None
Medford, Ore. 11	1	80	Yes	None	None	None
Midland, Mich. 10	1	100	Yes	None	4,500	None
Millburn, N. J. 12	2	185	Yes	None	37,500	None
Millville, N. J. 14	2	200	Yes	None	1,000	None
Mitchell, S. D. 10	1	50	Yes	None	None	None
Monessen, Pa. 20	2	200	Yes	None	None	None
Monroe, Mich. 18	4	560	Yes	None	38,850	None
Morristown, N. J. 15	2	400	Yes	None	....	None
Mount Clemens, Mich. 14	4	350	Yes	None	25	None
Muscatine, Iowa 18	2	200	Yes	None	None	None
Muskegon Hgts, Mich. 16	1	60	Yes	2	None	None
Nampa, Idaho 12	2	100	Yes	None	2,200	None
Neenah, Wis. 10	3	200	Yes	None	....	None
New Castle, Ind. 16	2	200	Yes	None	None	None
New Iberia, La. 13	1	40	Yes	None	None	None
New Philadelphia, Ohio 12	1	50	Yes	None	None	None
Newburyport, Mass. 13	3	1,000	Yes	None	500	None
Niles, Mich. 11	2	150	Yes	None	None	None
Norfolk, Neb. 10	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Northampton, Mass. 25	2	430	Yes	None	*	None
N Attleborough t, Mass. 10	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
North Plainfield, N. J. 10	2	100	No	11	None	.15hr*
Norwood t, Mass. 15	2	400	Yes	None	....	None
Oil City, Pa. 20	1	250	Yes	None	None	None
Ottawa, Ill. 16	1	200	Yes	None	400	None
Owosso, Mich. 14	1	100	Yes	None	13,000	None
Palo Alto, Calif. 16	4	70	Yes	2	4,000	None
Peekskill, N. Y. 17	1	60	Yes	None	60	None
Peru, Ind. 12	1	50	Yes	None	....	None
Phoenixville, Pa. 12	2	200	Yes	None	....	None
Piqua, Ohio 16	1	175	Yes	None	None	None
Pittsburg, Kan. 18	1	75	Yes	None	....	None
Pocatello, Idaho 18	2	150	Yes	None	100	None
Ponca City, Okla. 16	1	50	Yes	None	None	None

Table XXV.—Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Parking Lots		Open 24 Hours?	No. Hours Parking Limit	Cost of Land and Improvements	Rates Charged
	Number	Number Cars Capacity				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Port Chester, N. Y. 23	1	200	Yes	None	....	None
Portsmouth, N. H. 14	2	....	Yes	.....	....	None
Red Bank, N. J. 10	3	320	Yes	None	15,000	None
Redwood City, Calif. 12	4	350	Yes	None	2,000	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J. 11	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Ridgewood, N. J. 14	2	20	Yes	None	....	None
Rochester, N. H. 12	3	600	Yes	None	None	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y. 18	5	400	Yes	4	46,000	None
Roselle, N. J. 13	1	75	Yes	None	None	None
Rutland, Vt. 17	1	300	Yes	None	None	.15
St. Augustine, Fla. 12	2	500	Yes	None	None	None
St. Cloud, Minn. 24	4	350	Yes	None	200	None
Salinas, Calif. 12	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
San Mateo, Calif. 19	1*	125	Yes	None	*	None
Santa Fe, N. M. 20	2	100	No	None	None	.15
Sapulpa, Okla. 12	1	50	Yes	None	None	None
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 13	3	....	Yes	None	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 15	2	50	Yes	.....	....	None
Scottsbluff, Neb. 12	1	75	Yes	None	None	None
Shelton, Conn. 10	1	50	Yes	None	....	None
South Orange, N. J. 14	1	200	Yes	None	400	None
South River, N. J. 10	1	80	Yes	None	None	None
S. St. Paul, Minn. 11	2	1,100	Yes	None	6,000	None
Southbridge t, Mass. 17	1	50	Yes	None	25	None
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Stevens Point, Wis. 16	2	50	Yes	None	None	.10
Stoneham t, Mass. 10	..	75	Yes	None	....	None
Stratford t, Conn. 23	2	500	Yes	None	....	None
Summit, N. J. 16	2	100	Yes	8	....	None
Traverse City, Mich. 14	2	400	Yes	None	....	None
Twin Falls, Idaho 11	5	500	Yes	None	200	None
Union tp, N. J. 24	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Vallejo, Calif. 20	1	500	Yes	None	5,000	None
Valley Stream, N. Y. 17	5	500	Yes	None	15,000	None
Waterville, Me. 16	1	100	Yes	None	None	None
Watertown, Wis. 11	1	50	Yes	None	2,500	None
Waukesha, Wis. 19	..	200	Yes	None	....	None
Waynesboro, Pa. 10	2	400	Yes	None	15,000	None
Webster Groves, Mo. 18	2	80	Yes	None	....	None
Wellesley t, Mass. 15	3	250	Yes	None	....	None
West Chester, Pa. 13	1	75	Yes	None	....	....
Westfield, N. J. 18	3	....	Yes	None	None	None
Wilmette, Ill., 17	4	500	Yes	None	....	....
Winchester t, Mass. 15	2	....	Yes	None	....	None
Winnetka, Ill. 12	5	242	Yes	12	91,830	None
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. 11	2	50	Yes	None	20,000	None
Wooster, Ohio 12	2	50	Yes	None	....	None
Xenia, Ohio 10	1	500	Yes	None	500	None
Ypsilanti, Mich. 12	1	60	Yes	10	None	None

Adrian, Michigan: Lots are rented for $300 per year.

Ansonia, Connecticut: City pays $1.00 per year rental for one lot and $10.00 for second.

Dubuque, Iowa: City pays $60 rental for lot per month.

McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania: Parking lots have been discontinued.

Northampton, Massachusetts: City pays $40 rent per month for one lot.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: Charge for parking is 15 cents for first hour and 5 cents for every extra hour.

San Mateo, California: City originally had three lots but two have been cancelled. Cost of acquiring and improving lots is $1.00 per year.

Parking Meters

Table XXVI contains data on the 491 cities in the United States that have installed time meters to regulate parking in congested districts. This table is believed to include all cities that had meters in operation on February 1, 1946, Questionnaires were sent to all cities over 5,000 population, and parking meter manufacturers were asked to supply lists of cities in which meters had been installed. Unless otherwise indicated the information shown in Table XXVI was obtained directly from municipal officials.

Parking meters have enjoyed a remarkable acceptance by American cities since the first installation in 1935.[1] The 491 cities with meters represents a 42 per cent increase since 1942 when 347 cities had parking meters (Municipal Year Book, 1942, p. 522). Thirty-four per cent of the cities over 10,000 population are now using parking meters (see Table 1). The largest increases have been in the cities between 10,000 and 100,000, with 59 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 installing meters since 1942, 32 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and seven cities between 50,000 and 100,000. Six cities installed meters for the first time in 1935, 16 in 1936, 29 in 1937, 45 in 1938, 44 in 1939, 83 in 1940, 100 in 1941, 66 in 1942, 18 in 1943, 12 in 1944, 34 in 1945, and 5 early in 1946. Meters were not manufactured during the period from August, 1942, to the end of the war in 1945. Thirty-one cities which at one time had parking meters report that no meters were in operation in October, 1945, and it is assumed they have been removed.[2] Some cities which have had meters for approximately 10 years are purchasing new meters. For example, Kansas City, Missouri, is purchasing 1,000 new meters to replace those purchased in 1936.

In addition to the 491 cities with meters, 22 cities report that arrangements have been made for installations in 1946, Belle Glade, Ocala, and Pensacola, Florida; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Indianapolis, Indiana; Ottumwa, Iowa; Laurel, Mississippi; Mt. Pleasant, Michigan; Binghamton, New York; Bismarck, North Dakota; Berea, Logan, Nelsonville, and Fort Clinton, Ohio; Chickasha, Oklahoma; East Stroudsburg, Mt. Union, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Odessa and Taylor, Texas; and Covington and Dunbar, Virginia.

---

[1] City officials who want to study the experience of cities with meters will find useful information in the following reports: (1) *Parking Meters in Pennsylvania Municipalities.* Institute of Local Government, Pennsylvania State College, State College. 1945. 39pp. $1. (2) *Parking Meters in Tennessee.* Governmental Reference Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 1942. 22pp. (3) *Parking Meters.* American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1936. 36pp. 50 cents. (4) *Parking Meters as a City Legal Problem.* National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C. 1939. 26pp. $1. (5) *Parking Meters: Their Use for Traffic Control and Revenue.* Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 8pp. 35 cents.

[2] The cities which have removed parking meters are: Birmingham, Alabama (court decision); Tucson, Arizona; Bakersfield, Chula Vista and Taft, California; Orlando and Starke, Florida; Danville, Illinois; Shelbyville, Indiana; Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Shreveport, Louisiana (court decision); River Rouge, Michigan; Raleigh, North Carolina (court decision); Bellevue, Carnegie, Charleroi, Honesdale, Olyphant, Plymouth, and Portage, Pennsylvania; Providence and Westerly, Rhode Island (court decision); Denton, Goose Creek, Odessa, and Port Arthur, Texas; Addison, Luray, and Mt. Hope, Virginia. Meters were removed but later reinstalled in Freeport, Illinois; Topeka, Kansas; Highland Park, Michigan; Brownswood, Lubbock and Tyler, Texas; Bristol, Virginia; and Bremerton, Washington.

Two types of meters are in use. A total of 246 cities have automatic meters only, 214 cities have manual meters only, and 20 have both (see Table 1). With regard to the make of meters used (as shown in Table XXVI), 150 cities report that Dual meters are used, 123 cities have Miller meters, 51 cities Mark-Time, 46 Mi-Co., 38 Karpark, 12 Park-O-Graf, 5 Parkrite, 5 Standard, 2 Apex, and 28 cities have more than one make of meter. Some meter companies apparently went out of business during the war, but there are seven known manufacturers.[3]

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES WITH PARKING METERS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY REVENUE PER METER, BY POPULATION GROUP

Population Group	Total Cities In Group	Cities Having Meters		Number of Cities with Each Type of Meter			Gross Revenue for October, 1945		
		Number	Per Cent	Automatic Only	Manual Only	Both	Number of Cities Reporting	Amount Collected	Average Revenue Per Meter
Over 500,000	14	4	28.6	2	1	1	3	$30,347	$5.65
250,000 to 500,000	23	14	60.9	11	3	0	13	176,546	7.57
100,000 to 250,000	55	38	69.1	18	13	7	28	199.291	6.97
50,000 to 100,000	107	48	44.9	24	17	5	35	181,766	8.43
25,000 to 50,000	213	96	44.9	45	45	3	63	164,740	5.80
10,000 to 25,000	665	162	24.4	80	76	3	99	172,020	6.06
5,000 to 10,000	965	90	9.3	43	43	1	68	75,853	6.58
Under 5,000	*	39	*	23	16	0	14	7,730	4.46
All Cities	*	491		246	214	20	323	$1,008,293	$6.73

*The Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places only those with more than 2,500 population, but there are several places with parking meter installations that fall outside of this classification. Therefore no "per cent of total" calculations have been made in the table for the smallest cities.

The meters in 76 of the 362 cities over 10,000 population take nickels only, in 45 cities some of the meters take nickels only, in 189 cities none take nickels only, and this information is not available for 52 cities. Some cities have meters which take only pennies. For example, in Waterbury, Connecticut, 966 of the 1,123 meters take pennies only, and in Fulton, New York, all of the 265 meters are penny meters. It is estimated on the basis of 1942 data that approximately one-fourth of the cities have some penny meters, but the great majority of meters in most cities take nickels and pennies.

The last column in Table 1 shows that a total of 323 cities operating 149,736 parking meters collected a gross revenue of $1,008,293 in October, 1945, or $6.73 per meter. The highest average revenue per meter was $8.43 for 35 cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, and the lowest average revenue per meter was $4.46 for 14 cities of less than 5,000 population. City officials were requested to report the gross revenue before deducting any payments to meter companies because meter contracts usually provide for payment to the manufacturer of a certain percentage of the revenue until the purchase price is paid.

---

[3] The names and addresses of the known manufacturers of parking meters are: Dual Parking Meter Company, Harter Bank Building, Canton 2, Ohio; Duncan Meter Corporation, 1500 South Western Avenue, Chicago (Miller meters); International Meters, Inc., 41 East 42 Street, New York; Karpark Corporation, McMillan at Laredo, Cincinnati 6; Magee-Hall Park-O-Meter Company, Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City 2; Mi-Co-Meter Company, 231 Court Street, Covington, Kentucky; and M. H. Rhodes, Inc., 30 Bartholomew Street, Hartford 6, Connecticut.

Comparison of meter revenues of October, 1945, and October, 1941, shows that in 1941 the cities above 500,000 received $8.29 per meter and the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received $4.77 per meter, with the cities in the intervening population groups somewhere in between the two extremes. Revenues per meter in 1941 graduated downward almost in direct relationship with the size of the cities, but in October, 1945, the revenue in cities above 500,000 exceeded only the revenue in cities under 5,000 population and the cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 group had the highest revenue per meter (see Table 1).

Of the 277 cities over 10,000 reporting on the disposition of parking meter revenues, 225 cities, or 81 per cent, credit the money to the general fund; 39 cities, or 14 per cent, use meter revenues for traffic improvements; seven cities, or 3 per cent, use such revenues to providing off-street parking facilities; and the six remaining cities, or 2 per cent, report that part went to the general fund and part for traffic improvements.

Table XXVI

PARKING METER DATA FOR ALL CITIES: FEBRUARY, 1946

Information in this table was supplied to the Year Book by municipal officials in February, 1946, except for a few cities which failed to report and for which other sources of information were used, a dagger (†) indicating data were taken from the 1942 Year Book, a double dagger (‡) from a 1945 report entitled *Parking Meters in Pennsylvania Municipalities*, and a section mark (§) indicating information was supplied by parking meter manufacturers or by Vehicular Parking Ltd. This table therefore contains the name of every municipality which was known to have parking meters in operation on February 1, 1946. Under **Number of Meters, Automatic** are meters activated by the falling coin alone, **Manual** are meters activated by the manual movement of a handle or lever, and the sum of these two columns gives the total number of meters. Meters which do not take nickels only take pennies or pennies and nickels, and a few cities have types which take dimes or quarters. The amount of time allowed by meters varies even within a city with the location of meters and with the value of the coin deposited. **Gross Revenue for October, 1945,** shows the gross revenue before deducting any payments to meter companies; "new" indicates that meters were installed during or after October, 1945. Leaders (. . .) indicate information unknown.

Code for Disposition of Revenue

G—To general fund
P—To provide off-street parking
T—For traffic improvements

Code for Make of Meters Installed

A—American Traffic Regulating Co.
C—Michaels Art Bronze Co. (Mi-Co)
D—Dual Parking Meter Co.
K—Karpark Corp.
M—Duncan Meter Corp. (Miller)
N—National Park-O-Graf Corp.
P—Parkrite Corp.
S—Standard Meter Corp.
T—M. H. Rhodes, Inc. (Mark-time)
X—Apex Meters, Inc.

City and 1940 Pop. (000 Omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		No. of Total Taking Nickels Only	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue October, 1945	Disposition of Revenue
		Automatic	Manual				
Over 500,000							
Buffalo, N. Y. 575	40	650	300	950	DKT	....	G
Cleveland, Ohio 878	40	3,680	0	3,475	D	$20,774	G
Pittsburgh, Pa. 672	39	0	1,409	0	C	6,723	G
Washington, D. C. 830	38	284	0	284	K	2,850	P
250,000 to 500,000							
Cincinnati, Ohio 456	41	1,600	0	1,600	K	10,141	T
Columbus, Ohio 320	39	0	1,758	1,758	T	13,000	T
Dallas, Tex. 295	35	1,481	0	1,481	D	16,018	G
Denver, Colo. 322	41	0	3,018	0	T	23,725	G
Houston, Tex. 404	36	0	3,171	3,171	P	18,891	G
Kansas City, Mo. 399	36	997	0	997	D	6,297	G
Memphis, Tenn. 293	41	1,925	0	1,851	D	12,837	G
Minneapolis, Minn. 492	40	1,500	0	1,500	D	....	T
Newark, N. J. 430	42	1,136	0	1,136	T	7,098	G

City and 1940 Pop. (000 Omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		No. of Total Taking Nickels Only	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue October, 1945	Disposition of Revenue
		Automatic	Manual				
50,000 to 100,000—Continued							
Atlantic City, N. J. 64	37	538	712	538	M	....	..
Austin, Tex. 87	37	0	665	665	P	$4,708	G
Charleston, W. Va. 68	39†	650†	0†	...	K†	....	..
Chester, Pa. 59	39	592	0	0	M	3,120	G
Columbia, S. C. 62	39	379	0	182	K	2,455	..
Columbus, Ga. 53	41	933	0	0	MC	5,696	G
Corpus Christi, Tex. 57	38	350	300	650	DP	4,819	G
Covington, Ky. 62	44	0	395	0	C	3,044	G
Decatur, Ill. 59	39	503	0	0	D	3,193	G
East Orange, N. J. 68	45	0	263	263	T	New	G
East St. Louis, Ill. 76	42	0	450	0	M	2,485	..
El Paso, Tex. 97	36	630	0	630	DN	4,984	G
Evansville, Ind. 97	43	0	1,435	0	C	....	..
Galveston, Tex. 61	39†	1,282†	0†	...	KD†	....	..
Hamilton, Ohio 51	44	0	288	0	C	530	T

Portland, Ore. 380	38	2,092	0	2,092	DK	22,279	T
Rochester, N. Y. 325	42	1,899	0	1,398	D	9,839	G
San Antonio, Tex. 310	36	1,376	0	1,376	D	10,113	G
Seattle, Wash. 440	42	1,610	0	1,610	D	16,935	G
Toledo, Ohio 280	35	1,250	0	1,250	D	9,373	G
100,000 to 250,000							
Akron, Ohio 245	40	1,049	0	1,049	D	9,053	G
Albany, N. Y. 130	40	1,000	0	1,000	S	....	G
Bridgeport, Conn. 147	41	100	940	75	KC	....	G
Canton, Ohio 108	41	875	0	0	D	7,896	G
Charlotte, N. C. 101	42	0	600	0	M	2,332	T
Chattanooga, Tenn. 128	39	785	0	785	D	....	G
Dayton, Ohio 211	39	79	545	624	K	5,603	..
Duluth, Minn. 101	38	61	357	418	DN	1,066	G
Elizabeth, N. J. 110	43	0	485	0	M	2,940	T
Flint, Mich. 152	39	700	0	700	K	....	T
Fort Worth, Tex. 178	36	1,679	0	1,679	D	12,620	G
Grand Rapids, Mich. 164	38	0	1,000	1,000	N	5,688	G
Hartford, Conn. 166	41	0	1,200	200	ST	5,146	G
Jacksonville, Fla. 173	42	726	650	355	KT	7,319	G
Knoxville, Tenn. 111	38	696	0	668	D	3,078	G
Long Beach, Calif. 164	36	1,030	0	1,030	D	10,001	G
Miami, Fla. 172	35	1,070	0	1,070	T	8,627	G
Nashville, Tenn. 167	37†	899†	0†	...	D†	....	..
New Haven, Conn. 161	39	0	1,480	380	CT	....	G
Norfolk, Va. 144	37	539	0	539	D	....	..
Oklahoma City, Okla. 204	34	1,000	0	1,000	D	8,247	G
Omaha, Neb. 224	37	0	1,082	1,082	N	....	G
Paterson, N. J. 140	38†	650†	750†	...	KT†	....	..
Peoria, Ill. 105	38	0	675	0	T	4,661	G
Richmond, Va. 193	37	700	0	700	D	4,500	G
Sacramento, Calif. 106	45	0	1,200	0	M	13,650	..
Salt Lake City, Utah 149	37	0	2,015	0	M	13,328	G
San Diego, Calif. 203	41	1,000	1,500	0	MK	21,092	G
Scranton, Pa. 140	38	0	900	900	SN	2,636	G
Spokane, Wash. 122	41	0	1,155	0	C	9,833	T
Syracuse, N. Y. 206	40	0	1,050	0	T	2,408	G
Tacoma, Wash. 109	41	0	1,300	1,300	T	8,259	G
Tampa, Fla. 108	40	275	325	275	N	5,200	T
Tulsa, Okla. 142	38	596	0	396	D	7,650	T
Utica, N. Y. 101	40	1,200	0	0	K	8,000	G
Wilmington, Del. 113	37	433	0	433	D	4,328	T
Yonkers, N. Y. 143	41	1,183	0	127	K	4,130	G
Youngstown, Ohio 168	38	700	0	700	D	5,112	..
50,000 to 100,000							
Amarillo, Tex. 52	42	1,058	0	0	K	5,336	G
Asheville, N. C. 51	46	0	400	0	C	....	..
Harrisburg, Pa. 83	38	710	257	678	KDC	6,780	G
Highland Park, Mich. 50	41	460	0	0	K	....	G
Huntington, W. Va. 78	38	0	1,200	0	M	....	G
Irvington, N. J. 55	41	0	325	325	T	9,510	..
Jackson, Miss. 62	39	572	0	560	D	4,200	T
Johnstown, Pa. 66	41	585	0	111	D	4,752	G
Lansing, Mich. 79	41	850	0	0	D	8,234	PT
Lincoln, Neb. 81	40	0	660	0	M	5,512	G
McKeesport, Pa. 55	38	580	0	580	D	2,619	G
Madison, Wis. 67	41	1,000	0	400	D	4,604	G
Mobile, Ala. 78	36	0	60	60	P	323	G
Mount Vernon, N. Y. 67	40	0	578	0	T	2,292	..
New Rochelle, N. Y. 58	41	0	800	0	C	....	G
Passaic, N. J. 61	37	0	962	962	T	2,706	G
Phoenix, Ariz. 65	36	950	0	930	K	7,200	T
Pontiac, Mich. 66	39	471	0	471	D	4,781	G
Portsmouth, Va. 50	40	222	0	222	D	2,245	G
Roanoke, Va. 69	38	251	82	333	KT	2,849	G
Saginaw, Mich. 83	40	0	533	0	C	4,068	G
St. Petersburg, Fla. 60	36	0	470	0	DM	3,122	G
Schenectady, N. Y. 88	41	765	0	0	K	5,542	G
Springfield, Ill. 75	41	700	0	0	D	5,200	G
Springfield, Mo. 61	40	1,000	0	0	D	....	G
Springfield, Ohio 70	42	0	492	60	..	4,900	G
Topeka, Kan. 67	35	385	0	335	D	2,499	G
Troy, N. Y. 70	39	1,390	0	0	K	3,029	G
Upper Darby tp, Pa. 57	39‡	0‡	400‡	...	M‡	....	..
Waco, Tex. 55	36	156	345	345	P	3,878	G
Waterbury, Conn. 99	41	0	1,123	157	T	2,347	..
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 86	37	0	700	700	T	3,566	G
York, Pa. 57	40	407	0	407	D	4,684	G
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex. 26	37	508	0	508	D	2,329	G
Alexandria, La. 27	42	0	650	650	N	2,300	..
Alexandria, Va. 33	40	305	0	0	KD	1,770	G
Aliquippa, Pa. 27	40	0	250	0	M	1,178	G
Alton, Ill. 31	41†	0†	400†	...	T†	....	..
Amsterdam, N. Y. 33	41	0	267	...	M	961	..
Anderson, Ind. 42	37	306	0	306	D	1,607	G
Ashland, Ky. 29	44	500	0	0	M	....	T
Auburn, N. Y. 35	37	0	407	0	T	2,218	G
Belleville, N. J. 28	40	40	0	0	T	....	G
Bloomfield, N. J. 41	42	474	0	0	D	1,886	G
Bloomington, Ill. 32	41	0	300	100	M	1,603	G
Boise, Idaho 26	40	500	0	0	D	3,773	G
Clarksburg, W. Va. 31	37†	0†	200†	...	N†	....	..
Cumberland, Md. 39	36	0	268	268	P	1,275	G
Danville, Va. 32	41	150	0	0	D	....	G

Table XXVI.—Parking Meter Data for All Cities—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 Omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		No. of Total Taking Nickels Only	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue October, 1945	Disposition of Revenue
		Automatic	Manual				
25,000 to 50,000—Continued							
Easton, Pa. 33	41	0	400	0	T	$3,654	G
Eau Claire, Wis. 30	41	0	350	0	M	....	P
Elgin, Ill. 38	43	387	0	0	D	2,722	..
Elmira, N. Y. 45	40	325	0	0	DK	....	G
Elyria, Ohio 25	45§	264§	...	...	D§	....	..
Enid, Okla. 28	38	250	0	250	D	....	G
Everett, Wash. 30	42	0	765	0	M	5,547	G
Fargo, N. D. 33	41	500	0	0	N	2,672	G
Fort Smith, Ark. 36	42	625	0	0	K	4,834	G
Galesburg, Ill. 29	41†	380†	0†	...	D	....	..
Greenville, S. C. 34	42	0	290	0	..	....	G
Hackensack, N. J. 26	38	0	376	376	T	2,850	T
Hagerstown, Md. 32	37	0	170	0	M	1,093	..
Hamtramck, Mich. 50	39	0	400	0	T	2,118	..
Haverhill, Mass. 46	42	163	0	0	D	....	G
Hazleton, Pa. 38	38	0	300	300	C	1,062	G
Huntington Pk, Calif. 28	43	0	851	0	M	7,649	G
Inglewood, Calif. 30	45	0	495	0	C	....	..
Jackson, Mich. 49	45	545	0	0	D	521	..
Jamestown, N. Y. 43	41	450	0	0	KD	2,230	G
Johnson City, Tenn. 25	45	0	400	0	T	New	G
Joplin, Mo. 37	41	740	0	...	K	3,435	G
Kearny, N. J. 39	41	740	0	0	K	3,435	G
Kokomo, Ind. 33	41	0	260	0	C	3,318	T
Lafayette, Ind. 29	41	0	180	0	C	1,150	G
Lebanon, Pa. 27	42	236	0	0	D	1,915	G
Lima, Ohio 44	42	487	0	190	D	3,795	G
Lorain, Ohio 44	41	311	0	75	D	1,478	T
Lubbock, Tex. 32	37	635	0	635	D	....	G
Lynchburg, Va. 44	38	168	0	168	D	850	T
Mansfield, Ohio, 37	40	0	440	0	C	4,335	T
Marion, Ind. 26	41	200	0	0	D	1,534	G
Marion, Ohio 31	40	329	0	329	D	2,400	G
Massillon, Ohio 26	42	400	0	0	M	....	T
Meridian, Miss. 35	45	0	250	0	M	2,000	G
Miami Beach, Fla. 28	38	0	1,500	300	T	....	PT
Middletown, Conn. 26	40	537	0	0	K	1,900	G
Middletown, Ohio 31	41	300	0	183	K	2,099	G
Montclair, N. J. 39	37	189	295†	286	TN	1,293	P
Muncie, Ind. 49	37	0	380	340	M	2,201	G
Muskegon, Mich. 47	42	0	420	884	C	4,538	GT

City and 1940 Pop. (000 Omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		No. of Total Taking Nickels Only	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue October, 1945	Disposition of Revenue
		Automatic	Manual				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued							
Batavia, N. Y. 17	41	320	0	0	D	....	P
Beckley, W. Va. 13	38†	0†	254†	...	M†	....	..
Billings, Mont. 23	45	575	0	0	M	....	..
Bluefield, W. Va. 21	37†	0†	275†	...	N†	....	..
Braddock, Pa. 18	38‡	0‡	382‡	...	M‡	....	..
Bremerton, Wash. 15	42	0	543	0	M	$5,180	..
Brownwood, Tex. 13	41	360	0	360	K	1,494	..
Brunswick, Ga. 15	42	0	288	0	C	2,708	G
Bryan, Tex. 11	43	290	0	0	K	1,350	G
Butler, Pa. 24	40	400	0	400	..	1,600	G
Cambridge, Md. 10	39†	0†	230†	...	M†	....	..
Cambridge, Ohio 15	40	350	0	100	..	1,888	G
Carbondale, Pa. 19	40‡	0‡	300‡	...	N‡	....	..
Carlisle, Pa. 13	40	0	264	0	M	1,763	G
Carthage, Mo. 10	40	45	0	0	D	124	T
Casper, Wyo. 17	43	125	0	0	D	....	T
Chambersburg, Pa. 14	39	203	0	0	D	1,772	PT
Charlottesville, Va. 19	38	100	0	100	D	2,818	G
Cheyenne, Wyo. 22	41	0	700	0	T	4,604	G
Clarksville, Tenn. 11	42	200	0	0	M	....	G
Clearwater, Fla. 10	36†	25†	0	...	D†	....	..
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 10	42	0	235	0	M	1,518	T
Cohoes, N. Y. 22	41†	411†	0†	...	K†	....	..
Columbia, Mo. 18	40	...	...	...	..	....	..
Columbia, Pa. 11	42	0	225	0	M	734	G
Coraopolis, Pa. 11	40	0	150	0	M	554	G
Corsicana, Tex. 15	39	0	346	0	D	....	G
Danbury, Conn. 22	40	0	520	0	M	....	G
Darby, Pa. 10	40‡	0‡	215‡	...	M‡	....	..
Dension, Tex. 15	41	400	0	0	D	1,456	T
Dunkirk, N. Y. 18	41	0	212	0	T	802	..
El Centro, Calif. 10	45	0	100	0	..	....	G
Elwood, Ind. 11	39	170	0	0	D	682	..
Endicott, N. Y. 17	40	0	265	0	M	1,396	T
Eugene, Ore. 20	38	120	136	0	DM	2,416	G
Fairmont, W. Va. 23	38	0	120	118	T	1,260	G
Findlay, Ohio 20	45§	511§	...	...	D§	....	..
Florence, S. C. 16	45	0	395	0	M	4,024	..
Fort Myers, Fla. 10	40	190	0	0	D	611	G
Frederick, Md. 15	40	0	340	0	..	....	..
Fredericksburg, Va. 10	39	133	0	133	D	851	G

Muskogee, Okla. 32	40	0	500	0	T	3,300	G
New Albany, Ind. 25	41	0	350	0	C	....	..
Newark, Ohio 31	44	0	419	0	M	....	T
New Brunswick, N. J. 33	40	0	884	884	T	....	G
New Castle, Pa. 47	36	0	378	378	T	2,178	G
New London, Conn. 30	41	0	499	174	T	1,740	G
Newport, Ky. 30	42	0	346	0	C	1,850	G
Newport News, Va. 37	40	172	0	172	D	1,704	G
Norristown, Pa. 38	40	650	0	135	D	3,729	T
Norwood, Ohio 34	42	0	175	175	..	925	G
Ogden, Utah 44	40	0	766	0	M	5,945	..
Orange, N. J. 35	43	0	375	0	M	1,295	G
Parkersburg, W. Va. 30	43	350	0	0	M	....	PT
Perth Amboy, N. J. 41	41	860	0	0	K	3,393	G
Petersburg, Va. 31	38†	0†	147†	...	TM†	....	..
Port Huron, Mich. 32	40	300	0	250	D	....	G
Portsmouth, Ohio 40	44	0	238	0	C	2,219	G
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 40	39	0	425	355	T	2,000	..
Raleigh, N. C. 46	39	400	0	0	T	....	..
Rome, N. Y. 34	42	0	372	0	T	1,978	G
Salem, Ore. 30	45§	400§	...	...	C§	....	..
San Angelo, Tex. 25	41	560	0	560	..	....	G
Santa Ana, Calif. 32	42	950	0	0	M	5,680	G
Sharon, Pa. 25	37	244	0	244	D	1,053	G
Spartanburg, S. C. 32	42	320	0	62	D	2,339	G
Stamford, Conn. 48	42	250	500	0	..	2,915	..
Tyler, Tex. 28	37	372	0	372	D	2,461	G
Warren, Ohio 42	41	0	505	0	D	....	G
Watertown, N. Y. 33	37	0	432	30	PC	3,072	G
Waukegan, Ill. 34	41	0	200	0	..	....	GP
West Haven, Conn. 30	Not reporting						
West Palm Beach, Fla. 34	39	451†	0†	...	D†	....	..
White Plains, N. Y. 40	38	0	920	920	T	3,948	G
Wichita Falls, Tex. 45	35	600	250	850	DP	5,954	T
Wilkinsburg, Pa. 29	41	360	0	0	D	1,573	G
Williamsport, Pa. 44	41	367	0	0	D	3,469	G
Wilmington, N. C. 33	41	506	0	473	D	4,352	P
Zanesville, Ohio 38	38	466	0	466	D	2,570	G
10,000 to 25,000							
Alliance, Ohio 22	41	210	0	0	D	....	..
Anderson, S. C. 19	45	240	0	0	M	1,968	G
Annapolis, Md. 13	46	400	0	...	C	....	..
Arnold, Pa. 10	41	135	0	0	K	853	G
Asbury Park, N. J. 15	40	1,000	0	0	M	3,230	G
Ashland, Ohio 12	41	135	0	...	K	853	..
Astoria, Ore. 10	40	350	0	0	D	2,142	G
Atchison, Kan. 12	40	30	0	6	D	78	G
Bartlesville, Okla. 16	40	50	0	50	D	389	..
Freeport, Ill. 22	40	0	250	0	M	1,400	T
Fulton, N. Y. 13	41	0	265	0	X	430	..
Gastonia, N. C. 21	46§	225§	...	...	C§	....	..
Geneva, N. Y. 15	39	0	348	0	M	2,374	G
Glens Falls, N. Y. 19	38†	0†	340†	...	MT†	....	..
Grand Island, Neb. 19	42	0	446	0	M	2,470	G
Greensburg, Pa. 16	38	0	365	0	M	2,669	G
Gulfport, Miss. 15	43	400	0	0	K	2,360	..
Hanover, Pa. 13	41	224	0	0	D	1,882	G
Harlingen, Tex. 13	Not reporting						
Hastings, Neb. 15	45	0	439	0	M	....	G
Hot Springs, Ark. 21	37†	0†	340†	...	C†	....	..
Hudson, N. Y. 11	41	165	0	0	K	1,141	G
Independence, Mo. 16	38	0	90	90	T	281	G
Indiana, Pa. 10	41	215	0	0	D	1,824	G
Ironton, Ohio 15	45	400	0	0	D	3,000	..
Ithaca, N. Y. 19	41	356	0	40	D	2,433	G
Janesville, Wis. 23	42	385	0	0	D	2,570	P
Jeannette, Pa. 16	44	0	265	0	M	781	..
Jefferson City, Mo. 24	40	150	0	132	D	1,050	T
Lakeland, Fla. 22	45	...	400	0	C	New	..
Lancaster, Ohio 21	41	252	0	20	D	1,833	G
Laramie, Wyo. 11	41†	285†	0†	...	M†	....	..
Latrobe, Pa. 11	40‡	0‡	243‡	...	M‡	....	..
Laurel, Miss. 21	Not reporting						
Lawrence, Kan. 14	42	323	0	0	D	....	..
Lawton, Okla. 18	40†	583†	0†	...	D†	....	..
Leavenworth, Kan. 19	39†	144†	0†	...	D†	....	..
Lewiston, Idaho 10	40	0	165	0	M	1,212	T
Lewistown, Pa. 13	38	225	0	225	D	1,374	..
Lincoln, Ill. 12	42	180	0	0	D	560	T
Lock Haven, Pa. 10	41	112	0	0	D	887	G
Lockport, N. Y. 24	42	0	330	0	C	....	..
McAlester, Okla. 12	43	300	0	0	T	1,100	G
McAllen, Tex. 11	44	0	350	0	T	1,636	G
Marquette, Mich. 16	45	0	180	0	M	....	..
Martinsburg, W. Va. 15	40	0	315	0	M	1,700	G
Martinsville, Va. 10	41	0	100	0	M	....	G
Meadville, Pa. 19	36	137	0	137	D	903	G
Middletown, N. Y. 22	41	225	0	0	K	1,203	..
Midland, Mich. 10	42	210	0	0	D	1,770	G
Monroe, Mich. 18	36	0	340	0	M	1,890	T
Morgantown, W.Va. 17	40	0	261	0	C	2,442	G
Mount Vernon, Ill. 14	38	272	0	272	D	1,115	T
Naugatuck, Conn. 15	42	145	0	0	T	350	G
New Castle, Ind. 16	39	0	261	0	T	....	G
New Kensington, Pa. 24	39	0	450	0	M	2,408	G
Norman, Okla. 11	..	119§	...	...	D§	....	..
Norwich, Conn. 23	40	0	357	137	T	1,328	G

Table XXVI.—Parking Meter Data for All Cities—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 Omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		No. of Total Taking Nickels Only	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue October, 1945	Disposition of Revenue
		Automatic	Manual				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued							
Oil City, Pa. 20	37	0	275	275	S	$753	G
Olean, N. Y. 22	40†	347†	0†	...	K†	....	..
Olympia, Wash. 13	41	417	0	20	D	3,643	G
Oneida, N. Y. 10	38	0	287	0	T	554	G
Oneonta, N. Y. 11	38	100	100	0	PD	....	G
Orangeburg, S. C. 11	45	354	0	0	C	New	..
Oswego, N. Y. 22	41	0	360	0	X	255	G
Owosso, Mich. 14	45§	382§	...	...	T§	New	..
Painesville, Ohio 12	41	92	0	92	D	....	G
Pampa, Tex. 13	46	0	500	0	C	New	..
Paris, Tex. 19	41†	60†	0†	...	D†	....	..
Parsons, Kan. 14	42	174	0	0	D	903	..
Peekskill, N. Y. 17	39	337	0	337	S	803	G
Pittsburg, Kan. 18	45	0	476	0	M	New	G
Pittston, Pa. 18	37	200	0	200	S	173	..
Pocatello, Idaho 18	37	154	240	0	M	1,100	G
Pomona, Calif. 23	44	0	687	0	M	4,290	G
Ponca City, Okla. 16	36	34	0	34	D	276	G
Pottstown, Pa. 20	41	0	247	0	CT	2,172	G
Provo, Utah 18	42	0	265	0	M	1,525	G
Rensselaer, N. Y. 10	40	0	50	50	D	30	G
Richmond, Calif. 23	44	0	750	0	M	5,344	T
Salina, Kan. 21	45	0	200	0	C	....	..
Salisbury, Md. 13	38	157	0	157	D	205	T
Santa Rosa, Calif. 12	45	0	510	0	M	4,200	T
Sarasota, Fla. 11	42†	155†	0†	...	N†	....	..
Saratota Springs, N. Y. 13	40	0	300	300	T	....	G
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 15	41†	0†	192†	...	M†	502	C
Scottsbluff, Neb. 12	43	0	286	0	M	1,320	G
Sedalia, Mo. 20	41	0	268	0	D	1,371	..
Seminole, Okla. 12	46	0	250	0	C	New	..
Shawnee, Okla. 22	40	102	0	0	D	542	..
Shenandoah, Pa. 19	38	300	0	300	D	557	G
Sherman, Tex. 17	41	168	0	0	D	825	T
South Charleston, W. Va. 10	..	248§	...	...	D§	....	..
South Orange, N. J. 14	41	0	274	0	M	1,034	G
S. St. Paul, Minn. 11	40	0	200	0	M	650	G
Staunton, Va. 13	39†	106†	0†	...	D†	....	..
Sterling, Ill. 11	42	229	0	0	D	1,683	G
Suffolk, Va. 11	40	0	150	0	D	....	G
Sumter, S. C. 15	45	0	150	0	M	....	..

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October, 1945
		Automatic	Manual		
Under 10,000—Continued					
Coos Bay, Ore. 5	45	0	205	M	New
Coronado, Calif. 7	45	303	0	D	New
Corry, Pa. 7	41	0	130	M	$760
Crewe, Va. 2	..	78§	...	C§	...
Crisfield, Md. 4	..	86§	...	T§	...
Culpeper, Va. 2	..	17§	...	D§	...
Easton, Md. 5	41	16	0	D	171
East Pittsburg, Pa. 6	39	0	221	M	776
Ebensburg, Pa. 4	40	127	0	D	400
El Cerrito, Calif. 6	45	0	118	M	5,775
Elizabethton, Tenn. 8	41	300	0	D	1,325
Elkins, W. Va. 8	38	0	160	T	450
Etna, Pa. 7	41	0	260	..	244
Everett, Pa. 2	40‡	0‡	115‡	C‡	...
Farmville, Va. 3	43	0	103	C	980
Franklin, Pa. 9	41	0	310	M	1,673
Frostburg, Md. 8	..	150§	...	M§	...
Gainesville, Tex. 8	42	296	0	D	1,068
Grafton, W. Va. 7	40	100	0	P	418
Greeneville, Tenn. 7	41	0	175	M	1,116
Greenville, Pa. 8	38	121	0	D	6,335
Grove City, Pa. 6	41	0	134	M	738
Hampton, Va. 6	42	100	0	D	714
Harrisonburg, Va. 9	39	138	0	K	1,038
Hazard, Ky. 7	42	0	180	M	900
Hinton, W. Va. 6	40	165	0	M	267
Irwin, Pa. 3	39‡	0‡	115‡	M‡	...
Kane, Pa. 6	42	...	...	D	575
Kingsville, Tex. 8	42	0	120	T	...
Kirkland, Wash. 2	44	0	157	M	672
Kittanning, Pa. 8	40	0	290	M	2,299
Lake George, N. Y	Not reporting				
Lehighton, Pa. 7	41‡	0‡	37‡	T‡	...
Lexington, Va. 4	..	113§	...	C§	...
Ligonier, Pa. 2	43	0	115	M	359
Logan, W. Va. 5	39	0	140	M	1,310
Lonaconing, Md. 2	..	0	75	C	137
McConnellsburg, Pa. 1	40	0	55	M	182
McGregor, Tex. 2	Not reporting				
McKinney, Tex. 9	41†	140†	0†	D†	...
Macomb, Ill. 9	42	0	130	M	515

Swissvale, Pa. 15	41	0	150	0	M	....	G
Tamaqua, Pa. 12	42‡	0‡	285‡	...	M‡	....	..
Temple, Tex. 15	43	165	0	0	..	....	G
Texarkana, Ark. 11	..	600§	...	...	D§	....	..
Texarkana, Tex. 17	41	487	0	0	D	2,470	G
Union tp, N. J. 24	41	100	0	0	..	....	..
Uniontown, Pa. 22	37	0	481	481	D	2,156	G
Vallejo, Calif. 20	41	0	600	0	M	4,333	G
Vancouver, Wash. 18	42	0	600	0	M	5,048	G
Walla, Walla, Wash. 18	41	0	390	0	C	2,750	T
Warren, Pa. 14	40	165	0	0	D	10,000	G
Waynesboro, Pa. 10	38	0	220	0	M	1,021	G
Wenatchee, Wash. 11	45	0	350	0	M	2,980	G
Whittier, Calif. 16	45	0	301	0	C	New	..
Willimantic, Conn. 12	42	315	0	0	K	1,298	G
Winona, Minn. 22	41†	0†	318†	...	M†	....	..
Wooster, Ohio 12	40	100	0	0	D	665	G
Xenia, Ohio 10	45	300	0	0	K	2,303	G
Ypsilanti, Mich. 12	42	300	0	0	D	983	P

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October 1945
		Automatic	Manual		
Under 10,000					
Barnesboro, Pa. 4	40	100	0	D	$ 200
Beaver, Pa. 6	42	161	0	D	...
Bellefontaine, Ohio 9	43	183	0	K	1,402
Bellefonte, Pa. 5	41	0	237	C	...
Benton, Ill. 7	39	91	0	..	621
Blairsville, Pa. 5	45	0	103	M	746
Bradenton, Fla. 7	38†	22†	0†	N†	...
Bristol, Va. 9	38	70	0	..	300
Bronxville, N. Y. 7	40	250	0	K	1,389
Brookville, Pa. 4	41	0	196	M	640
Brownsville, Pa. 8	40	237	0	D	700
Buckhannon, W. Va. 4	39§	165§	...	T§	...
Bucyrus, Ohio 9	44	220	0	K	1,200
Canandaigua, N. Y. 8	40	0	223	M	1,471
Charles Town, W. Va. 3	42	0	110	M	590
Circleville, Ohio 8	40	170	0	..	792
Clarion, Pa. 4	42‡	80‡	0‡	D‡	...
Clendenin, W. Va. 1	..	50†	...	M†	...
Clifton Forge, Va. 6	42	124	0	C	...
Clinton, Ill. 6	42	84	0	M	270
Conneaut, Ohio 9	43	0	200	M	1,220
Malone, N. Y. 9	40	0	200	T	171
Mannington, W. Va. 3	40	0	31	T	117
Marcus Hook, Pa. 4	38‡	152‡	0‡	D‡	...
Marion, Ill. 9	..	128§	...	D§	...
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 6	41	0	200	M	467
Miami, Okla. 8	42	0	100	D	786
Midland, Tex. 9	46	583	0	D	...
Milton, Pa. 8	42	0	268	C	1,136
Mineral Wells, Tex. 6	41	70	0	D	262
Montgomery, W. Va. 3	..	184§	...	M§	...
Morristown, Tenn. 8	41	0	100	M	492
Mount Vernon, Wash. 4	..	300§	...	M§	...
Mullins, W. Va. 3	38	0	100	M	301
Napa, Calif. 8	45	0	400	M	2,572
Nevada, Mo. 8	42	101	0	D	231
Newport Beach, Calif. 4	45§	242§	...	D§	...
North Chicago, Ill. 8	42	0	92	M	113
Norwalk, Ohio 8	42	0	202	M	1,417
Nyack, N. Y. 5	39	143	0	C	730
Oak Hill, W. Va. 3	..	165§	...	M§	...
Pasco, Wash. 4	..	0	150	M	949
Penn Yan, N. Y. 5	40	0	135	M	1,036
Piedmont, W. Va. 3	41	0	115	C	273
Pikesville, Ky. 4	..	236§	...	M§	...
Pitcairn, Pa. 6	41	0	55	M	190
Point Pleasant, W. Va. 4	..	150§	...	D§	...
Port Orchard, Wash. 2	42	0	145	M	782
Poteau, Okla. 4	45	185	...	T	New
Punxsutawney, Pa. 9	41	0	128	M	1,105
Radford, Va. 6	46	170	...	T	New
Ravenna, Ohio 9	41	0	133	C	1,446
Renton, Wash. 4	42	300	0	D	2,012
Ridgeway, Pa. 6	40	0	155	M	748
Rochester, Pa. 7	40	161	0	D	1,063
Rolla, Mo. 5	..	66§	...	D§	...
St. Marys, Pa. 8	42	0	140	M	507
Salem, W. Va. 3	..	45§	...	C§	...
San Rafael, Calif. 9	45	513	0	D	New
Sayre, Pa. 8	43	134	0	K	...
Scottdale, Pa. 6	39	125	0	D	313
Seaford, Del. 3	..	75†	0†	..	...
Seneca Falls, N .Y. 6	41	209	0	D	608
Sewickley, Pa. 6	41	0	135	M	366
Shippensburg, Pa. 5	42	0	160	C	697
Somerset, Pa. 5	40	0	183	M	1,125
South Boston, Va. 5	45	127	0	D	New
Spring Valley, N. Y. 4	..	126§	...	S§	...
State College, Pa. 6	39	63	97	CDT	851
Stroudsburg, Pa. 6	39	0	343	M	1,757

Table XXVI.—Parking Meter Data for All Cities—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October, 1945
		Automatic	Manual		
Under 10,000—Continued					
Titusville, Pa. 8	42	0	250	M	$925
Troy, Ohio 9	41†	25†	0†	K†	...
Turtle Creek, Pa. 9	39	240	0	M	800
Tyrone, Pa. 9	40	122	0	D	718
Union City, Tenn. 7	43	0	139	M	7,320
Urbana, Ohio 8	45	155	0	K	993
Washington Ct. House, Ohio 9	44	255	0	K	1,937
Welch, W. Va. 6	39	0	170	M	831
Wellsburg, W. Va. 6	39†	...	125†	..	...
Wellsville, N. Y. 6	41	0	220	C	$1,198
Westernport, Md. 4	..	0	53	C	100
Weston, W. Va. 8	38	120	0	..	661
Williamson, W. Va. 8	..	350§	...	M§	...
Willoughby, Ohio 4	..	74§	...	D§	...
Wilmerding, Pa. 6	42	105	0	M	...
Wilmington, Ohio 6	42	158	0	D	892
Woodbury, N. J. 8	42	0	161	C	1,314
Wytheville, Va. 5	42	0	22	T	72

Sources of Information: Traffic Safety

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

International City Managers' Association. Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots. MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, pp. 515–521. Parking Meters. MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, pp. 522–528. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

National Safety Council. Accident Facts. An annual statistical summary. 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago.

—*Public Safety Magazine.* Monthly. Contains list of reporting cities showing number of fatalities in each for current year to date and for past year.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Weekly Accident Bulletin.* (Also annual summary.) Washington, D.C. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in 131 large cities.

Selected Standard References: Traffic

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION MANUAL. Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Illinois. 1940. 231pp. $1.50.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1939. 24pp. Free.

ENFORCEMENT FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1938. 47pp. Free.

ENGINEERING FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. Free.

THE EVIDENCE HANDBOOK FOR POLICE. By Franklin M. Kreml. Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Illinois. 1943. 148pp. $2.

MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Public Roads Administration, Washington, D.C. 1942. 186pp.

MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, 1615 H Street, Washington 6, D.C. 1934. 31pp.

PARKING PROBLEM IN CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OFF-STREET PARKING. By Orin F. Nolting and Paul Oppermann. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 28pp. $1.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS TO ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. By Don L. Kooken. Indiana State Police, State House, Indianapolis. 43pp.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND CONGESTION. By Maxwell Halsey. John Wiley and Sons Company, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1941. 408pp. $4.

TRAFFIC COURTS. By George Warren. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston. 1942. 280pp. $4.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING HANDBOOK. Institute of Traffic Engineers and National Conservation Bureau, 60 John Street, New York 7. 1941. 285pp.

TRAFFIC AND PARKING STUDY; A PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS AREAS OF NEW YORK CITY. Regional Plan Association, 400 Madison Avenue, New York. 1942. 144pp. $4.50.

UNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

UNIFORM VEHICLE CODE. Five Acts. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, 1615 H Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1934-1939. As amended to November 28, 1944.

WHY WE HAVE AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. By Harry R. De Silva. John Wiley and Sons Company, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1942. 394pp. $4.

New Books and Pamphlets: Traffic Safety

ACCIDENTS FACTS: 1945 EDITION. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 96pp.

AMERICA'S TRAFFIC SAFETY CHAMPIONS. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 26pp.

ANALYSIS OF THE TRAFFIC-FLOW BETWEEN MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL. City Planning Commission, 399 City Hall, Minneapolis. 1945. 5pp.

CURB PARKING SURVEY DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT. Planning Department, Durham, North Carolina. December, 1945. 17pp.

DETERMINING PARKING REQUIREMENTS BY STUDY of Parking Habits. Report of Committee of Highway Research Board, 1944 Proceedings. Highway Research Board, Washington, D.C. 1945.

Developing Safety Employees. Safety Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. 1945. 46pp.

District Traffic Court Conferences and Continuing Programs. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 40pp.

Downtown Los Angeles Parking Study. Downtown Business Men's Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 13. 1945. 23pp.

Driver Training Reduces Traffic Accidents One-Half. Traffic Engineering Department, American Automobile Association, Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 18pp.

The Dynamics of Street Layout and Design for Urban Traffic. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 18pp. $1.

Hold That Line. By United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. National Committee on Traffic Safety, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1945. 31pp.

Instructional Manual for Driver Tests. 20pp. Plans for Building Driver Tests. 26pp. $1. American Automobile Association, Washington 6, D.C. 1945.

Keep Customers Coming; Practical Suggestions for Obtaining Off-Street Parking. American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1946. 28pp.

Let's Stop This Killing Too. National Committee for Traffic Safety, Room 960, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 18pp.

Manual of Traffic Engineering Studies. National Conservation Bureau, 60 John Street, New York 7. 1945. 124pp. $2.

A Modernization Plan for the Cleveland Transit System. Cleveland Transit System, 1404 East Ninth Street, Cleveland 14. November, 1944. 28pp.

A Nationwide Training Program; Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors. National Committee for Traffic Safety, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. Unpaged.

A New Force in Highway Safety. Annual Report of National Committee for Traffic Safety, Room 960, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1946. 8pp.

1945 Proceedings Institute of Traffic Engineers Annual Meeting. Institute of Traffic Engineers, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Connecticut. 1946. 120pp. $1.50.

1945 Winter Road Maintenance Bulletin. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 40pp.

One Out of Seven: A Report on the Nationwide Brake Emphasis Program. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington 4, D.C. 1945. Unpaged.

Origin and Destination of Surveys in Urban Areas. Report of Committee of Highway Research Board, 1944 Proceedings. Highway Research Board, Washington, D.C. 1945.

Parking Meter Data as of March 1, 1945. Vehicular Parking Ltd., 1180 Raymond Boulevard, Newark 2. 1945. 12pp.

Parking Meters in Pennsylvania Municipalities. By Charles F. LeeDecker. Institute of Local Government, Pennsylvania State College, State College. 1945. 40pp $1.

Parking Symposium Issue. *Traffic Engineering*, February, 1945. Entire issue. Institute of Traffic Engineers, 60 St. John Street, New York 7.

Parkway Transit Lines in the Central Business District. Central Business District Association, 354 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles 13. 1945. 26pp.

A Plan for Traffic Safety. Department of Highways, State Capitol, Columbus, Ohio. 1946. 42pp.

Pointers on Pedestrian Protection. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 20pp.

Procedures and Codes for Processing Traffic Tickets and Punched Cards for Statistical Data. Office of the Controller, City Hall, Detroit. 1944. Variously paged.

Proceedings Second Connecticut Traffic Engineering Conference. Yale Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. 1945. 141pp.

The Public's Attitude on Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1946. 63pp.

Report of the Metropolitan Transit Recess Commission. Massachusetts Legislature, State Capital, Boston. 1945. 112pp.

Specific Proposals for the Improvement of Traffic Courts. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 8pp.

Speed in the Transition Period. Joint Committee on Postwar Speed Control, National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 7pp.

Speed Control Report of Joint Committee on Postwar Speed Control. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 36pp.

Standard Traffic Accident Reporting System for City Police Departments. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1944. 19pp.

State Traffic Law Enforcement. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1944. 300pp. $2.50.

Stop Accidents. Office of War Information, Washington, D.C. June, 1945. 9pp.

The Traffic Court Program. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 7pp.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION THROUGH MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, Woodward Building, Washington 5, D.C. 26pp.

A TRAFFIC SURVEY OF GREATER KANSAS CITY. City Plan Commission, Kansas City, Missouri. July, 1945.

TODAY'S TRAFFIC—ANNUAL: SPECIAL EDITION OF TRAFFIC NEWS-LETTER. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 36pp.

TRAINING SCHOOL BUS DRIVERS. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 162pp. 30 cents.

A TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM: WATERWAYS, AIRWAYS, AND HIGHWAYS. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 34pp. See also Police section.

Selected Periodicals: Traffic

PUBLIC ROADS. (Quarterly.) Public Roads Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 35 cents.

PUBLIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. $3.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING. Institute of Traffic Engineers, Strathcona Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut. $2.

Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1945

By Weaver W. Pangburn
Field Representative, National Recreation Association, New York

It is too early to appraise clearly the war's effect on recreation. Yet it is evident that the sights of both public officials and taxpayers as to the extent of the public's responsibility have been raised. Not merely plans but commitments such as voted bond issues, tax levies, and heavily increased operating appropriations make it clear that public developments are to go beyond just supplementing semi-public and commercial agencies. Well-distributed systems of facilities and services reaching all the people are the present goals of planners and administrators. What war veterans want or are thought to want in this program counts heavily in present proposals.

Legislation. Both state and municipal activities were furthered through a number of state enactments. General state enabling acts applying to local recreation systems were passed in Alabama (for cities under 100,000), in Kansas (excepting cities with park boards), and in Wisconsin (late in 1944). The West Virginia enabling act was amended to permit counties and boards of education to appropriate funds for municipal recreation programs. Legislation primarily concerned with recreation in relation to the public schools was enacted in Washington, Indiana, Michigan, and New York. Wisconsin authorized political subdivisions to enter into leases of 25 years with veterans' organizations for the management of memorials.

Public concern over the wartime behavior of youth led to the authorization by Indiana of a municipal tax to provide recreation facilities for youth 12 to 18; to the creation in New York of a state commission on youth, and in Michigan of a Youth Guidance Commission. California's youth authority, created in 1941, continued to expand.

North Carolina set up a state recreation commission of seven members, specifying at least one woman and one Negro member, and with a $7,500 appropriation. The powers of the commission are educational, promotional, and advisory. New Hampshire amended its recreation law to provide for a state forester, in addition to the state director of recreation, both responsible to a forestry and recreation commission. An $18,000 appropriation was made to the commission for 1946 and for 1947.

Organization and Reorganization. New municipal recreation departments were set up in Oxnard, California; Eau Claire, Marinetta, and Stephens Point, Wisconsin; Ottawa, Western Springs, Libertyville, and Sullivan, Illinois; and Fulton County, Georgia. Recreation commissions were organized in Claremont, Needles, and San Leandro, California; Miami Springs, Florida; Ogdensburg, Glen Cove, Poughkeepsie, Ossining, Oneonta and Rye, New York; Grand Haven, Muskegon Heights, Port Huron, Adrian, Garden City, Marysville, Olivet, Plymouth, Manistique, Inkster and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Barberton and Warren, Ohio; Stillwater, Oklahoma; Whitinsville, Massachusetts; and Edmonton, Canada.

Park and recreation boards were authorized in Guntersville, Alabama; DeLand, Florida; Elkhart, Indiana; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; and Berkeley County, West Virginia. New park departments were set up in LaGrange and Lockport, Illinois, and Springfield, Oregon.

In San Diego an assistant city manager was appointed and assigned as director of recreation, his responsibilities to include both community recreation and facilities and attractions for tourists.

Personnel. At the beginning of 1945 a record number of personnel in organized recreation was reported. There were 4,870 full-time leaders in 500 cities, some federally paid. Including seasonal and part-time leaders the number was 35,503, in which for the first time since 1930 women outnumbered men. At the end of 1945 a considerable number of superintendents' positions in smaller cities at about $3,000 salary were unfilled. Salary increases were general throughout the country during the year. However, the salaries of the rank and file of recreation department employees in many large cities are still so low that suitable candidates for positions are not being attracted.

The Minneapolis park department established an annual wage for 132 employees in park maintenance and horticulture who had been subject to long hours and full employment during the summer and layoffs in the winter. This wage is based on 2,080 hours of work, comprising 40 hours a week for 52 weeks. The employees receive vacations, sick leave, and holidays in accordance with civil service regulations. A number of cities strengthened their in-service training courses.

Activities. By the end of 1945 the fever of interest in centers for teen-age groups had begun to subside. Many makeshift clubs closed. The permanent centers were those housed in municipal recreation buildings, schools, and the properties of semi-public agencies.

Camping facilities were crowded to capacity, but resident camps carry high unit costs and reach only a small percentage of the child population. Educators in California, New York, Michigan, New Jersey, and elsewhere are experimenting with camps financed from regular school or special funds.

There is a tendency to carry services to where people are rather than to expect everybody to come to municipal centers. Programs in housing projects were increased. Los Angeles placed a director-at-large in a neighborhood where there was race conflict; delinquency took a tumble. San Francisco has a half-dozen workers-at-large. Detroit participates with other agencies in a worker-at-large program. Cleveland has both a traveling zoo and a show wagon which go around to all the playgrounds in the metropolitan area.

Residents of New York are to be treated to an educational program aimed at stimulating conservation. The Bronx Zoo will have an exhibit covering reforestation, soil erosion, land reclamation, and the habitat of animals. The program at the Cleveland Zoo is to be expanded to include a water fowl sanctuary. The Philadelphia Zoo conducts a weekly radio series for the education of the school children.

Revenues and Expenditures. The trend in appropriations for municipal recreation departments and bureaus was upward and in many cases the increases were large. The legislature increased the tax levy for the recreation division of the Minneapolis park department from one-half to one and one-half mills, raising the yield from $125,000 to $375,000. There were new millage taxes voted or increased in Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Freeport, Aurora, Belleville, Maywood, Canton and Pekin, Illinois; Ft. Pierre, Florida; Montpelier, Brattleboro, and Rutland, Vermont; and Springfield, Oregon. There were similar increases for the park districts in Peoria, Illinois, and Coffeyville, Kansas.

Examples of cities passing large improvement bond issues were Tulsa, Oklahoma, $300,000 for park and recreation facilities; San Diego, $2,000,000 for diversified projects; Chicago, $24,000,000 for recreation parks and facilities, $36,000,000 for general park and parkway developments, and $2,000,000 for small playgrounds; Hamilton, Ohio, $439,000 for playgrounds and recreation centers; Oakland, California, $600,000 for five swimming pools and $423,000 for playground facilities; and Dayton, Ohio, $1,900,000 for playgrounds, parks, and swimming pools.

The good financial condition of many governmental authorities and low interest rates permit the financing of park and recreation improvements in many cities at little cost to the taxpayer. The Chicago Park District, with its $60,000,000 postwar program, is in that position. Indianapolis plans to finance its 25-project program in a single bond issue instead of a series by calling in the present outstanding bonds and issuing new ones at low rates.

Eighty-five small cities with an average population of 9,000 which have among other facilities, one playground to every 3,000 of population and one indoor recreation center to each 4,900 of population, reported an average operating cost of $1.06 per capita, including 52 cents per capita for leadership. Watch the small cities!

Activities by States. A big expansion of state recreation, stimulated by park departments, conservation departments, fish and game authorities, and most recent of all, recreation departments, is under way. Thus New York proposes additional fish hatcheries, development of 350 miles of trout streams already acquired, a new game farm, a wild life conservation project in Bronx Park, more camp sites in the forest preserves, a "gigantic program" for the expansion of state parks and parkways, and the development of the state's one-half million acres of reforestation areas for the purpose of "the maximum production of quality timber." North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Indiana through their state recreation directors or departments are developing a community recreation service to localities. To the functions of law enforcement and protection, conservation departments have now added conservation education. Some agricultural colleges have courses in the science of game management.

Planning. Although in some places there are proposals for large stadiums even though the localities are still badly lacking in neighborhood areas and facilities, it appears that neighborhood needs are receiving substantial attention.

For example, the 25 projects in Indianapolis include 7 new playgrounds, 5 new playfields, 5 playground expansions, 2 new parks, 3 parkway extensions, and 1 amphitheatre. The Los Angeles department of recreation proposes 96 projects, including 30 neighborhood playgrounds, 13 new district recreation areas (playfields), 14 new swimming pools, 1 major sports center, 3 children's camps, additions to 55 existing areas and facilities, and swimming and beach developments. The Minneapolis 10-year program includes 18 new neighborhood parks and playgrounds, 5 to 10 acres in size, in districts not now served. The Chicago plan includes 43 new "recreation" parks of 8 to 23 acres and improvements in existing parks, such as 18 new swimming pools, 17 new wading pools, and remodeling of 17 existing swimming pools.

In a number of cities, planning boards not only prepared plans but undertook popular education in recreation standards—for example, the excellent pamphlet published by the planning commission in Cleveland, entitled *Places for Playing*. There is renewed interest in voluntary or mandatory setting aside of recreation space by private subdividers. Henry Kaiser made such a provision in his Kaiser Homes in Los Angeles.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York) provided the personal services of district and special field workers for nearly 600 cities. Training institutes were conducted for paid and volunteer workers in nearly 100 communities. The Association increased its service to state government agencies. Several hundred industrial plants in 100 communities were visited by the Association's special field worker on industrial recreation. Among the publications issued by the organization were *Home Play,* for those interested in family recreation, and a booklet for servicemen, entitled *World o' Fun,* of which two million copies were distributed to members of the armed forces. The Association distributed a total of 12 million copies of booklets to the members of the armed forces without charge. Long-range recreation plans and other studies were undertaken or completed in Buffalo, and Fulton, New York; Toledo and Dayton, Ohio; West Springfield, Massachusetts; Pensacola, Florida; and Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Sources of Information: Recreation

Sources of Statistics: Recreation

American Association of Museums. The Museum in America, Vol. III. The Association, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 1939. Includes list of municipal and other public museums, cost data, etc.

Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library. Survey of Art Institutes and Art Museums. 1942. mimeo. City Hall, Milwaukee 2. Organization, finance, endowment, property, and program in 41 cities.

U.S. National Park Service. Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1940. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1942. Park acreage, recreation facilities and buildings, and park expenditures for 1,465 cities and towns and 152 counties.

Year Book Number. *Recreation* (Magazine), National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. June. Annual.

Selected Standard References: Recreation

Administration of Public Recreation. By George Hjelte. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. 1940. 416pp. $3.

Introduction to Community Recreation. Edited by George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1940. 547pp. $3.50.

Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1940. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1942. 173pp. $1.50.

Municipal Recreation Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1940. 466pp. $7.50.

New Play Areas—Their Design and Equipment. Edited by George D. Butler. National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York 18. 1938. 242pp. $3.

Parks, a Manual of Municipal and County Parks. Edited by L. H. Weir of the National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York 18. 1928. 2 vols. 1036pp. $20.

Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation. Edited by George D. Butler. National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York 18. 1936. 402pp. $3.

Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1941. 26pp. 50 cents.

(1) Standards for a Neighborhood Playground. 2pp. 15 cents. (2) Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities. 16pp. 15 cents. (3) Standards: Playgrounds, Playfields, Recreation Buildings, Indoor Recreation Facilities. 13pp. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1943.

Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States. National Park Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1941. 279pp. $1.25.

New Books and Pamphlets: Recreation

ABC'S of Public Relations for Recreation. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1946. 64pp. 85 cents.

Columbia Basin Joint Investigation: Problem 25, Rural Recreation Areas. Bureau of Reclamation. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 65pp. 30 cents.

Commemoration Through Community Services. By Anne Holiday Webb. *The American City* Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. 1945. 18pp. $1.

Community Recreation Comes of Age. Office of Community War Services. Government

Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 30pp.

COMMUNITY RECREATION SURVEY. Recreation Commission. Grand Junction, Colorado. 1945. 46pp.

COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER QUIZ. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 13pp. 25 cents.

CONDUCT OF PLAYGROUNDS. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1945. 56pp. 50 cents.

DECATUR LONG RANGE RECREATION PLAN. Alabama State Planning Board, 711 High Street, Montgomery 5, Alabama. 1945. 25pp.

DETROIT SERVES ITS YOUTH. Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit, 51 West Warren, Detroit 1. 67pp. 50 cents.

FUN AT THE PLAYGROUNDS; YOUR GUIDE TO SUMMER RECREATION. Department of Recreation, 305 City Hall, Los Angeles 12, California.

LIVING WAR MEMORIALS; TO COMMEMORATE THE DEAD, TO SERVE THE LIVING. American Legion, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 6, Indiana. 1944. 27pp.

MORE ABOUT MEMORIALS THAT LIVE. American Commission for Living War Memorials. 30 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. 1945. 35pp.

MUNICIPAL RECREATION ADMINISTRATION. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 516pp. $7.50. (With correspondence course $35).

PARKS, BEACHES, AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY. Haynes Foundation, 2324 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 7, California. 1945. 18pp.

PLACES FOR PLAYING IN CLEVELAND: STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS. City Planning Commission, 519 City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio. 1945. 32pp.

PLANNING FOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN SMALL TOWNS AND CITIES. By J. Lee Brown. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 51pp. 20 cents.

PLANNING A COMMUNITY RECREATION BUILDING. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1945. 11pp. 25 cents.

PUBLIC RECREATION DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE BUDGET FOR A CITY OF ABOUT 25,000. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1945. 12pp. 25 cents.

PUBLIC RECREATION DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE BUDGET FOR A CITY OF ABOUT 10,000. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1946. 11pp. 25 cents.

RECREATION FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1945. 48pp. 50 cents.

RECREATION: A NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSET. Office of Community War Services. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 22pp.

Recreation (Magazine), Year Book Number. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City 10. July, 1945. Entire Issue.

RECREATION PLAN FOR TOLEDO, OHIO. National Recreation Association. Toledo Council of Social Agencies, 406 Toledo Trust Building, Toledo 4, Ohio. 1945. 93pp.

SCARSDALE RECREATION SURVEY 1945. By William Lescade, Village Clerk, Scarsdale, New York. 1945. 71pp. $1.

SUGGESTED PUBLIC RECREATION BUDGET FOR A CITY OF 50,000. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1943. 12pp. 25 cents.

12 YEARS OF PARK PROGRESS. Department of Parks, Arsenal, 64th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York 21. 1945. 63pp.

YOUTH AND YOUR COMMUNITY. By Alice C. Weitz. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 31pp. 10 cents.

YOUTH CENTERS; AN APPRAISAL AND A LOOK AHEAD. Office of Community War Services. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 34pp.

Selected Periodicals: Recreation

PARKS AND RECREATION. (Bimonthly.) American Institute of Park Executives, 327 West Jefferson Street, Rockford, Illinois. $3.

RECREATION. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. $2.

Schools and Education

Developments in 1945

By J. B. Edmonson

Dean, School of Education, University of Michigan

Only a few of the more important developments in education can be reviewed in this brief article. During the war thousands of boys and girls left school to take jobs. With the close of the war a "back-to-school drive," sponsored by the United States Children's Bureau and the United States Office of Education, aimed to bring back to the classroom the students who had dropped out for the sake of war jobs. In the spring of 1945 nearly three million youths 14 through 17 years of age were employed. Half of them dropped out of school entirely; half were in part-time jobs.

Return of Veterans to Schools and Colleges. Encouraged by financial aid from the federal government, thousands of veterans returned to schools and colleges during the latter part of 1945. As a result many of the larger colleges and universities were overcrowded. As a protection to the veteran as well as to public funds, the GI Bill of Rights provides that the administrator of veterans' affairs shall secure from the appropriate agency in each state a list of educational and training institutions which are qualified and equipped to furnish education and training. In some states the governor has approved such a list, in others, the state department of education.

Teacher Shortage. With growing enrollments, one of the most acute problems was the continued shortage of well-prepared teachers. In 1945 the United States had about a million teachers, of whom 850,000 were employed in public elementary and secondary schools. To fill teaching positions left vacant by the exodus of teachers into the armed forces and war work, state departments of education issued wartime and emergency certificates, and about 80,000 persons, or 2000 per cent more than in normal times, were employed on emergency certificates. The shortage of well-qualified teachers is largely due to the relatively low salaries for experienced teachers. The schools paying the best salaries have not felt the shortage except in a few fields of instruction, but the school districts with low salaries have been hard hit.

Retirement Systems for Teachers and School Employees. Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee established new retirement systems for teachers during 1945. Nebraska established a school employees' retirement system to begin July 1, 1945, covering public school, state normal school, and state university employees, among others. In South Dakota a new teacher retirement law was passed to replace the former law which had never been put into effect because of the failure of the legislature to appropriate funds. A number of other states amended their teachers' retirement laws during the year. These bring to 42 the number of states providing retirement or pension allowances for teachers.

Michigan created a public school employees' retirement system which combined and continued two previously existing separate systems, one for teachers and another for non-teaching employees. New Hampshire added additional retirement benefits for those who are to become members of the existing system before the end of 1946. California included in its state teachers' retirement system coverage of employees in institutions operated by the Youth Authority and granted credit for service in state-supported universities and colleges. Minnesota passed an act authorizing cities of the first class to raise minimum benefits.

A Comprehensive Postwar Educational Program. The schools of the United States are always greatly influenced by educational developments in the state of New York. During the year William J. Wallin, chancellor, Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, outlined a program to improve the quality and increase the thoroughness of public education at all levels from nursery school through college and professional school. Some of the necessary measures as stated by Chancellor Wallin included:

> (1) The establishment of nursery schools wherever feasible and the establishment of kindergartens in each community of any size. (2) Lengthening of secondary-school day and provision for a choice by all pupils of vocational training or education of the liberal-arts type. (3) Establishment of regional technical institutes with two-year terminal courses to meet the needs for technical training above the secondary level. (4) Increase in the number and amount of state scholarships so that the more talented youth may attend college. (5) Increased financial support to existing teachers colleges and continued support of state schools and colleges. (6) Great expansion of adult education, as well as the expansion of counseling, guidance, and placement services for youth.

Those proposals for better quality and more thoroughness will require better-prepared and better-paid administrative, supervisory, and teaching personnel. Smaller classes in many systems and better salaries of the teaching personnel will also be required.

Experience of the Armed Forces with Training Aids. In educational circles there has been much discussion of the use of training aids by the Army and Navy. During the year the United States Office of Education published a booklet, *The Use of Training Aids in the Armed Services,* which presented the report of a Committee on Military Training Aids and Instructional Materials. This report points out the following facts: (1) The Armed Forces during the past four years have produced more than six times as great a number of motion pictures as had ever been produced for strictly educational purposes. Films were used liberally throughout the entire Army and Navy. (2) The services have been quick to see that the techniques used in advertising and other promotional activities are equally applicable to creating inventives for training.

It is generally believed that civilian education may find important values in the emphasis of the services on complete and integrated programs of learning-by-doing and on the use of practice tests. During the past year the American Council on Education authorized a thorough review and appraisal of the educational experiences of the Armed Forces with special attention to the application to civilian education.

Education for Citizenship. In recent months the increased concern about the quality of education for citizenship found expression in editorials, public addresses, and special articles. Although many adults are under the impression that the schools furnish boys and girls with all of their civic education, this is only a partial truth. Much civic education is provided in homes, churches, and youth organizations, as well as through the press, the radio, and other means of learning. The increased mobility of our population, with many adults and children having no roots in the communities where they live, is making civic education more difficult. The decreased influences of the home and the church in the lives of many boys and girls, as well as the increasing use of misleading propaganda as a means of furthering selfish interests, have tended to impair civic training of youth.

It is encouraging to find that citizens in all walks of life are becoming greatly concerned about the safe-guarding of our democratic way of living together. During the year the Volker Charities Fund of Kansas City made a grant of $450,000 to the schools of Detroit to finance a comprehensive study of methods of education for citizenship. The results of this study should be of much interest to all students of civic education.

State School Support. During the year the movement toward greater recognition of the state's responsibility for the financing of education continued to gain support. Most of the recent legislative changes provide for increased state support of education, particularly for teachers' salaries. All but nine states now include equalization provisions in their state aid programs.

An outstanding educational measure was enacted by the 1945 session of the legislature of Utah guaranteeing a minimum educational program to each of the forty school districts in the state to include a nine-month minimum year, the employment of certified teachers, and the transportation of all pupils living two and one-half miles or more from schools. Sufficient state aid was provided to guarantee the expenditure of at least $3,000 in salaries and equipment per "classroom unit" after a 10-mill levy by each district. The law authorized increases in local levies for educational purposes where local districts may wish to exceed this program.

Federal Relations to State Education. The agitation for increased federal subsidies for education continued unabated during the past year, but no changes in former policies occurred. The concern of the federal government about education appears, however, to be increasing. A report entitled *Federal-State Relations in Education* was issued by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, and its findings will doubtless influence later developments. The report recognizes that "adequate organization for the provision of a fair educational opportunity for all children and youth will require some participation of the federal government in education. . . . Federal participation in education is no longer a debate. It has become a fact." It goes on to assert that "the basic control of education can be kept in the states and localities, with the federal government assisting in the development of this service but refraining from dominating it."

A New World Educational Organization. In November a conference of delegates from 35 nations met in London to frame plans for the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Office. This new organization, called UNESCO, has selected Paris as its permanent headquarters. It is an international organization and the United States has already indicated its intention of joining. The constitution stresses the importance of eradicating illiteracy in the world and removing the causes of misunderstanding. A wide exchange of scholars and teachers is proposed, as well as the exchange of books and teaching materials. The organization will use committees to make annual reports on what is happening in every country in regard to Nazi or anti-social philosophies.

Professional Organizations. Because of limitations of travel there were no national meetings held by the larger professional organizations of teachers and school administrators in 1945. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.) made plans for regional conferences but these plans were abandoned. The National Education Association held a meeting with restricted attendance. However, the various professional organizations continued to publish magazines, reports, and yearbooks. One of the most important of these yearbooks was entitled *Paths to Better Schools,* published by the American Association of School Administrators. Much attention was given by professional organizations to studies relating to teachers' salaries and school finance.

Sources of Information: Education

Sources of Statistics: Education

U.S. Office of Education. Biennial Survey of Education. (Biennial.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Chapter III. Statistics of city school systems in cities over 10,000: enrollment, attendance, length of year; buildings; personnel; analysis by type of school; taxation, debts, value of school properties; receipts and balances; expenditures.

Salaries of City School Employees. *Research Bulletin* of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., Biennial. (Last available 1942-43, February, 1943.)

Selected Standard References: Education

AMERICAN SCHOOLS; A CRITICAL STUDY OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM. By H. C. Morrison. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1943. 328pp. $3.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By Harry P. Smith. World Book Company, New York. 1929. 432pp. $2.20.

CRITICAL PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 1934. 383pp. $2.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN EDUCATION. Edited by H. N. Rivlin and H. Schueler. Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40 Street, New York. 1943. 902pp. $10.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. By Ward G. Reeder. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1934. 579pp. $2.25.

LAW AND LIABILITY IN PUPIL TRANSPORTATION. By H. H. Punke. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1943. 291pp. $3.

PLANNING THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL. By N. L. Engelhardt and N. L. Engelhardt, Jr. American Book Company, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York. 1940. 188pp. $2.50.

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SATISFACTORY LOCAL SCHOOL UNITS. By Henry F. Alves and Edgar L. Morphet. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1939. 164pp. 25 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. By Dennis H. Cooke, Ray Hamon, and Arthur M. Proctor. Educational Publishers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota. 1938. 536pp. $2.75.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND SUPERINTENDENTS; A MANUAL ON THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES. By W. G. Reeder. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1944. 278pp. $1.60.

SCHOOLS AND CITY GOVERNMENT. By Nelson B. Henry and Jerome G. Kerwin. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1938. 104pp. $1.50.

YEARBOOK OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS. The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. $2. (Annual.)

New Books and Pamphlets: Education

ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAM IN NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS. By Louis E. Yavner. Department of Investigation, 50 Pine Street, New York 5. 1945. 102pp.

THE ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION, AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, 631 J Street, Sacramento 14, California. 1945. 89pp.

ADULT EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS. Illinois Legislative Council. Springfield. 1945. 54pp.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD. 44th Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education. Part II, Structural Reorganization. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37. 1945. 324pp. $3.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY. A Yearbook Devoted to the Design, Construction, Equipment, Utilization, and Maintenance of Educational Buildings and Grounds. 17th Annual Edition, 1945. American School Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1945. 575pp. $4.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND EQUIPMENT, PART VI. By Henry Smith and Harold E. Moore. School of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington. 1945. 74pp.

THE CHILDREN'S BUDGET. New York City Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. 1945. 48pp.

CITY SCHOOL OFFICERS. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 64pp. 15 cents.

COMMUNITY ADULTS' COUNSELING CENTERS. *Occupations,* 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. February, 1945. Entire Issue.

DATA FOR STATE-WIDE PLANNING OF VETERANS' EDUCATION. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 69pp.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE SCHOOL SUBSIDIES. Pennsylvania General Assembly, Harrisburg. 1945. 51pp.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN NEBRASKA. Nebraska Legislative Council, Lincoln. 1945. 43pp.

EMERGING PATTERNS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PRACTICE. By W. W. Vincent. Teachers' College, Columbia University, 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. 1945. 96pp. $2.10.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS IN EDUCATION. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 47pp. 25 cents.

FORTHCOMING DEVELOPMENTS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. By William C. Reavis. Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Conference for Administrative Officers of Public and Private Schools, Vol. VIII. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37. 190pp.

HIGHER EDUCATION LOOKS AHEAD. By United States Office of Education, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 98pp. 20 cents.

INTERMEDIATE REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM. New York State Legislature, Albany. 1944. 377pp.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE SCHOOL. By William C. Kvaraceus. World Book Company, Yonkers-On-Hudson, New York. 1945. 338pp.

MISSISSIPPI STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION. By J. E. Gibson and Others. Board of Trustees, Institutions of Higher Learning, Jackson, Mississippi. 1945. 402pp.

NOW . . . IN OUR TOWN; Emerging Administrative Practices in Adult Education in Public Schools and Colleges, American Association of School Administrators. 1201 16 Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 34pp. 25 cents.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Revised edition. By Harl R. Douglass. Ginn and Company, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1945. 659pp. $4.

PLANNING POSTWAR SCHOOL BUILDING; PROCEEDINGS. Bureau of Cooperative Research and Field Service, School of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington. 1944. 119pp. 50 cents.

POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL PLANS OF SOLDIERS. Army Service Forces, United States War Department, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 11pp.

A PROGRAM FOR THE EDUCATION OF RETURNING VETERANS. Educational Policies Commission, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 40pp. 10 cents.

Public Education in Arkansas. Arkansas Public Expenditure Council, 236 Hall Building, Little Rock. 1945. 148pp.

Public Education in Alabama; a Report of the Alabama Educational Survey Commission. American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 452pp. $1.

Public Schools in an Indiana Defense Community. By John E. Stoner and Oliver P. Field, Bureau of Government Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. 1946. 77pp.

Report of the New York City Sub-Committee Concerning Administration and Financing of the Public Education System of the City of New York Under the Control of that City's Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education. Joint Legislature Committee on the State Education System. New York State Legislature, Albany, New York. 1945. 711pp.

Role of the Federal Government in Education. By G. F. Zook. Harvard University Press, Publicity Department, 38 Quincy Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. 1945. 51pp. $1.

School Administration and Education on Administrative Leadership in Towns and Villages. By Frank E. Hinzlik. University of Nebraska. Extension Division, Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska. 1943. 49pp. 50 cents.

School and Community; the Philosophy, Procedures and Problems of Community Study and Service Through Schools and Colleges. By E. G. Olsen. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1945. 422pp. $3.75.

School Building Design. *Pencil Points*. 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. April, 1945. Entire Issue. $1.

School Census, Compulsory Education, Child Labor, State Laws and Regulations. By Maris M. Proffitt and David Segel. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 200pp. Office of Education Bulletin 1945, No. 1.

School Consolidation and State Aid in Illinois. By Leon H. Weaver. University of Illinois Press. Urbana, Illinois. 1944. 115pp. $1.50.

School Districts on Relief. Pennsylvania General Assembly. 1945. 50pp.

School Expenditures in War and Peace. *Research Bulletin* of the National Education Association, 1201-16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. October, 1945. Entire issue.

School Finance. By William G. Carr. Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California. 1944. 106pp. 50 cents.

School Finance a Selected Bibliography. Compiled by Timon Covert. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 22pp.

School-Lunch Program; Hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture. United States House of Representatives, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 346pp. 40 cents.

The School Plant: Trends, Present Situations and Needs. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 47pp. 10 cents.

Some Problems and Needs of the Schools of Florida; Preliminary Report and Recommendation. Florida Citizens Committee on Education, P. O. Box 683, Tallahassee. 1945. 28pp.

State Fiscal Aids to Cities and Towns for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Massachusetts. Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. 1945. 31pp.

State Minimum-Salary Standards for Teachers, 1944. National Education Association of the United States, 1201-16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1944. 75pp. 50 cents.

Summary and Interpretation of Data on Veteran's Education. Supplied by 100 Colleges and Universities, and Amendments to Federal Legislation, American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 10pp.

Statistics of City School Systems, 1939-40 and 1941-42. By Lester B. Herlihy and Walter S. Deffenbaugh. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 103pp. 20 cents.

University Programs for Veterans. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley 4. 1944. 21pp.

Selected Periodicals: Education

Adult Education Journal. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. $1.

American School Board Journal. The Bruce Publishing Company, 540 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. $3.

Educational Record. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. $2.

Journal of the National Education Association. (Monthly, September to May.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $2.

Nation's Schools. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

Research Bulletin of the National Education Association. (Five times a year.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $1.

School Executive. American School Publishing Company, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

School and Society. (Weekly). 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. $5.

School Life. United States Office of Education, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $1.

Public Libraries

Developments in 1945

By Julia Wright Merrill

Chief, Public Library Office and Department of Information and Advisory Services, American Library Association, Chicago

In a year of rapid change from war to victory, and to reconversion and demobilization, libraries like all public agencies made quick adjustments of their services and planned more far-reaching changes.

Special Services. War information service, often by telephone, was appreciated not only by regular patrons but by many others who had never before called on the library for reading materials. Quick information service now becomes a permanent and important library activity, though war inquiries are of course succeeded by demobilization, reconversion, and all kinds of miscellaneous questions. A veterans' branch of the New York Public Library, for example, was set up in the new veterans' center on Park Avenue. Municipal information also is being emphasized. The Wichita Public Library, for example, inaugurated a mimeographed monthly publication for city department and division heads, entitled *Timely Municipal Topics.* The San Diego City Library, in cooperation with the county library and the city and county governments, established a governmental reference library in the civic center. The Detroit Public Library opened a municipal reference branch.

New impetus was also given by the war to the use of educational films, recordings, music records, and other audio-visual materials. Many libraries are building up collections, others serve as local distributing centers, keeping up-to-date information on available materials and on sources of supply, and borrowing materials as needed by organizations and individuals. A few libraries have listening rooms.

Public Opinion Poll. To find out what the man in the street knows and thinks about his library, a cooperatively financed public opinion poll was conducted in 17 large cities by the National Opinion Research Center of Denver. Forty-one per cent of the people interviewed said that reading was one of their favorite ways of spending spare time; and about 25 per cent got most of their books from libraries. Nine out of 10 people thought that a public library was a valuable asset to a community. But a high percentage of ignorance or vagueness was shown as to how libraries are financed or even that they are municipal institutions. Here is a job of education for municipal leaders as well as for library boards and librarians.

Planning. Taking stock and planning for the future were widespread, important activities. In Meriden, Connecticut, for example, a survey made by a taxpayers' organization showed the need of a branch library, and city funds were forthcoming. In Tacoma, Washington, and Westbrook, Maine, surveys were made for the library boards by the American Library Association. Self-surveys were numerous. Two state-wide surveys are under way, in New York and Ohio, and a third is being organized in Connecticut. The Ohio survey is under the auspices of a survey commission established by the state legislature with the necessary funds, and the report and recommendations are to be made to the legislature.

Building planning is widespread, in close relation to other city planning. With a few notable exceptions (Baltimore and Rochester) most library buildings were erected before the first world war and have long been outgrown and outmoded. The suitability of a library as a war memorial is being recognized. In some cities, for example, Seattle and Detroit, plans for enlarging and remodeling main libraries are completed or well under way. In Washington, D.C., erection of additional units to the main library has high government priority. The Dallas library heads the city's list. A long-range master plan for branch libraries was developed by the Detroit Library Commission and the city plan commission calling for the addition of eight new branches in areas now unserved, relocation of 13 branches, and retention of nine branches at their present location. In the Neely bill (H.R. 4499) for federal aid for public educational plant facilities (for surveys of needs, preparation of plans, and construction), libraries are specifically included.

Finance. Library revenues from local sources showed a definite upward trend, due in part at least to the necessity of salary increases. State aid where available served as a strong stimulus rather than a deterrent. Minnesota passed permissive legislation authorizing an increase of from three to five mills in cities of the second, third, and fourth class. The Minneapolis charter was amended by popular vote to permit an increase from two to three mills, and the city council in October, 1945, voted an increase of $135,000 for the current year. St. Louis and Kansas City are now seeking legislative authority for higher levies, under the provisions of the new constitution which permit levies for library purposes above the general maximum. Smaller cities also took favorable action. Rutland, Vermont, for example, voted an additional library levy of five cents on the dollar, doubling the previous levy.

Library trustees and administrators along with municipal officers are concerned with the trend toward shrinking local revenues. They are looking with interest to the study at the University of Michigan on the effect of tax limitations on public services, and to the findings and recommendations of the several statewide library surveys which are giving special attention to finances. The American Library Association is setting up a committee to study the effect on libraries of present tax structures, to investigate trends in government, and to devise new legislative proposals, in consultation of course with leaders in public administration and political scientists.

Legislation. Legislative action and constitutional changes were important. Two new constitutions strengthen the position of libraries. Missouri places an obligation on the state to promote the establishment and development of libraries and to grant aid to them, and makes possible more adequate local support. The Georgia constitution includes specific authority for counties to tax themselves for library purposes. Appropriations for state library agencies were generally increased, sometimes very appreciably, and a first appropriation was made in Montana. State aid appropriations were generally increased (in Arkansas without a dissenting vote) and were made for the first time in Washington State ($283,000 for the biennium), Maryland, New Mexico, and South Carolina. Illinois appropriated $300,000 for a series of demonstrations of rural library service for large areas called districts. State library commissions in Maryland and New Jersey were reorganized as divisions of state departments of education.

Personnel. The manpower shortage has as yet been little relieved by the return of librarians from the armed forces. Some of these have enrolled in library schools to complete their professional training or for refresher courses. Army hospital libraries and the Army of Occupation in Germany are still employing large numbers of librarians. Operation of long-established public libraries and setting up of new ones are therefore still seriously handicapped by lack of personnel.

Increases in permanent salary schedules in several of the largest libraries and a goodly number of medium-sized libraries, as well as widespread cost-of-living bonuses, have, however, been a valuable by-product, though levels are still too low in general as compared with other professions. There is also an increase in the number of libraries with classification and pay plans, and in the number under civil service. Several state library associations are working for state certification laws.

Librarians in Indiana will be covered by a new public employees' retirement fund, created by the legislature in 1945, as a result of organized effort in which they shared. North Carolina librarians will profit from the new local governmental employees' retirement system. In Dallas, Texas, librarians are now included in a city retirement plan. The spread of such projects is, however, too slow. An informal poll of state and local library organizations showed that a large majority favored inclusion of library employees (professional, clerical, janitorial, etc.) in federal social security, resulting in formal endorsement by the council of the American Library Association in December, 1945.

Library Needs. A check of the spread of public library service in the last 20 years shows encouraging progress, but with a considerable distance still to go. Only 31 cities over 10,000 population still lack public libraries, as compared with 49 in 1925, and most of these are under 25,000 population. Out of 3,070 counties, 722 have county-wide service from county or regional libraries, as compared with 223 in 1925. Of these, 71 were established in 1945. But there are still 587 counties without a single public library within their borders. People still without local public library service number 34,748,334 as compared with 45,069,897, a reduction from 43 per cent to 26 per cent. The areas still to be reached are overwhelmingly rural. They can be provided with public library service through establishment of libraries organized by regions or districts (including several small counties), with the help of state and federal aid.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (520 North

Michigan Avenue, Chicago), the national organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries, had a share in many of these and other library activities through its information and advisory service, publications, and relations with other national agencies and with governmental bodies. In December, 1945, it held its first midwinter conference after the war interim and is scheduling an annual conference for June, 1946. It also carried on international library projects, in cooperation with the Department of State and the foundations, from its international relations office in Washington.

The increasing importance of federal relations to the libraries of this country led to the opening by the Association in October, 1945, of a national relations office (1709 M Street, N.W., Washington, 6, D.C.), to keep the government informed of library needs and services, and to keep librarians informed of government activities and regulations of importance to them. The director is already concerned with liaison on such matters as surplus property (including surplus camp libraries), public works, social security, low postal rates for books, and federal aid for rural library demonstrations.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

Bulletin of the American Library Association. (Annual.) 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. General and salary statistics for public libraries serving more than 10,000 population. Book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries. Annually in April, issued through 1944.

U.S. Office of Education. Library Service Division. Collects and publishes as bulletins, statistics on the holdings, services, personnel, and expenditures of school, public, and college and university libraries. Statistics for each type of library will be collected once every four years.

Selected Standard References: Libraries

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By E. W. McDiarmid and John McDiarmid. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, and University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 1943. 250pp. $3.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure of the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1939. 189pp. $2.25.

CURRENT ISSUES IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. Edited by Carleton B. Joeckel. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 392pp. 1939. $2.

GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1935. 393pp. $3.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MATERIALS. By Sophia Hall Glidden and Dorothy Marchus. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 512pp. $6.

THE LIBRARY SURVEY; PROBLEMS AND METHODS. By E. W. McDiarmid. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1940. 243pp. $3.50.

LIBRARY TRENDS. Edited by Louis R. Wilson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1937. 388pp. $2.

LIBRARY TRUSTEE. By Anna G. Hall. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1937. 194pp. $2.35.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Clara W. Herbert. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1939. 190pp. $2.25.

POST-WAR STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 92pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE LIBRARY. By Arnold Miles and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1942. 313pp. $3.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES, A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 77pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE LIFE OF THE NATION. By Beatrice S. Rossell. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 105pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING. By Edward A. Wight. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 137pp. $2.75.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES. Revised edition. By Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1942. 41pp. 75 cents.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LIBRARY LAWS. Compiled by Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1942. 67pp. 75 cents.

STATE GRANTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Revised edition. By Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1942. 69pp. 75 cents.

STATE LIBRARY AGENCY, ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION; STATEMENT BY THE LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Fourth edition.) American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 38pp. 75 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Libraries

LIBRARY EXTENSION: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS; PAPERS PRESENTED BEFORE THE LIBRARY INSTITUTE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, AUGUST 21–26, 1944. Edited by Carleton B. Joeckel. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37. 1946. 260pp.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO BUSINESS—ITS PLACE IN THE SMALL CITY. By Marian Manley. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1946. 72pp.

POINTS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING PLANNERS. By Russell J. Schunk. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1945. 67pp. $1.25.

THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY; ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION. Compiled by Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1945. 42pp. 75 cents.

A STUDY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY-PUBLIC SCHOOL RELATIONSHIPS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. By Peter Thomas Conmy. Free Library, Oakland 12, California. 1945. 45pp.

WHAT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CAN DO FOR YOU; A BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND WORKERS. By Raymond C. Lindquist. New Jersey Public Library Commission, State House Annex, Trenton 7. 1945. 5pp.

Selected Periodicals: Libraries

ALA BULLETIN. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August.) 62 West 45 Street, New York 19. $5.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 Street, New York 3. $5.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June.) H. W. Wilson Company, 950–72 University Avenue, New York 52. $1.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1945

By Charles S. Rhyne

Executive Director, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Washington, D.C.

This report on city legal problems in 1945 reflects the experience of cities in the last year of the war and the adaptation of administrative and legal machinery to the problems and plans of the postwar period. City attorneys, together with other city officials, are devoting much effort to make it possible for their cities to take full advantage of benefits offered by enacted or proposed federal legislation on advance planning and federal aid for public works, anti-pollution, federal aid for hospitals and public health centers, federal aid for public highways and airports, public housing, recreation and rehabilitation programs, disposal of surplus war property, and other topics affecting cities. The efforts of city attorneys are in many cases being reflected in the drafting of practical workable legislation to meet problems in these fields.

Officers and Employees. Several cases were added to the legal material bearing on the rights of cities to enter into contracts with labor unions.[1] The Cleveland Transit Board was held to be without authority, in the absence of charter or statutory provision, to recognize a union as exclusive bargaining agent for board employees, or to enter into an agreement with the union providing for collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration.[2] An ordinance of the city of Dayton requiring the director of finance to deduct union dues from the earned wages or salaries of city employees who had executed voluntary written assignments therefor was held legal and valid only if the expense of making such deduction is paid "from sources other than public fund." Such a service was stated to be for private convenience and not a public or municipal service.[3] The Court of Appeals of Maryland[4] affirmed a previous decision of the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City by holding that the city of Baltimore through its department of public works had no authority to contract with a labor union in any particular relative to hours, wages, or working conditions of union members or all employees of the same classification. However, the court in this case stated the city may extend to its individual employees the privilege of having union dues deducted from the salary or wages of such employees and paid to a union provided the request for such deduction originated with the individual employee.

---

[1] See NIMLO Report No. 76, *Power of Municipalities to Enter Into Labor Union Contracts—A Survey of Law and Experience*, August, 1941.

[2] *City of Cleveland* v. *Division 268, etc.*, (Court of Common Pleas of Ohio of Cuyahoga County, Feb. 1, 1945). Digested in 10 M.L.J. 22.

[3] *Hagerman* v. *City of Dayton et al*, (Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County, Ohio, June 1, 1945).

[4] *Mugford* v. *Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, (Court of Appeals of Maryland, Nov. 28, 1945). See also 9 M.L.J. 46 and *Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1945*, p. 281,

An order of the police commissioner of Detroit prohibiting members of the police department from joining a Fraternal Order of Police, and the subsequent dismissal of two members who violated the order was held to be reasonable and within the authority of the commissioner.[5]

Many problems involving war service of city employees, their rights upon return, and the interpretation of wartime regulations are now confronting cities. Most of these questions are novel, and some are now reaching the courts. A fireman who was disabled while in the United States Army and therefore unable to perform duties as a city fireman was held not to be entitled to a pension under the city fireman's relief and pension act.[6] However, a fireman was entitled to a pension where his 20-year period of service ended while he was in military service, and there was a provision for war service credit, and it was not required that he return to active duty after discharge.[7] In a similar situation, a policeman was entitled to his pension when he returned to the police force and applied for retirement pension and thereafter was recalled to active military duty.[8]

Credits for war service have been held to be limited to such war service as interrupted the employee's period of service with the city.[9] Most cities provided in their war service credit provisions for the manner in which contributions to pension funds shall be made for persons absent in military service. Those cities which did not so provide are now confronted with many questions in this connection, although none have yet reached the courts. The constitutionality of the Pennsylvania statute requiring reinstatement of a former regular public employee honorably discharged from the armed forces was upheld.[10] The constitutionality had been attacked because the supreme court of Pennsylvania had declared the provisions of the statute unconstitutional with reference to dependency benefits.[11] The director of law of Louisville, Kentucky, rendered an opinion which stated that a former fireman or policeman returning from war service and unable to meet the requirements for reinstatement could not sue to recover his job under existing provisions of Kentucky statutes.

In New York, a policeman was granted the right to receive additional credit for combat service in an examination for captain, in accordance with civil service regulations, although his original discharge papers did not record such battle experience.[12]

The attorney general of Utah has held that, since UNRRA is an international agency and not a national agency engaged in war service, a state employee leaving the state for service with UNRRA is not entitled to be restored to his position as a state employee on his return.[13]

---

[5] *State Lodge of Michigan Fraternal Order of Police v. City of Detroit.* See 10 M.L.J. 15, 22; 9 M.L.J. 33, 46, 53; 8 M.L.J. 76. See NIMLO Report No. 76 *supra* note 1 at page 17, and *Police Unions and Other Police Organizations,* (IACP, 1945).

[6] *McLaughlin* v. *Retherford,* 184 S.W. (2d) 461 (Ark. Dec. 18, 1944).

[7] *Gibson* v. *City of San Diego,* 156 Pac. (2d) 737 (Cal. Feb. 16, 1945). Reh. Den. Mar. 15, 1945.

[8] *Dierkes* v. *City of Los Angeles,* 156 Pac. (2d) 741 (Cal. Feb. 16, 1945).

[9] *Batchelor* v. *Newness,* 60 N.E. (2d) 685 (Ohio, April 11, 1945).

[10] *McManus* v. *Borough of Columbia,* (Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, April 6, 1944).

[11] *Kurtz* v. *City of Pittsburgh,* 346 Pa. 362, 21 A. (2d) 237 (1943).

[12] *Flaherty* v. *March,* 51 N.Y.S. (2d) (N. Y. Sup. Ct. App. Div. Nov. 17, 1944).

Ordinances. The Los Angeles County ordinance which declares the parent, guardian, or custodian of a minor under 18 years old guilty of a crime in permitting such minor to remain on the street between 9:00 P.M. and 4:00 A.M. without adult companion or sheriff's permit was upheld by the courts.[14]

Tort Liability. The trend of the courts toward holding cities strictly accountable in matters of tort liability is continuing. City attorneys are examining all cases closely for evidence of contributory negligence for use as a defense. Although it has been held that contributory negligence is not imputable to one who fails to look for a danger when, under the circumstances, no reason to apprehend such danger exists,[15] normal adult persons must exercise their faculties for their own protection in order to avoid injury[16] and must make reasonable use of their sight, hearing and intelligence to discover dangerous situations which may be presented.[17] The supreme court of Michigan has recently stated[18] that the following five elements must be present before a plaintiff can be held negligent as a matter of law: (1) claimant must have knowledge of the defect; (2) must see it at the time of the injury; (3) must have its condition in mind; (4) his attention must not be distracted by any other cause; and (5) the accident must have happened in daylight.

Pedestrians who, instead of walking on a sidewalk when its use became available, continued to walk in a dimly lighted alley after darkness were not entitled to damages for injuries suffered as they were contributorily negligent.[19] In another interesting case where a muddy ditch prevented churchgoers from walking on the sidewalk and one of them, the plaintiff, was struck by a backing car while walking in the street, it was held that violation of a jaywalking ordinance does not make one guilty of negligence as a matter of law.[20] A city was entitled to judgment on its cross-complaint against a contractor when the proximate cause of injury to a pedestrian falling on a sidewalk was the contractor's negligent failure to put lights on a barricade on the sidewalk.[21] Added to the list of "governmental functions" was the action of a city in the planning and construction of a safety zone and the city was held not liable for any error in judgment in such planning which resulted in injury to the plaintiff.[22] In at least one case an exception to the statutory period on notice for tort claims has been made and a serviceman injured due to the city's alleged negligence was exempted from the provision that notice must be served within the six-month statutory period.[23]

---

[13] August 1, 1945.

[14] *People* v. *Walton*, 161 Pac. (2d) 498 (Calif. Supr. Ct., Aug. 23, 1945). See NIMLO Report No. 99, *Municipal Curfew for Minors—Model Ordinance Annotated.* (1943).

[15] *Lawrence* v. *Bartling and Dull Co.*, 235 Michigan 580.

[16] *Evans* v. *Orttenburger*, 242 Michigan 57.

[17] *Rice* v. *Goodspeed Real Estate Co.*, 254 Michigan 49.

[18] *Johnson* v. *City of Pontiac*, 276 Michigan 103.

[19] *Magennis et al.* v. *City of Pittsburgh*, 42 Atl. (2d) 449.

[20] *Neyrey* v. *Maillet*, 21 So. (2d) 158.

[21] *Lobello* v. *City of New York*, 51 N.Y.S. 7.

[22] *Beall* v. *City of Atlanta, et al.*, 34 S.E. (2d) 918.

[23] *Calderon* v. *City of New York*, 55 N.Y.S. (2d) 674 (N. Y. Sup. Ct., N. Y. Co., May 22, 1945). See also NIMLO Report No. 60, *Tort Notice of Claim Statutes—Legal Interpretation and Effect.* (1940).

Financial. Many cities throughout the nation are now in dire financial straits because they have extensive tax exempt federal properties within their corporate limits. These cities not only lose the tax revenue from these lands but are forced to increase the tax burden on their other citizens to make up the deficiency and to pay for the increased municipal services demanded by most of the tax exempt properties. This situation has in part been rectified by legislation transferring to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the functions, powers, duties, and records of its subsidiary corporations.[24] since RFC is required to make payment in full of all real estate taxes on its property. However, other federal property is still tax exempt and the Surplus Property Administration is presently disposing of millions of dollars worth of war plants, machinery, and other property through sales on time payments, *with title retained in the federal government until full payment is made,* and by lease to private individuals and corporations. The legal effect allows the individual or corporation purchasing or leasing under these arrangements to escape state and local taxes because title is still vested in the government.[25] Although consideration of this problem by disposal agencies has been assured, it appears that the correction of the situation must be sought through amendment of the Surplus Property Act by Congress. The courts have recently in several cases not involving property taxes upheld the right of the state to regulate and to tax, under non-discriminatory laws, private interests within an area held to be not exclusively within federal jurisdiction, even though such state requirements and impositions may indirectly increase the financial burden of the federal government.[26] The courts have also recognized the rights of states under the Buck Act[27] to collect sales, use, and income taxes from private persons and corporations within a federal area.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has held[28] that a steel company producing armor plate and deck plate for the United States on land, and with machinery, leased from the United States under a so-called lump sum contract, is not exercising a sovereign function of the federal government so as to be considered exempt from a state business and occupation tax. The court said that even if the company had been immune from state taxation when the lease was made it was deprived of such immunity by the "Buck Act." The United States Supreme Court denied a petition for a *writ of certiorari* in this case.[29] However, it is reviewing a case[30] holding that machinery in a plant owned by the Defense Plant Corporation may be taxed as real estate in Pennsylvania as the laws of that state so provide. The Defense Plant Corporation, admitting liability for real estate taxes, had contended that the law of Pennsylvania does not control in its case since Defense Plant Corporation is a federal instrumentality and that under the "general rule of law" which prevails throughout the country except in Pennsylvania machinery is personal property, so tax exempt.

---

[24] Public Law No. 109, 79th Congress, Approved June 30, 1945.

[25] See case of *A.B.R. Corporation* v. *City of Newark*, 42 A. (2d) 296 (April 19, 1945) and cases discussed on page 503 of MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1945.

[26] *James* v. *Dravo Contracting Company*, 82 L. ed. 155 (1937) (State tax on gross receipts); *Silas Mason Company* v. *Tax Commission of the State of Washington*, 82 L. ed. 187 (state occupation tax); *Penn Dairies, Inc.* v. *The Milk Control Commission of Pennsylvania*, 87 L. ed. 748; *Pacific Coast Dairy, Inc.* v. *Department of Agriculture of California*, 87 L. ed. 761 (state milk control requirements); *State of Alabama* v. *King and Boozer*, 86 L. ed. 3 (state sales tax).

[27] 4 U.S.C.A. Sections 12, 13, and 14 (1940).

[28] *Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.* v. *Alderson*, (July 3, 1945).

[29] November 5, 1945.

[30] *Appeal of Defense Plant Corporation* (Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Oct. 31, 1944).

The supreme court of Iowa has held[31] that a hotel was property subject to taxation by the local government, although during the period in question the hotel was taken over by the government as housing for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The hotel owner sought to enjoin collection of taxes levied, claiming that under a state statute providing that the federal government could take property by condemnation such property was exempt from taxation while held by the government. It was further contended that the property was exempt by reason of the supremacy clause (Article VI, Clause 2) of the federal constitution. The court construed the word "held" to mean ownership, and stated that the government's taking the property for a period of time did not constitute ownership so the statute did not apply. The court recognized that no state has a "right to tax the means employed by the government of the Union for the execution of its powers," but pointed out the distinction between means employed by the government and property of agents employed by the government, and held that it was unable to conclude that the taxation of the hotel was in any way a tax upon any part of the operation of the government.

An opinion, however, by the city attorney of Pasadena, California, held that certain improvements (buildings and other structures) to the California Institute of Technology, which became the property of the United States as soon as they were delivered to or manufactured by the contractor for the government's account, were exempt from local taxation. The opinion referred to the *Mesta* case[32] in which the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers filed a brief *amicus curiae* on behalf of cities.

The law pertaining to the relationship of municipal regulation and taxation to the Interstate Commerce Clause[33] is not without need for clarification, although recent decisions have held that a sales agent for nonresidents of the state was not exempt from state and city taxes, such as city license taxes, because the agent was engaged in interstate commerce[34] and that an ordinance requiring a license and payment of a fee to operate a business dealing in interstate commerce was valid where the application was to intra and interstate commerce alike and the fee was not unreasonable or excessive.[35] In this connection, the case of *Nippert* v. *City of Richmond, Virginia,* which is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, is of great importance to all cities. In that case, the supreme court of appeals of Virginia has held that the Richmond ordinance requiring solicitors to pay a $50 per year license fee is valid as applied to a woman who solicited orders for a garment manufacturer in that city with the garments to be shipped into Virginia in interstate commerce from the District of Columbia.[36] The Virginia court held that this ordinance does not impose an unreasonable burden on interstate commerce. If the supreme court affirms this decision, the last remnants of *Robbins* v. *Shelby County Taxing District,* 120 U. S. 489 (1887), will be gone.

---

[31] *Boss* v. *Polk County, Iowa, et al.,* 19 N.W. (2d) 225 (June 19, 1945).

[32] *U. S.* v. *County of Allegheny,* 322 U. S. 174; 88 L. ed. 1209.

[33] See discussion of this problem in *Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1938-A,* pp. 123-135.

[34] *Pelouze* v. *City of Richmond,* 33 S.E. (2d) 767 (Va., Apr. 23, 1945).

[35] *Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.* v. *City of Chicago,* 59 N.E. (2d) 689 (Ill. App. Feb. 21, 1945; Reh. Den. Mar. 14, 1945).

[36] 183 Va. 689, 33 S.E. (2d) 206.

Three decisions affirming the constitutionality of the New York *in rem* foreclosure law[37] have gone to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court in each case denied applications for certiorari. As a result of these decisions, title companies are now insuring titles obtained by the *in rem* foreclosure proceedings.

Several cases reflect a movement toward taxation of municipally owned property and utilities.[38] The issues involved in this trend are presently before the Supreme Court of the United States in the pending case of *New York* v. *United States*[39] which relates to the imposition of an excise tax of the federal government on bottled spring water sold by the New York State Saratoga Springs Authority.

Cities are viewing with alarm the claims of titles to tidelands on behalf of the federal government asserted by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General. The claims have cast a cloud on the title of cities to such tidelands, and if sustained, cities will stand to lose millions which they have invested in port and harbor facilities, recreational areas, and other improvements located on tide and submerged lands. Congress has under consideration legislation[40] which will if adopted confirm the title of the respective states and their successors in interest in and to such land. Litigation is also pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *United States* v. *California,* in which the court has been asked to rule on this federal claim.

Zoning and Planning. Scientific progress, particularly in the fields of aeronautics, radio, and television, is being reflected in zoning and planning activities with these industries demanding greater and new facilities with which to serve the public. On April 20, 1945, the city solicitor of Des Moines, Iowa, rendered one of the first opinions on the variance of a zoning ordinance to allow erection of television towers in residential areas. He concluded that the variance was authorized on the basis that "the buildings proposed to be erected . . . are for public utility purposes," and that the business of a broadcasting station is of an educational nature.[41] Seventeen states [42] passed laws in 1945 governing the construction and location of structures within airport hazard areas. Most of the laws follow the model act and authorize political subdivisions to adopt airport zoning regulations. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers prepared and released a revised model ordinance on airport zoning. This ordinance is drafted to accompany the model act, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration technical staff will aid any city desiring to adapt the ordinance to its local conditions. That such a statute is needed is shown by the decision in *Yara Engineering Corp.* v. *City of Newark*.[43] The city of Newark's airport was held invalid on the ground that such an ordinance is not specifically authorized by the New Jersey statutes on zoning. These statutes authorize cities to adopt comprehensive zoning plans, but no mention is made of special zoning to protect airport approaches. The court seems to imply that if a proper enabling act is adopted, airport zoning will be upheld in New Jersey.

---

[37] *Lynbrook Gardens, Inc.* v. *Ullmann,* 265 App. Div. 859, 291 N. Y. 472; *City of New Rochelle* v. *Echo Bay Waterfront Corp.,* 182 Misc. 176, 268 App. Div. 182 (affirmed by the Court of Appeals Mar. 1, 1945, without opinion); *Delevan Home and Land Company* v. *County of Erie,* 294 N. Y. 847 (affirmed by the Court of Appeals June 14, 1945, without opinion).

[38] *Zangerle et al.* v. *City of Cleveland,* 61 N.E. (2d) 720 (Ohio, June 6, 1945) holding municipally owned transit system subject to real and personal property taxes; *Department of Treasury* v. *Michigan City,* 60 N.E. (2d) 497 (Ind. May 14, 1945); and *Department of Treasury* v. *Tipton,* 60 N.E. (2d) 957 (Ind., May 14, 1945) subjecting income of cities from proprietary activities to state gross income tax; *City of Pittsburgh* v. *Allegheny Co.,* 41 A. (2d) 639 (Pa., Mar. 19, 1945) tax liens on commercial property acquired by city in tax sale; *City of Burlington, Iowa* v. *United States,* 148 F. (2d) 887 (U.S.C.C.A. 8th, May 1, 1945) subjecting to federal income tax city's portion of income of water company in which city owned stock.

[39] 48 Fed. Supp. 15; 140 F. (2d) 608.

[40] H. J. Res. 225, House Report No. 927, 79th Congress.

[41] F. T. Van Liew, 10 M.L.J. 63-65.

[42] Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Most of the court decisions pertaining to zoning during the past year have continued to concern variances necessitated by war conditions. The trend of these cases portends the difficulties to be encountered by cities in recovering from such variances and eliminating non-conforming uses originally permitted only to meet a specific war-created situation.

In one case,[44] it was held that the owner of a five-family dwelling could not be convicted of violating an ordinance restricting multiple occupancy by continuing the non-conforming use and that attempts to force him to conform were against public policy, due to the housing shortage and the rights given tenants under the federal rent control regulations. In an action in California to enjoin the violation of a city zoning ordinance, it was held that suspension of enforcement of the injunction during the war and housing emergency was not an abuse of discretion upon evidence that the property, used as a duplex, though located in a one-family zoning area, was occupied by two Army officers and their families who, if evicted, would find no dwellings available in the vicinity.[45]

Landmark court decisions cleared the way for local planning. In California attack was made on the constitutionality of a statute appropriating $10,000,000 for allocation to cities and counties on a matching basis, as state aid in the formulation of plans and for the acquisition of sites for public works to provide postwar employment. Although the board set up to administer the act had refused to make allocations upon application of various cities, the court held the act constitutional, there being no gift of public funds, but one appropriation for a single purpose and the substantive provisions of the act being germane to the declared legislative purpose.[46]

Airports. In the 79th Congress, seven bills were introduced proposing a federal aid airport program. Consideration was narrowed down to two bills: S.2 introduced by Senator McCarran, and H. R. 3615 introduced by Representative Lea of California. Representatives of cities testified before committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives to urge that the program be carried out on a direct federal-city basis and that federal funds be channelled directly to airport sponsors rather than through the states. H. R. 3615 and S.2 as approved by the House of Representatives contain such provisions. If adopted, this legislation means much litigation by cities in acquiring land for new airports. Several decisions handed down in the past year uphold the condemnation of land by cities for airport purposes.[47]

---

[43] 40 Atl. (2) 559 (N. J., Jan. 8, 1945). See the similar decision in *Rice* v. *City of Newark*, 40 Atl. (2d) 561 (N. J., Jan. 8, 1945).

[44] *People ex rel Dassler* v. *Bellizzi*, 53 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 2 (N. Y., Westchester Co. Ct., Jan. 2, 1945).

[45] *City of San Diego* v. *Van Winkle et al.*, 158 Pac. (2d) 774 (Cal. App., May 17, 1945).

[46] *City of Los Angeles* v. *Post War Works Rev. Board; Los Angeles County* v. *Same; City of Oakland* v. *Same;* 156 Pac. (2d) 746 (Cal. Feb. 23, 1945).

On November 22, 1944, the supreme court of Illinois reversed its prior decision[48] so that airports are now a "public purpose," but invalidated the Illinois municipal airport authorities act on the grounds that the sponsorship provisions allowed cities and other sponsors to impose debts payable through taxes upon an airport authority without its consent in violation of provisions of the Illinois Constitution.[49] The act was re-drafted to eliminate this objectionable feature and was then upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court on September 19, 1945.[50]

While it is generally conceded that a municipally owned airport is exempt from taxation as public property devoted to a public use, income derived by a city in Indiana from operation of its airport was held to be subject to the state gross income tax because such operations were held to be proprietary in character.[51]

As a result of the case of *Northwest Airlines, Inc.* v. *Minnesota,* 322 U. S. 292, holding that Minnesota could as the "home port" tax all of the airline's planes regardless of their use in and over other states, the Congress adopted Public Law 416, 78th Congress, on July 3, 1944, directing the Civil Aeronautics Board to make a study of multiple taxation of air commerce and report its findings and recommendations to the Congress. The CAB consulted with state and local tax experts and made a comprehensive study and filed its report and recommendations on April 12, 1945.[52]

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) has continued in 1945 to serve over four hundred member city law departments located in every state of the Union. The services rendered by this organization include answering inquiries, publishing of the *Municipal Law Journal* (monthly) and *Municipal Law Court Decisions* (monthly), publishing research reports and drafting model ordinances and statutes, filing briefs *amicus curiae* in the courts in cases of national consequence to cities, assisting attorneys of member cities on federal-city matters, holding an annual conference, and publishing *Municipalities and the Law in Action*—a yearly volume compiling the legal experience of cities for future reference. The 1945 NIMLO National Conference was concerned primarily with city reconversion problems and was held in Washington, D. C. Much of the work of NIMLO in the past year involved legal problems in connection with postwar planning and reconversion programs.

[47] *State ex rel City of Ardmore* v. *Moch,* 156 Pac. (2d) 802 (Okla., 1945); *Denver* v. *Arapahoe County,* 156 Pac. (2d) 101 (Colo., 1945); *Schamp* v. *City of Wichita,* 159 Pac. (2d) 402 (Kan., 1945). See *Rhyne, Airports and the Courts* (1944), pp. 49-54.

[48] 9 M.L.J. 44, 57.

[49] *People* v. *Bartholf,* 388 Ill. 445, 58 N.E. (2d) 172 (1944). See NIMLO Report No. 106, *Airports and the Courts,* p. 42.

[50] *People ex rel Curren* v. *Wood,* 62 N.E. (2d) 819.

[51] *Department of Treasury* v. *City of Evansville,* 60 N.E. (2d) 952 (Ind., May 14, 1945).

[52] H. Doc. No. 141, 79th Congress.

Sources of Information: Law and Courts

Selected Standard References: Law and Courts

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL LEGAL SERVICES: THE CHICAGO LAW DEPARTMENT. By Robert W. Siebenschuh. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 58pp. $1.50.

ATTORNEYS FOR MUNICIPALITIES, MUNICIPAL AGENCIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—THEIR EMPLOYMENT, DUTIES, POWERS, OFFICIAL STATUS AND COMPENSATION AS DEFINED BY COURT DECISIONS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1942. 33pp. $2.

CASES AND MATERIALS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., Chicago. 1942. 843pp. $6.50.

CODIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1943. 43pp. $2.

LAW DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., 1940. 47pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago, 1928-40. 7 vol. $10 each. 2d edition, revised Volume 4. 1943. 1,921pp. $12.24. . . . Cumulative Supplement. 1941. 1,696pp. $15. 2d edition, 1943 cumulative supplement. By Ray Smith and others. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1943. 1,191pp. $15.30.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION. Edited by Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Annual. $10.

New Books and Pamphlets: Law and Courts

ANNUAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LAW. 1942 Volume, 994 pp. 1943 Volume, 962pp. New York University School of Law, New York. 1945.

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By Charles W. Fricke. W. Smith, 106 South Broadway, Los Angeles 12. 447pp. $4.50.

CRIME COMMISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Virgil W. Peterson, Chicago Crime Commission, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3. 1945. 36pp.

GAMBLING: SHOULD IT BE LEGALIZED. By Virgil W. Peterson, Chicago Crime Commission, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3. 64pp.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN RHODE ISLAND. Rhode Island Public Expenditures Council, 32 Westminster Street, Providence 3. 1945. 23pp.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Eugene McQuillin. (1945 by Frank D. Moore). Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11. 1945. 1,041pp.

LEGAL PROBLEMS INCIDENT TO REVENUE BOND FINANCING. By David W. Wood. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 15pp. $2.

MANUAL OF FEDERAL PROCEDURE; COVERING CIVIL PROCEDURE IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. West Publishing Company, 50 West Kellog Boulevard, St. Paul 2, Minnesota. 1940-45. $1.

THE MISSOURI PLAN FOR THE SELECTION OF JUDGES. By Jack W. Peltason. University of Missouri, Columbia. 1945. 114pp. $1.25.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1945. 500pp. $10.

NEW YORK CIVIL PRACTICE; 1945 CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT. By James C. Cahill. Baker, Voorhis & Company, Inc., 30 Broad Street, New York 4. 1945. 438pp. $6.50.

NOTES TO THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. United States Advisory Committee on Rules for Criminal Procedure. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. March, 1945. 58pp.

SECOND PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. United States Advisory Committee on Rules for Civil Procedure. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 112pp.

A STUDY OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND OTHER MINOR COURTS. By Edson R. Sunderland. Fifteenth annual report of Judicial Council of Michigan, Part II, pp. 53-118. Judicial Council of Michigan, Legal Research Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1945.

THE TRAFFIC COURT PROGRAM. The American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, and National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1945. 7pp.

Selected Periodicals: Law and Courts

FEDERAL PROBATION. (Quarterly.) Administration Office of the United States Courts, Supreme Court Building, Washington 13, D.C.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LEGAL AID REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

NALAO BRIEF CASE. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York.

PANEL. (Irregular.) Grand Jury Association of New York County, 320 Broadway, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book"; for addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VI; and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

GENERAL

American Bar Association, Section of Municipal Law. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. 1940. 31pp.

American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Ames, Iowa. The Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa. 1943. 326pp. $1. City clerk.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ordinances of the City of Ann Arbor. Compiled by William M. Laird. 1941. Var. paged. Apply to city clerk, Ann Arbor. $1.50.

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. The Administrative Code and Municipal Code of Ordinances. March, 1927. 48pp.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Charter and Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati. 1936. 563pp.

Decatur, Illinois. Municipal Code of Decatur; Containing the General Ordinances of the City of . . . City Hall, Decatur. January 16, 1941. Var. paged, tables.

How to Prepare a Municipal Code. *Public Management,* 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. October, 1942. pp. 300–305.

Kansas City, Missouri. The Charter, Administrative Code, and General Ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri. Director of Finance, city hall, Kansas City. 1941. 1116pp. $6.

Kingsport, Tennessee. Charter and Ordinances of the City of Kingsport as Amended to June 30, 1939. 1939. 360pp.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Milwaukee Code of Ordinances Containing the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee. Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1941. Var. paged. $5.

Municipal Reference Library. Latest Codified Ordinances of Cities over 100,000 Population and Selected Smaller Cities. Compiled by M. Margaret Kehl. 2220 Municipal Building, New York. 1943. 5pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Preparation, Passage, and Publication of Municipal Ordinances in South Dakota. November, 1937. $1. Also includes sample ordinances on various subjects.

Los Angeles County, California. Administrative Code. County Clerk. 95pp.

National Municipal League. The Model City Charter. 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Newton, Kansas. Revised Ordinances of the City of Newton. 1937. 316pp.

Oakland, California. The Oakland Municipal Code . . .with Amendments Adopted Prior to October 21, 1933. 1933. 271pp. $1.

Portland, Oregon. City Codes. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1942. 21 vol. Var. paged. Variously priced.

Rhyne, Charles S. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 43pp. $2.

Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Shorewood, Wisconsin. The General Ordinances of the Village of Shorewood as Revised, Consolidated, and Amended. 1937. 294pp.

Sly, John F. Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

Traverse City, Michigan. Code of Ordinances of Traverse City: Vol. I. General Codes. 1943. 145pp. $1.50. Vol. II. Special Code. 1943. 104pp.

AERONAUTICS

Air Transport Association of America. State Laws Relating to Airports, Airport Zoning, Air Navigation Facilities in Force July 1, 1944. Prepared under sponsorship of National Aeronautics Association, 1125 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C. 1944.

Amarillo, Texas. Agreement Between Amarillo and Cotter and Randall Counties Texas, and Plains Airport Corporation. May 1, 1945.

American Municipal Association. Municipalities and Airport Zoning. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Model State Airport Zoning Act. Washington, D. C. November, 1944. 15pp.

—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Model Air-

PORT ZONING ORDINANCE. Prepared in Cooperation with the state department of Aeronautics. 12pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF AERONAUTICS. *The Municipality*, April, 1931. pp. 65–66. 25 cents.

Michigan Board of Aeronautics. MICHIGAN AIRPORTS. Lansing. 1944. 76pp.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. THE UNIFORM AERONAUTICAL REGULATORY ACT. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. THE UNIFORM AIRPORT ACT. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. AIRPORT APPROACH PROTECTION MATERIALS; MODEL STATUTE AND ORDINANCE. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. Variously paged. $1.

—MODEL AIRPORT ZONING ACT. Report Nos. 42 and 59 and release of February 15, 1941.

—OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT OVER CITIES. Report No. 42.

Osterberg, Kenneth. AIRPORT FINANCES AND LEASES. *Minnesota Municipalities*, February, 1945, pp. 43–46. 15 University Library Building, Minneapolis 14.

Rhyne, Charles. AIRPORTS AND THE COURTS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1944. 222pp.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITY OF WILKES-BARRE AND LUZERNE COUNTY FOR JOINT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF AIRPORT. 1942. File No. 1064. 5pp.

AIR CONDITIONING

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. CODE OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR COMFORT AIR CONDITIONING. American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue. New York City. 1938. 7pp.

Galveston, Texas. FRANCHISE TO PERMIT DELIVERY OF COLD WATER FOR AIR CONDITIONING AND COOLING PURPOSES TO CONSUMERS WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF CITY. November 29, 1939.

Lincoln, Nebraska. ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT. *Nebraska Municipal Review*, March, 1938, p.29–31.

AMBULANCES

Fort Worth, Texas. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION AND OPERATION OF AMBULANCES. April, 1937.

San Francisco, California. PRIVATE AMBULANCE ORDINANCE. April, 1934.

United States Conference of Mayors. AMBULANCE REGULATION. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. April, 1937. variously paged.

ANIMALS

Association of Washington Cities. CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK IN WASHINGTON CITIES. University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 20pp.

—DOGS AS A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM. 1943. 25pp.

Detroit, Michigan. ORDINANCE No. 278-C ON DOGS. June 18, 1934.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO PROHIBIT ANIMALS AND FOWLS FROM RUNNING AT LARGE AND ESTABLISHING A POUND FOR SUCH ANIMALS AND FOWLS. 1940. 2pp.

Illinois Municipal League. ORDINANCE REGULATING DOGS (LAKE BLUFF). *Illinois Municipal Review*, June, 1937, pp. 116–17.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DOGS, TAXING THE OWNERS AND HARBORERS OF DOGS. 7pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. REGULATING THE KEEPING OF CERTAIN DOMESTIC ANIMALS WITHIN THE CITY. *Bulletin*, November, 1939. p.71–72.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS. *The Municipality*, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118–19. 25 cents.

—MODEL ORDINANCES ON REGULATION OF DOGS. *The Municipality*, August, 1929, pp. 216–17, 234–5. 25 cents.

Missouri Municipal League. REGULATION OF HOGS WITHIN THE CITY. August, 1941. 5pp.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. A MODEL DOG ORDINANCE UNDER NEW STATUTE. October, 1941, pp. 10–13.

Rhyne, Charles S. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF DOGS—MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 18pp. $2.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE RELATING TO ANIMALS AT LARGE, ETC. Ordinance No. C5850, December 21, 1936.

AUDITORIUMS

Alliance, Nebraska. REGULATIONS AND RATES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM. 1939. 4pp.

Big Spring, Texas. AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY AUDITORIUM, PRESCRIBING RATES TO BE CHARGED FOR USE OF SAME. February, 1940. 3pp.

Buffalo, New York. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM. Board of Stadium and Memorial Auditorium. 1941. 3pp.

San Jose, California. AN ORDINANCE . . . PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATING OF CONTRACTS FOR THE USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, AND ESTABLISHING A SCHEDULE OF FEES AND REGULATION FOR THE USE THEREOF. Ordinance No. 2558. April 29, 1937. 1p.

Shreveport, Louisiana. ORDINANCE FIXING RATES, CHARGES, AND FEES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM, AND PROVIDING FOR ITS OPERATION. Ordinance No. 124. 1929. 4pp.

Toledo, Ohio. DEFINING AND REGULATING PUBLIC ASSEMBLY ROOMS. Ordinance No. 10505. December 2, 1935.

AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS

League of Virginia Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE LICENSING AND REGULATING AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS. July, 1938. 1p.

United States Conference of Mayors. AUTOMOBILE JUNKYARDS AND GRAVEYARDS. September, 1934. 20pp. 50 cents.

AWNINGS

Illinois Municipal League. SPRINGFIELD ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS, CANOPIES AND MARQUEES. *Illinois Municipal Review*, July, 1941, pp. 144–145. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. *National Municipal Review*, Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759–60.

BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS

Allentown, Pennsylvania. REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND STRUCTURES, ETC. Bill No. 4581, adopted February 26, 1941. 13pp.

Fort Myers, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR TAX OF 10 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

Illinois Legislative Council. BILLBOARD CONTROL. State Capitol, Springfield. 1944. 20pp.

Illinois Municipal League. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REGULATIONS. (Two suggested ordinances.) July, 1928. 7pp.

Illinois Municipal League. REGULATION OF OVERHANGING SIGNS. (Including model ordinance.) *Illinois Municipal Review*, July, 1936, pp. 152, 154.

Kenosha, Wisconsin. ORDINANCE TO GOVERN THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BILLBOARDS, SIGNS, ELECTRIC SIGNS, ETC. Ordinance No. 759, August 21, 1933.

Lake Worth, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROHIBITING BILLBOARD WITHIN 200 FEET OF STREET.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF OVERHANGING STREET SIGNS. (Includes model ordinance.) *The Municipality*, June, 1936, p. 107.

Louisville, Kentucky. ORDINANCE REGULATING CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, ETC., OF SIGNS. March, 1934. 9pp. typewritten.

New Rochelle, New York. ORDINANCE PROHIBITING ANGLE SIGNS AND SIGNS IN EXCESS OF 12 INCHES OVER SIDEWALK. Adopted September 20, 1943.

New York State Conference of Mayors. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION, AND MAINTENANCE AND USE OF SIGNS. Report No. 981. February, 1924. 9pp.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. REGULATING SIGNS, AWNINGS, OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, ETC. File No. 986, Bill No. 3672. June, 1935. 25pp.

Portland, Oregon. SIGN CODE. Ordinance No. 73409. February 1, 1940. 40pp.

Spokane, Washington. SIGN AND AWNINGS ORDINANCES. Ordinance No. 65763. 1936. 19pp.

SUGGESTED ORDINANCE GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION OF OUTDOOR SIGNS AND THE STRUCTURES THEREFOR. *Building Standards Monthly*, May, 1937. p.10–16.

Toledo, Ohio. REGULATING THE ERECTION AND INSTALLATION OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, ETC. Ordinance No. 9970, passed May 7, 1934.

United States Conference of Mayors. REGULATION OF BILLBOARDS AND THE BUSINESS OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING. By Harry R. Betters. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. September, 1937. Contains summary of regulations of 150 cities.

BOILERS

American Municipal Association. EXCERPTS FROM VARIOUS CITY CODES RELATING TO BOILER REGULATION. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 37.

American Uniform Boiler Law Society. MODEL BOILER INSPECTION LAW FOR CITIES. 95 Liberty Street, New York. June 1, 1939. 9pp.

Oklahoma City. ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF EXAMINING ENGINEERS AND PROVIDING REGULATIONS FOR BOILERS, ETC. 1936. Sections 3-32 to 3-68.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING OF ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. Ordinance No. C5782. October 19, 1936.

See also Fire Administration.

BUDGET

Edy, John N. BUDGETARY REGULATIONS: 1. PREPARATION OF ANNUAL BUDGET. 1943. 11pp. 2. ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET. 1944. 10pp. City Manager, City Hall, Houston, Texas.

League of California Cities. BUDGETING FOR CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALITIES. January, 1939. 107pp. $2.50.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. A BUDGET PLAN FOR WISCONSIN CITIES. September, 1932. 22pp. 50 cents.

—AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY/VILLAGE OF ——— FOR THE YEAR ———. In Budget Manual for Wisconsin Cities and Villages. 1941. (Form VII)

McLarty, A. D. Appropriation and Tax Levy Ordinance Provisions. Illinois Municipal Review, October, 1942, p.160–175, 177.

Public Administration Service. Memorandum to Mayor and Council of Peoria, Illinois. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. November 13, 1939. 15pp. With ordinance establishing procedure for preparation and execution of budget for the funds of the city.

See also Finance.

BUILDING

American Municipal Association. Memorandum to Accompany Suggested Ordinance Providing for Amendment of Local Building Codes to Conform to Requirements of the Defense Housing Critical List. 1942. 9pp.

American Standards Association. Information on Sources of Material for Use in Preparing and Revising Local Building Codes. November 9, 1944. 25pp.

—Administrative Requirements for Building Codes. Approved January 31, 1944. 29 West 39 Street, New York City 18. 1944. 15pp. 35 cents.

—Building Code Arrangement. 1944. 13pp.

—Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators. 1937. 137pp. $1.

Association of Washington Cities. A Suggested Basic Building Code for Washington Cities. March 1, 1941. 20pp. 50 cents.

—Model Building Code. Report No. 57. October 1, 1945.

California State Chamber of Commerce. Building Code for California. 1939. 473pp. $5.

Colorado State Planning Commission. Uniform Building Code of Colorado, Including Electrical and Plumbing Requirements. 1945. 75pp.

Holland, Michigan. An Ordinance Regulating and Establishing Building Lines. No. 398. December 4, 1940. 4pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Dangerous Buildings. (Includes Suggested Ordinances.) *Illinois Municipal Review,* May, 1936, pp. 115–17.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Requiring Demolition of Hazardous Buildings and Structures. *Kentucky City,* March, 1935, p. 20.

League of Oregon Cities. The Abatement of Building Nuisances (contains a building demolition ordinance). 1936. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Ordinance Providing for the Regulation and Inspection of Building Construction. *The Municipality,* 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. October, 1940. 25 cents.

—Architectural Control. Ordinance of Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin. Adopted August 6, 1945. *The Municipality,* October, 1945, pp. 213–14.

Miller, Alfred L. and Vogel, Joshua H. A Suggested Basic Building Code for Washington Cities. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 26pp.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. Recommended Building Code. 85 John Street, New York. 1943.

—Code of Suggested Ordinances for Small Municipalities. 85 John Street, New York. 1944.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Emergency Suspension of Municipal Building, Electrical, and Plumbing Ordinances Because of Material Shortages Created by the War Program—Model Ordinance Annotated. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1942. $2.

New York State Conference of Mayors and State Department of Labor. Model Building Code. 1938.

Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference. Uniform Building Code. 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles. 1940. 360pp.

Topeka, Kansas. Demolition of Buildings. Adopted September 4, 1945.

U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Minimum Live Loads Allowable for Use in Buildings. 1924. 38pp. 10 cents.

—Preparation and Revision of Building Codes. 1939. 18pp. 15 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Fire Resistance in Buildings. 1930. 58pp. 10 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Masonry Wall Construction. 1924, with Supplement 1931. 57pp. 15 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Small Dwelling Construction. 1932. 107pp. 10 cents.

West Palm Beach, Florida. Ordinance Creating Commission on Housing Facts and Goals. Ordinance No. 256. Adopted December 4, 1945. 3pp.

See also Plumbing.

CEMETERIES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Suggested Ordinance Regulating the Maintenance and Use of a Cemetery.

Saginaw, Michigan. Rules and Regulations: (1) Cooperation and Use of Municipal Cemeteries, (2) Fixing Schedule of Rates and Charges for Municipal Cemeteries. 1944. City Manager, Saginaw, Michigan.

COUNCIL

Cincinnati, Ohio. Manual of Legislative Procedure and Rules of Council. City Hall, Cincinnati, 1929. 30pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Procedure of the City Council or Village Board of Trustees. *Illinois Municipal Review,* June, 1931, pp. 178–9, 184.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Conduct of Village Board Meetings. *The Municipality,* May, 1938.

Maine Municipal Association. Town Meeting Handbook. City Hall, Hallowell, 1938. 24pp.

Pennsylvania Government Administration Service. Indexing Borough Ordinances. 34 Blanchard Hall, 36th and Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 1942. 15pp.

COURTS

Arkansas Municipal League. Ordinance Providing for Municipal Courts. 1937.

Jackson, Michigan. Illustrative Municipal Court Provision. (Charter amendment adopted November 8, 1927.) In R. W. Maddox, Municipal Courts in Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, 1931. $1.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Mayor's Court Ordinance. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

National Probation Association. A Standard Juvenile Court Act; Suggested Draft. Revised. 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1943. 32pp. 25 cents.

CURFEW

Association of Washington Cities. Curfew Ordinances. University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 7pp.

Bay City, Michigan. An Ordinance to Regulate the Presence of Children Under Eighteen Years of Age upon the Streets of the City of Bay City after Certain Hours of the Night, and to Provide Penalties Therefor. 1942. 2pp.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Curfew Ordinances in Various Virginia Cities and Towns. 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1943. 6pp. 25 cents.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Municipal Curfew for Minors—Model Ordinance Annotated. By Charles S. Rhyne. 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 32pp. $2.

Oregon University Bureau of Municipal Research and Service. Curfew Ordinances in Twenty-nine Oregon Cities. Eugene, Oregon. 1941. 5pp.

—Curfew Regulations in 57 Oregon Cities. 1944. Variously paged.

Ventnor City, New Jersey. An Ordinance to Regulate the Use of the Public Streets, Parks, and other Public Places in the City of Ventnor City, by Certain Minors. 1942. 2pp.

DANCE HALLS

League of Kansas Municipalities. Model Ordinance Regulating Public Dances. 1936. 11pp. Free to member cities, 75 cents to others.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance to Regulate Public Dances and to License and Regulate Dance Halls. March, 1931. 8pp. 15 cents.

Quincy, Illinois. An Ordinance Prohibiting Walking Matches, Skating Matches, Marathon Dances, Walkathons, Skatathons and Other Mental and Physical Endurance Contests of Similar Nature. *Illinois Municipal Review,* July, 1936, p. 154.

San Diego, California. An Ordinance to License and Regulate the Conduct of Public Dance Halls at Any Place Wherein Liquor is Sold or Served and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof. January 15, 1935. 12pp.

DISASTERS

California State War Council. Manual for Disaster Preparedness Plan. State Capitol, Sacramento. 1944.

Los Angeles, California. An Ordinance Creating a Major Disaster Emergency Council and Prescribing Its Powers and Duties. Ordinance No. 73309. December 4, 1933

ELECTIONS

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Establishing Permanent Registration for Voters. Ordinance No. 2079. July 7, 1932.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The Election of Village Officials. *The Municipality,* October, 1932, pp. 194, 202. 25 cents.

Miami, Florida. Establishing 48 Election Districts, etc. Ordinance No. 2382 adopted September 18, 1940. 18pp. Mimeo.

National Municipal League. A Model Election Administration System. 1927. 47pp. 50 cents. A Model Registration System. (Third edition.) Revised, 1939. 73pp. 50 cents.

Oregon, University of. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service. Eugene, Oregon. Initiative and Referendum Ordinance for Cities. By Orval Etter. 1941. 27pp.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

League of California Cities. Model Ordinance Governing Sale of Electrical Devices and Appliances. 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. 1943. 14pp. $1.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Electric Installation Ordinance. 1932. 4pp. 25 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. National Electrical Code. 85 John Street, New York 7. 1940. 334pp.

—Supplement to 1940 National Electrical Code. 1943. 49pp.

National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. Draft of a Municipal Ordinance Providing for the Inspection of Electrical Installations. 155 East 44 Street, New York. August 1, 1939. 16pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE FOR THE EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF ELECTRICIANS. February, 1928. 3pp.

U. S. National Bureau of Standards. NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE. 1927. 525pp. $1.

ELEVATORS

American Standards Association. AMERICAN STANDARD SAFETY CODE FOR ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS, AND ESCALATORS. 1931.

Los Angeles, California. ELEVATOR CODE ORDINANCE No. 81,827. December 16, 1939. 122pp.

National Conservation Bureau. ELEVATOR CODE REQUIREMENTS. 60 John Street, New York City. 1940. 1p.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE OPERATION OF ELEVATORS. Number C5782, Spokane Official Gazette, October 28, 1936.

FILLING STATIONS

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE STATIONS, IN THE STORAGE AND HANDLING OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS IN CITIES. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO LICENSE AND REGULATE FILLING STATIONS. 3pp. 45 cents.

—TO REGULATE CURB GASOLINE PUMPS. 3pp. 45 cents.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. GAS FILLING STATION ORDINANCE. 1931. 8pp.

FINANCE

Association of Washington Cities. RESERVE FUNDS. 1943.

Colorado Municipal League. SUGGESTED ORDINANCE REGULATING THE DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS. 3pp.

H. C. Speer & Sons Company. RESOLUTION AND ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR ISSUANCE OF BONDS TO PAY MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS. First National Bank Building, Chicago. 1935. 4pp.

Jacksonville, Illinois. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUE AND REFUNDING OF BONDS, ETC. November 19, 1935.

League of California Cities. SUGGESTED FORM OF CITY TAX ORDINANCE. 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1939. 45pp. 50 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. REFUNDING MUNICIPAL BONDS. March 14, 1933.

Monterey, California. ORDINANCE FIXING RATES OF WHARFAGE AND DOCKAGE. January, 1940.

Morey, Lloyd. A MODEL MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE. *Illinois Municipal Review,* May-June, 1926, pp. 238-45.
See also Budget.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. ANALYSIS OF STATUTES AND ORDINANCES ESTABLISHING POST-WAR RESERVE FUNDS—MUNICIPAL EXPERIENCE AND LEGAL PROBLEMS. 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. November, 1943. 52pp. $2.

—TAXING OUT-OF-TOWN VEHICLES USED IN MAKING DELIVERIES WITHIN CORPORATE LIMITS. April 1936. 9pp. Contains sample ordinances.

National Municipal League. A MODEL BOND LAW. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1936.

Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. ANNUAL BUDGET APPROPRIATION AND TAX LEVY ORDINANCES. Harrisburg. 1938.

SUGGESTED RESERVE FUND ORDINANCES. *Minnesota Municipalities,* August, 1943, pp. 306–307.

Wichita Falls, Texas. DEFINING THE ORGANIZATION OF A PURCHASING DEPARTMENT. 1937.
See also Revenue.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Alabama League of Municipalities. PROVISIONS FOR FIRE SERVICE BEYOND CORPORATE LIMITS OF VARIOUS ALABAMA MUNICIPALITIES. February, 1939. 8pp. 25 cents.

Berkeley, California. FIRE PREVENTION CODE. 1937. 50pp.

Brockton, Massachusetts. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. 1931.

Cincinnati, Ohio. ORDINANCE REGULATING FURNISHING OF FIRE PROTECTION OUTSIDE THE CITY. November 22, 1939.

Cleveland, Ohio. ORDINANCE FOR PROVIDING FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS. October, 1943.

Illinois Municipal League. CITY OIL INSPECTION ORDINANCE. July, 1927. 4pp.

International City Managers' Association. LIST OF TECHNICAL STANDARDS IN THE BUILDING AND FIRE FIELD. Appendix H in *Municipal Fire Administration,* 1942. pp. 639–643.

Kentucky Division of Fire Prevention and Rates. STANDARDS OF SAFETY. Auditor's office, Frankfort, Kentucky. 1946. 254pp.

Kentucky Municipal League. SUGGESTED FORM OF ORDINANCE TO ADOPT "STANDARDS OF SAFETY" OF KENTUCKY DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND RATES.

League of Iowa Municipalities. FIRE DEPARTMENT ORDINANCE. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO BULK OR WHOLESALE STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. PROVIDES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MAKING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SAME. 1941. 6pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MANUAL FOR VOLUNTEER MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN WISCONSIN, June, 1938. (Contains model ordinance.) 38pp. 50 cents.

—A MODEL FIRE DISTRICT ORDINANCE FOR SMALL MUNICIPALITIES. January, 1941.

—Municipal Regulatory Ordinances to Reduce Fire Hazards. *The Municipality*, August, 1941.

—Outside Fire Aid by Municipalities. *The Municipality*, June, 1930, pp. 127–28, 142–43. 25 cents.

Minneapolis, Minnesota. Ordinance Regulating Furnishing of Fire Protection Outside the City. As Amended September 12, 1941.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York:

—An Ordinance Providing for Safety to Life in Tents When Used for Assembly and Other Purposes. 1944. Bulletin No. 207, January 15, 1945. 2pp.

—An Ordinance Providing for Safety to Life in Places of Assembly. 1943. 6pp.

—Building Code (Recommended). 1942. 316pp.

—Chimney Construction (Standard Ordinance). 1927.

—Code of Suggested Ordinances for Small Municipalities. 85 John Street, New York City 7, 1943. 46pp.

—Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance. 1941. 95pp.

National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston:

—Automatic Sprinkler Ordinance. 1938. 8pp.

—Automobile Tank Trucks and Tank Trailers. (Suggested Ordinance.) 1945. 10 cents.

—Building Exits Code. 7th Edition. 1943. 109pp. $1.

—Bureau of Fire Prevention (Suggested Ordinance Establishing). 1934. 8pp.

—Dust Explosions, Prevention of. 1944. 160pp. $1.

—Explosives Ordinance for Cities, Suggested 1942. 16pp. 10 cents.

—Flammable Liquids Ordinance. 1946. 20 cents.

—Flammable Liquids and Gases. (Compilation of 36 standards.) 360pp. 1938. $1.50.

—Forest Fire Ordinances (County and Municipal). 1938. 19pp. 10 cents.

—Fumigation Ordinance (Model). 1939. 10 cents.

—Individual Liability for Fires Due to Carelessness or Neglect. 1936. 16pp.

—National Fire Codes: Building Construction and Equipment. 1944. 512pp. $3.

—National Fire Codes: Extinguishing and Alarm Equipment. 1943. 661pp. $3.

—National Fire Codes: Flammable Liquids, Gases, Chemicals and Explosives. 1945. 550pp. $3.

—National Fire Codes: Prevention of Dust Explosions. 1944. 176pp. $1.

—Oil Burner Ordinances. 1945. 16pp. 10 cents.

—Petroleum Wharves, Suggested Ordinance. 1938. 12pp. 10 cents.

—Piers and Wharves, Suggested Ordinance Regulating Construction and Protection of. 1941. 24pp. 25 cents.

—Spark Arresters, Standard for Construction and Installation . . . for Chimneys and Stacks. 8pp. 5 cents.

—Volunteer Fire Departments for Rural and Small Community Service. 1943. 32pp. 25 cents.

—Wooden Shingle Roofs, Suggested Ordinance Prohibiting.

Oakland, California Electrical Department. Rules and Regulations for the Construction and Installation of Electrical Wiring and Equipment and for Other Electrical Work. City Hall, Oakland. 1940. 96pp. 35 cents.

Pennsylvania State College, Institute of Local Government. Fire Protection Outside Municipal Boundaries in Pennsylvania. 1945. 25pp. Contains Suggested Ordinance and Contract Form.

Public Administration Service. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. A Model Records and Reporting System for Fire Departments. By DeWayne E. Nolting. 1938. 78pp., and sample forms.

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Regulations for the Control of Explosives. December 27, 1941. 16pp.

U. S. Department of Labor. Safety Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosion. 1936. 29pp. 15 cents.

U. S. National Bureau of Standards. Code for Protection Against Lightning. 1937. 90pp.

FIREWORKS

Illinois Municipal League. 1. Belleville Ordinance Regulating Sale and Use of Fireworks and Firearms. 2. LaGrange Ordinance Prohibiting Sale and Discharge of Fireworks. *Illinois Municipal Review*, May, 1941. pp. 96-98. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Regulation of the Sale and Discharge of Fireworks (includes two ordinances). 1932. 3pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of the Sale and Use of Fireworks; with Two Model Ordinances. *The Municipality*, September, 1936, pp. 176, 190.

National Fire Protection Association. Model State Fireworks Law. 1941. 8pp. 10 cents.

GAMBLING

American Municipal Association. Problem of Theater Bank Nights. September, 1937. 50 cents. 10pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Gambling Devices, Pin Ball and Marble Machines. *Illinois Municipal Review*, May, 1935, p. 113.

Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Municipal Regulation of Mechanical Amusement Devices. 730 Jackson Place, Washington,

D. C. June, 1936. Contains ordinances of various cities.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance for Licensing Pin Ball Machines and Similar Devices not Prohibited by Law. Kentucky City, April, 1935.

League of Minnesota Municipalities, Licensing and Regulating Pin Ball Games. *Minnesota Municipalities*, May, 1935, pp. 197-198.

—To License and Regulate Games of Skill. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. An Ordinance Providing for the Regulation and Licensing of Pin Ball Machines. League of South Dakota Municipalities *Bulletin*. March, 1941, pp. 113-114.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Regulation of Slot Machines. 1934. 11pp.

Madison, Wisconsin. Ordinance Relating to Amusement Devices. July 16, 1934.

Newton, Kansas. Providing for the Levy and Collection of a License Tax on Vending Machines, etc. Revised ordinances, 1937 Ordinance No. 1115.

San Diego, California. Ordinance Regulating Mechanical Amusement Instruments. Ordinance No. 1540.

See also Licenses.

HANDBILLS

American Municipal Association. Ordinances Regulating the Distribution of Handbills. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. July, 1934. 15pp.

—Regulation of Handbill Distribution: Legal Problems Involved. May, 1940. 21pp. 50 cents.

—Supreme Court Looks at Some Handbill Regulations. November, 1939. 5pp.

—Validity of the Green River Ordinance. October, 1938. 50 cents. 7pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Model Handbill Ordinance. *Illinois Municipal Review*, March, 1943, pp. 53-60.

League of California Cities. Suggested Handbill Ordinance.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Regulation of Handbill Distribution. *The Municipality*, April, 1940, p. 65.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. An Ordinance to Regulate the Distribution of Commercial and Noncommercial Handbills. *Municipalities and the Law in Action*, 1943 edition, pp. 381–393.

HEALTH

Abattoir Ordinance of Austin, Texas (1931). In report, Municipal Abattoirs and Private Slaughterhouses. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 41pp. $1.00.

American Public Health Association. Desirable Minimum Functions and Organization Principles for Health Activities. 1790 Broadway, New York. 1941. 8pp. Price 10 cents.

—The Control of Communicable Diseases. 1945. 150pp. 35 cents.

—Progress Report of Subcommittee on Model Health Ordinances. 1790 Broadway, New York, 1929. 4pp.

—Swimming Pools and Other Public Bathing Places. 1942. 57pp. 50 cents.

Bureau of Animal Industry. Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture. Order 211, effective Nov. 1, 1922, as revised. 107pp. Available from the Bureau upon request.

Bureau of Municipal Research and Service. Regulation of Food Handlers (Including Model Ordinance). League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1939. 17pp. 25 cents.

Chicago, Illinois. (1) Heating Ordinances. 55pp. 30 cents. (2) Ordinances Relating to Ventilation. 25 cents. (3) Ordinance Relating to Refrigeration. 1936. 10 cents. Municipal Reference Library, 1005 City Hall, Chicago.

Ferndale, Michigan. Food and Beverage Ordinance. 1943. 29pp. 10 cents.

Illinois Municipal League. Locker Plant Ordinance. *Illinois Municipal Review*, March, 1944, p. 58.

—Municipal Regulation of the Manufacture and Sale of Cheese (includes model ordinance). *Illinois Municipal Review*, September, 1936, p. 196.

—Municipal Regulation of the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream (Includes model ordinance for licensing ice cream manufacturers and model ordinance for licensing ice cream parlors). *Illinois Municipal Review*, September, 1936, p. 194.

—Ordinance Regulating Restaurants (held valid by Supreme Court, 369, Ill. 65, June, 1938). *Illinois Municipal Review*, September, 1938, pp. 181-83.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Health Ordinance. *Bulletin*, November, 1939.

New York Public Health Committee. Regulatory Measures Concerning the Prohibition of the Common Drinking Cup and the Sterilization of Eating and Drinking Utensils in Public Places. Cup and Container Institute, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. 1936. 126pp. $1.

New York State Department of Health. The Public Health Manual (containing Public Health Law, Sanitary Code, etc.). Albany, New York. 1938.

—The Sanitary Code Established by the Public Health Council of the State of New York. State Department of Health, Albany. 1938. 103pp.

Portland, Oregon. Hospitals, Children's and

OLD PEOPLE'S AND CONVALESCENTS' HOMES, REGULATION OF. Ordinance No. 33986.

Seattle, Washington. REGULATING AND LICENSING THE PREPARATION, MARKING, HANDLING, AND SALE OF MEAT, ETC. (Ordinance No. 64729). May 31, 1934. 36pp.

U. S. Public Health Service. DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. *Public Health Reports,* Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. March 15, 1946. pp. 371–84.

—EMERGENCY MINIMUM SANITATION STANDARDS. *Public Health Reports,* Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. December 10, 1943. pp. 1793-1836. 5 cents.

—FROZEN DESSERTS ORDINANCE: 1940 edition. Sanitation Section, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 18pp. Free.

—MILK ORDINANCE AND CODE. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 160pp. 35 cents.

—MODEL MOSQUITO ORDINANCE. 1928. 4pp. 5 cents.

—ORDINANCE AND CODE REGULATING EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1943. 60pp. 20 cents.

—THE RAT AND RATPROOF CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, WITH SPECIFICATIONS, DRAWINGS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS AND A MODEL RATPROOFING ORDINANCE. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1937. 68pp. 20 cents.

—SANITATION CODE FOR STATE OR LOCAL ADOPTION: May, 1941. Sanitation Section, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 30pp.

—SANITATION MANUAL FOR GROUND WATER SUPPLIES. *Public Health Reports,* Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. February 4, 1944. pp. 137-177. 5 cents.

HOUSE NUMBERS

League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO PROVIDE FOR THE NUMBERING OF HOUSES AND BUILDINGS. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. STREET NUMBERING ORDINANCE. *League of South Dakota Municipalities Bulletin,* November, 1936, pp. 89-90.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFORM HOUSE NUMBERING SYSTEM; SUGGESTIONS ON PROCEDURE AND MODEL ORDINANCE. *The Municipality.* February, 1941. pp. 21-22, 32-34.

HOUSING

Committee Representing New York State Conference of Mayors, State Department of Health, and State Board of Housing. A HOUSING CODE RECOMMENDED FOR USE BY MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1930.

Denver, Colorado. HOUSING CODE. City Clerk. 1944.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. ORDINANCE ON THE MOVING OF BUILDINGS. *Bulletin,* April, 1939. 2pp.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. HOUSING CODE. Department of Health, City Hall. 1944.

National Defense Advisory Commission, Consumer Division. SUGGESTED EMERGENCY FAIR RENT LEGISLATION. March 15, 1941. 21pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. EMERGENCY FAIR RENT ACT. (In its Emergency Rent Control and the National Defense Program.) March, 1941. pp. 10-20. $1.

—DEMOLITION, VACATION, AND REPAIR OF SUBSTANDARD BUILDINGS. Report No. 111.

—LEGAL AND STATUTORY MATERIAL FOR USE IN MEETING THE VETERANS HOUSING EMERGENCY. 1946. 24pp.

LABOR

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. PROVIDING FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AND OTHER FORMS OF DISTURBANCES, ETC. Ordinance passed September 30, 1935.

Newark, New Jersey. TO ESTABLISH A LABOR RELATIONS BOARD. 1937. 1p.

Toledo, Ohio. PROVIDING FOR THE TOLEDO INDUSTRIAL PEACE BOARD, ETC. Ordinance No. 76-36. March 30, 1936.

Wisconsin. CHAPTER 51 OF LAWS OF 1937 RELATING TO PROMOTING EQUALITY OF BARGAINING POWER BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, ETC. 15pp.

LICENSES

Association of Washington Cities. SELECTED MUNICIPAL OCCUPATION TAXES. Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle. April 7, 1938. 12pp.

Dallas, Texas. Ordinance No. 2922. Regulating and Licensing Certain Persons, Firms and Corporations Engaged in the Business of Dealing in New Motor Vehicles, and/or Automobiles, Trailers, and/or Automobile Parts and/or Accessories and/or Used Cars, and/or Used Automobile Parts. October 22, 1937. 14pp.

Detroit, Michigan. ORDINANCE TO LICENSE AND REGULATE WHOLESALE AND/OR RETAIL POULTRY DEALERS. Ordinance No. 330-C. August 7, 1935.

—REGULATION OF FURNITURE MOVERS. August, 1934.

Kansas City, Missouri. AN AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR LICENSING AND REGULATING PROFESSIONAL BONDSMEN. Ordinance No. 8845 amending Ordinance No. 7100, to be Known as Section No. 9–1.47.1. 1944.

League of California Cities. A STUDY OF BUSINESS LICENSE ORDINANCES. 1936. 10pp. $1.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Billiard Tables, Pool Tables, Billiard Halls and Pool Rooms. 5pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. An Ordinance Licensing and Regulating the Retail Sale of Cigarettes and Cigarette Wrappers. *Minnesota Municipalities.* October, 1941. pp. 400-1. 25 cents.

League of West Virginia Municipalities. An Ordinance Regulating Retail Coal Sales 1937. 5pp. Free.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Licensing of Public Amusement Places. *The Municipality,* February, 1931, pp. 31-32. 25 cents.

—Model Ordinance for the Regulation of Junk Dealers. *The Municipality,* January, 1931, pp. 9-10, 22. 25 cents.

—Municipal Licensing of Buses and Motor Trucks, Including Model Ordinance. October, 1931.

—Municipal Licensing of Soft Drink Vendors. 1931. 9pp. 25 cents.

—Municipal Regulation of Closing Out Sales. *The Municipality,* December, 1934, p. 241. 25 cents.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Sample Revenue Ordinance for License Taxes. (In License Tax Schedule for North Carolina Cities and Towns. May, 1943.)

—License Tax Schedule (including Model Ordinance). 1945. 50 cents.

Rhyne, Charles S. Mechanical Amusement Devices—Juke Boxes—Cigarette Vending Machines. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1944. 28pp. $2.

Richmond, California. Ordinance No. 918 Licensing the Carrying on of Certain Businesses, Including Trades, Professions, etc. June 21, 1943.

San Diego, California. An Ordinance Regulating and Licensing Card Rooms. Ordinance No. 2809. April 11, 1944. Also Ordinance No. 2847, June 6, 1944, providing for a free permit to play bridge games, etc.

—Licensing the Carrying on of Certain Businesses, Trades. Ordinance No. 2472, June 5, 1942. Ordinance No. 2484, June 23, 1942.

Seattle, Washington. An Ordinance Providing for a License or Occupation Tax Upon Certain Businesses, etc. Ordinance No. 72630, June 4, 1943, as Amended by Ordinance No. 73023, December 29, 1943, and Ordinance No. 73335, June 8, 1944.

United States Conference of Mayors. Solicitation for Charitable Purposes (Including Specimen Ordinances). 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. November, 1939. 11pp.

Wichita, Kansas. Ordinance No. 13–979 Providing for Licensing and Regulation of Persons Engaged in the Business of Operating Card Tables, etc. September 18, 1944. 1p.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Dallas, Texas. Ordinance Regulating and Licensing the Manufacture, Sale, and Distribution of Vinous and Malt Beverages. Ordinance No. 2583. September 6, 1933.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating Cereal Malt Beverage. Bulletin No. 108. Lawrence, Kansas. 1937. 13pp. $1.00.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Licensing and Regulating Liquor Sales in Minnesota Cities and Villages, Including Suggested Ordinances. January, 1934. 29pp.

—Procedure for the Establishment of Municipal Liquor Dispensaries. *Minnesota Municipalities,* February, 1934, pp. 57-59. 30 cents.

League of North Dakota Municipalities. Report of Committee of Uniform Ordinances Regulating the Retail Sale of Beer. September, 1933.

—Establishment and Operation of Municipal Liquor Stores. 5pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Suggested Ordinances for Liquor Control. *The League Bulletin,* April, 1935, pp. 7-10.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Liquor Store Ordinance of Stoughton, Wisconsin. *The Municipality,* February, 1935, p. 39. 25 cents.

—The Regulation of the Sale of Beer, Light Wines, and Soft Drink Beverages by Wisconsin Cities, Villages, and Towns. June, 1933. 23pp. 25 cents. (Revised as of May 26, 1938.)

—The Regulation of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors by Wisconsin Cities, Villages, and Towns. February, 1934. 13pp. 50 cents. (Revised as of May 27, 1938.)

Michigan Municipal League. An Ordinance to Control and Regulate the Traffic in Alcoholic Beverages. May, 1934. 3pp. $1.

MARKETS

Illinois Municipal League. Springfield Ordinances Licensing Retail and Wholesale Marketing of Perishable Agricultural Commodities. *Illinois Municipal Review,* September, 1941. pp. 196-97. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Suggested Market Ordinance. 7pp.

Suggestions for an Ordinance to Establish, Locate, Regulate and Maintain a Farmers' Public Market and for Other Purposes. (In Arthur E. Goodwin, Markets: Public and Private. Montgomery Printing Company, Seattle, 1929, pp. 289-98.)

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Suggestions for an Ordinance to Establish, Locate, and Regulate, and Maintain a Public Farmers' Market. Revised January, 1933. 12pp.

MILK

American Municipal Association. Milk Control: Governmental Regulation of the Dairy Industry in the United States. (Includes summary of state and local regulations.) Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 49pp. 75 cents.

Colorado Municipal League. A Standard Milk Inspection Ordinance for Use in Colorado Cities. 1931. 6 pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Ordinance Regulating the Sale of Milk. 1937. 5pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Milk Control in Small Municipalities; A Suggested Ordinance Feasible for the Small City and Village. *The Municipality,* June, 1942, pp. 89–90.

Michigan Department of Health. Michigan Milk Ordinance. Lansing, 1942. 19pp.

New York State Department of Health. Sanitary Code (Chapter 3).

U. S. Public Health Service. Milk Ordinance and Code: 1939. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 160pp. 35 cents (stamps not accepted).

MINOR HIGHWAY PRIVILEGES

Columbus, Ohio. Licensing and Regulating Minor Street Privileges. Ordinance No. 103-43. March, 1943.

United States Conference of Mayors. Charges Made by Cities for Minor Highway Privileges. November, 1933, 34pp.

MOTOR CARRIERS

Ann Arbor, Michigan. Taxicab Ordinance. As Amended to March 1, 1942. 18pp.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Taxicab License Ordinance. Chapter 407 of Code of Ordinances. Reprinted 1945. pp. 249–282.

Dallas, Texas. Granting a Franchise to a Taxicab Company. Ordinance No. 3133. Adopted May 22, 1940. 10pp.

Houston, Texas. Regulating the Operating of Taxicabs. March 28, 1945, with amendments adopted July 25, 1945.

Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Taxing Out-of-Town Vehicles Used in Making Deliveries within Corporate Limits, with Sample Ordinances. Report No. 3. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. April, 1936. Variously paged.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Providing for the Establishment and Maintenance of a Municipal Testing Station for Motor Vehicles. *Minnesota Municipalities,* December, 1938.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Granting to Persons the Right, Privilege, and Authority to Operate and Carry on the Business of a Common Carrier for Hire by Motor Busses. 5pp. 75 cents.

—Ordinance Regulation of Taxicabs in Minnesota Municipalities of 5,000 Population. 1941. 6pp.

—Providing for the Licensing of Taxicabs and Regulating Their Operation. 9pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Licensing of Busses and Motor Trucks. *The Municipality,* October, 1931, pp. 199-200, 206. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Taxicab Ordinance. May, 1924. 8pp.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Taxicabs; Licensing of Driver; Taxing of Vehicle (includes suggested ordinance, application, and permit forms). Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1943. 50 cents.

—Municipal Franchising of Taxicabs. August, 1945. 50 cents.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Bendix Products Corporation. An Ordinance Regarding the Periodic Inspection of Motor Vehicles and the Instruction of Motorists in Safety. South Bend, Indiana, 1935. 3pp.

Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Ordinance Providing for Compulsory Periodic Testing of Motor Vehicles Owned and Operated in City for Defective Brakes, Lights, etc. January, 1935. 5pp. (Available through Kentucky Municipal League.)

Illinois Municipal League. An Ordinance for the Regulation of Weights and Tires of Vehicles for Protection of Pavements. October, 1927. 4pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Wheaton Wheel Tax and Vehicle Ordinance. *Illinois Municipal Review,* July, 1940. pp. 140–42. 25 cents.

Lincoln, Nebraska. Ordinance Providing for the Control of Motor Scooters. Ordinance No. 3659. June 5, 1939.

See also Traffic and Utility Franchises.

NOISE

League of Virginia Municipalities. Information Regarding the Blowing of Automobile Horns and Making Other Undue Noises. April, 1940. 25 cents. 6pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Control of Noise Nuisance. *The Municipality,* January, 1935, pp. 27, 30. 25 cents.

Martinsville, Virginia. Ordinance to Restrict and Prohibit the Creation of Unnecessary Noise. *Virginia Municipal Review,* January, 1937, p. 6.

National Noise Abatement Council. Anti-noise Ordinances and Other Measures for the Elimination of Unnecessary Noise in 165 U.S. Cities. 1942. Unpaged, tables, form.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Noise Ordinance. October, 1929. 3pp.

United States Conference of Mayors. Anti-noise Ordinances. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. May, 1936. 18pp. 50 cents.

NUISANCES

Illinois Municipal League. The Abatement of Nuisances, Including a Suggested Ordinance. November, 1926. 7pp. (Out of Print.)

—Control over Nuisances by Cities and Villages in Illinois. *Illinois Municipal Review*, October, 1931, p. 264.

—Nuisance Ordinance. 1935. 4pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Public Offenses in Cities of the Second and Third Classes. 1936. 33pp. $2.50.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Nuisances—Their Classification and Control. 1932. 7pp.

League of Oregon Cities. Abatement of Building Nuisances. A Statement of Principles and a Suggested Ordinance. January, 1936. 25 cents. 5pp.

Minnesota Department of Health. The Abatement of Nuisances and Suggested Local Ordinances. June, 1941.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate Care of Vacant Lots and the Control of Mosquito Breeding Places. January, 1926. 2pp.

Tacoma, Washington. Ordinance Defining and Providing for the Abatement of Certain Nuisances. Ordinance No. 7552. October 6, 1921.

PARKING LOTS

American Society of Planning Officials. Off-Street Parking: A Selected List of References and Zoning Ordinances Providing Off-Street Parking in Connection with Residences (Mainly Multiple), Hotels, Stores, Theatres, etc. October, 1944. 16pp. 25 cents.

Cleveland, Ohio. Ordinance No. 1435-A-44. Relating to Parking Places. Adopted October 22, 1945.

International City Managers' Association. Regulation of Automobile Parking Lots. *Public Management*, July, 1938, pp. 201–205.

League of California Cities. Off-Street Parking v. Curb Parking. 1940. 50 cents.

Kalamazoo, Michigan. Ordinance No. 168 to Provide for the Direction, Management, and Operation of a Free Municipal Parking Lot. 4pp.

PARKING METERS

American Municipal Association. Parking Meters with Added Supplement Giving Decision of Florida State Supreme Court. December 10, 1936. Variously paged.

—Specifications and Conditions for the Installation of Parking Meters in Minneapolis. September, 1936. 5pp.

—Specifications for Parking Meters in Washington, D. C. 9pp. Copy available on request.

Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Legal Status of Parking Meters. September, 1936. 11pp.

McIntire, John A. and Charles S. Rhyne. Parking Meters as City Legal Problem. September, 1939. 26pp. $1. Contains ordinance material.

Pennsylvania Government Administration Service. Parking Meters in Pennsylvania Municipalities. 36th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. September, 1940, 23pp. Contains suggested ordinance.

Seattle, Washington. Ordinance Relating to and Regulating Traffic, and Providing for Installation and Use of Parking Meters. Ordinance No. 66321. May 28, 1936.

United States Conference of Mayors. Parking Meters. 730 Jackson Place, Washington. August, 1936. 16pp. 50 cents. Contains ordinance material.

PEDDLERS

Arkansas Municipal League. Transient Merchants Ordinance. 1937.

—When Is a Peddler a Peddler? October 1938. $1. 26pp.

Children's Bureau. Regulation of Street Trades in the United States. Washington 25, D. C. 1942. 14pp.

City of Winnetka, Illinois. Ordinance to Regulate Solicitors and Canvassers. 1938. City Clerk, Winnetka, Illinois.

Federation of Tax Administrators. Materials and References on Licensing of Non-Resident Traders. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. October 14, 1940. 3pp.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Anti-Peddler Ordinance. *Kansas Government Journal*, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. July, 1937, pp. 11-12. 50 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Licensing Peddlers, Hawkers, Solicitors, Transient Merchants. 1932. 11pp.

—Transient Dealing as a Nuisance. *Minnesota Municipalities*, June, 1934, pp. 249–250.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating Peddlers. *The League Bulletin*, May, 1939. 1p. (Green River Ordinance verbatim.)

—Transient Nuisance Ordinance. *The League Bulletin*, September, 1935, pp. 76-77.

League of Texas Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating Itinerant Merchants (Houston). *Texas Municipalities*, November, 1937, pp. 291-93.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Ordinance for the Regulation of Junk Dealers. *The Municipality,* January, 1931, pp. 9-10, 22. 25 cents.

—Regulation of Transient Merchants, Canvassers, Hawkers, and Peddlers. *The Municipality,* December, 1930, pp. 265-66, 271. 25 cents.

Michigan Municipal League. Suggested Peddlers' License Ordinances. July, 1931. 31pp. $1.

—Municipal Licenses for Hawkers, Peddlers, and Transient Merchants. 1930. $1. 37pp.

—Suggested Transient Merchants' License Ordinance. July, 1931. 17pp. $1.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. A Proposed Model Ordinance for the Regulation and Licensing of Hawkers, etc. June, 1931.

PENSIONS

Association of Washington Cities. Analyses of Selected State-Wide Retirement Systems for Municipal Employees. University of Washington, Seattle 5, 1945. 14pp.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Suggested Model Pension Ordinance for the Municipalities of Virginia. (In R. A. Egger, The Retirement of Employees in Virginia. Appleton-Century Company, New York, 1934. pp. 121-41.)

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund (Includes ch. 175, Laws of 1943).

Massachusetts. Uniform Act. Chapters 318 and 400 of the Acts of 1936 (Mass.) Which Provide for Contributory Retirement Systems for Cities, Towns, and Counties.

Pasadena, California. An Ordinance Providing a Police and Fire Retirement System. Ordinance No. 3225, as Amended to February 1, 1944. 18pp.

Virginia Retirement System. Virginia Retirement Act. Finance Building, Richmond. 1944. 26pp.

PERSONNEL

Amarillo, Texas. Personnel Rules. 1945. 17pp.

Association of Washington Cities. Sick Leave Regulations. University of Washington, Seattle 5. April 29, 1944. 13pp.

Baltimore, Maryland. Agreement Between Department of Public Works . . . and A.F. of L. Local No. 285. City Solicitor, City Hall. 1944. 13pp.

Colorado Municipal League. A Civil Service Ordinance for Colorado Cities. Colorado Municipalities, pp. 131-35. September, 1939.

Federal Works Agency. Annual and Sick Leave Laws and Regulations for United States Government Employees. Washington, D. C. 1943. 16pp.

Hazel Park, Michigan. An Ordinance to Establish a Merit System. (Ordinance No. 25.) City Manager, Hazel Park, Michigan. January, 1943. 7pp.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Form of Ordinance to Establish Civil Service Commissions in Cities of the Third Class.

League of California Cities. Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances, Revised Edition. 1938. 23pp. $1.

—Civil Service Rules and Regulations, Supplementing the Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances. 1938. 22pp. $1.

—Suggested Form of Civil Service Ordinance for City Manager Cities. 1938. 8pp. 50 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Ordinance Establishing a Civil Service System for City Employees. *The Municipality,* July, 1937, pp. 147-48, 157.

—Selection of Municipal Administrative Officials. *The Municipality,* March, 1937, pp. 51, 66.

Leonard, J. M. and Rosina Mohaupt. Cost-of-Living Salary Adjustment Plans for Municipal Employees. Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, 1050 Buhl Building, Detroit. 1944. 42pp. 50 cents.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, City Service Commission. Your Job with the City of Milwaukee. 1946. 39pp.

National Civil Service Reform League. Draft of a City Civil Service Law. 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1931. 23pp.

National Civil Service Reform League and National Municipal League. Draft of a State Civil Service Law. 1940. 36pp. 50 cents.

New York State Department of Civil Service. Model Municipal Civil Service Rules. Albany. 1938. 54pp.

—Proposed Civil Service Rules for Cities. 1943. 26pp.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Proposed Retirement System for Employees in Cities and Towns and Counties of North Carolina. Raleigh. March, 1939. 50 cents. 33pp.

Philadelphia. Agreement Between City and AFSCME Council No. 33 on Collective Bargaining, Working Conditions, etc. Ordinance Approved by Mayor, December 7, 1944. 5pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. Personnel Manual. City Hall, Saginaw. Revised 1943. 28pp. 60 cents.

San Diego, California. Ordinance Authorizing the Establishment of a Six-day Work Week, and Providing Additional Compensation Therefor, and for Overtime Work. January 5, 1943. 3pp.

San Mateo, California. Ordinance No. 533 Providing for a Merit System. April, 1943. 4pp.

United States Conference of Mayors. RESTRICTIONS OF HOURS OF WORK FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, WITH SELECTED ORDINANCES. 14pp.

Wichita, Kansas. YOU AND YOUR JOB WITH THE CITY OF WICHITA. By R. E. McClure, City Manager, Wichita. 1945. 38pp.

PLANNING

Advisory Committee on City Planning and Zoning, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce. MODEL SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS; A GUIDE FOR LOCAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. December, 1936. 26pp.

American Society of Civil Engineers. LAND SUBDIVISION. 33 West 39 Street, New York, 1939. 75 pp. $1.20.

American Society of Planning Officials. DRAFT OF AN ACT FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT. By Alfred Bettman. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 15pp. 50 cents.

Arlington County, Virginia. AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE PLATTING AND RECORDING OF SUBDIVISIONS OF LAND IN ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Engineering Department, Rosslyn, Virginia. 1938. 6pp.

Association of Washington Cities. A MUNICIPAL PROGRAM FOR POST-VICTORY EMPLOYMENT. By Joshua Vogel. University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 18pp.

Bassett, Williams, Bettman, and Whitten, MODEL PLANNING LAWS. (Contains municipal zoning and planning enabling acts.) Harvard University Press, 1935. $2.50.

Bassett, Edward M. THE MASTER PLAN WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE THEORY OF COMMUNITY LAND PLANNING LEGISLATION, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1938.

Bettman, Alfred. DRAFT OF AN ACT TO ZONE HIGHWAY PROTECTIVE AREAS. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 11pp.

Federal Housing Administration. SUBDIVISION STANDARDS. Washington, D. C. Circular No. 5. June, 1937.

Hamilton County, Ohio. SUBDIVISION RULES FOR HAMILTON COUNTY, UNINCORPORATED TERRITORY, AND MUNICIPALITIES OTHER THAN CINCINNATI. 1944. 23pp.

Iowa State Planning Board. SURVEY METHODS MANUAL OF RECREATION FACILITIES IN IOWA. Recreation and Historic Division of . . . in cooperation with WPA, Oransky Building, 314 West Eighth Street, Des Moines. 1937. 74pp.

Lautner, Harold W. SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS; AN ANALYSIS OF LAND SUBDIVISION CONTROL PRACTICES. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 346pp. $3.75.

League of Kansas Municipalities. CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS. 40pp., typed. $5.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY BY WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES (INCLUDES MODEL ORDINANCE). (Rev. ed.) July, 1937. 19pp. 50 cents.

—A PLATTING MANUAL FOR WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES. *The Municipality*, April, 1927, pp. 77-84, 89-92. 25 cents.

Lewis, Harold M. LOCAL PLANNING AND ZONING POWERS AND PROCEDURES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Division of State Planning, Albany, New York. 1939. 91pp.

Massachusetts State Planning Board. SUBDIVISION REGULATION SUGGESTED AS A BASIS FOR ADOPTION BY PLANNING BOARD. April, 1938.

Mercer County Planning Commission. MODEL ORDINANCE FOR THE CONTROL OF LAND SUBDIVISION BY CITIES IN MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. In *The Mercer County Plan*. 1931. pp. 108-10.

Merriam, Robert E. THE SUBDIVISION OF LAND; A GUIDE FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN THE REGULATION OF LAND SUBDIVISION. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. October, 1942. 37pp. 50 cents.

New Jersey State Planning Board. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY PLANNING LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES IN NEW JERSEY. Trenton, New Jersey. March, 1936. 64pp. 25 cents.

New York Division of State Planning. SUGGESTED SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS FOR CITY PLANNING BOARD. February, 1939.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE ON CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

New York State Planning Board. MODEL SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS FOR VILLAGE PLANNING BOARDS. 353 Broadway, Albany, New York. 1940. pp. 5-13.

Pennsylvania State Planning Board. PLANNING AND ZONING POWERS AND PROCEDURES. Two volumes. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 1938. 97 and 91 pages.

San Diego County Planning Commission. SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE: OFFICIAL SUBDIVIDERS' GUIDE. 1936. 23pp.

Washington State Planning Council. MODEL ORDINANCE CREATING A CITY OR TOWN PLANNING COMMISSION. State Capitol, Olympia. 1938. 2pp.

PLUMBING

American Municipal Association. ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING STANDARDS FOR PLUMBING WORK, REQUIRING A PERMIT FOR INSTALLATIONS, ETC. August, 1939. 2pp.

—MUNICIPAL ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSED FEDERAL EMERGENCY PLUMBING STANDARDS FOR DEFENSE HOUSING. January, 1942. 20pp. $1.

Grand Junction, Colorado. REGULATING INSTALLATION, ALTERATION, AND REPAIR OF PLUMBING WORK. Ordinance No. 484. April, 1931. 24pp. mimeo.

League of Iowa Municipalities. GAS PLUMBING ORDINANCE. 1932. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. STANDARD PLUMBING ORDINANCE AND FORMS. 45pp., typed. $5.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. REGULATION OF PLUMBING AND USE OF THE SANITARY SEWERS, WITH MODEL ORDINANCE FOR SMALL CITIES. *The Municipality*, July, 1940.

Minnesota State Board of Health. PLUMBING CODE OF MINNESOTA AND STANDARD REQUIREMENTS. July, 1937.

National Association of Master Plumbers. PLUMBING CODE. Revised March, 1937. 48pp.

National Bureau of Standards. PLUMBING MANUAL. United States Department of Commerce. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 70pp. 20 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. STANDARD PLUMBING CODE. 1934. 61pp.

Pacific Coast Building Inspectors' Association. STANDARD PLUMBING CODE. 4733 Templeton Street, Los Angeles. 56pp. 30 cents.

State Board of Health of Missouri. STANDARD PLUMBING ORDINANCE. Jefferson City. 31pp.

POLICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation. MANUAL OF POLICE RECORDS: A CONCISE OUTLINE OF BASIC RECORDS, PROCEDURES. March, 1940. 51pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN SMALL CITIES. With suggested ordinance. *The Municipality*, August, 1940.

San Diego, California. ORDINANCE PROHIBITING TRESPASSING AND LOITERING. Ordinance No. 1948. October, 1940.

Wilson, O. W. POLICE RECORDS: THEIR INSTALLATION AND USE. Public Administration Service, Chicago. 1942. 336pp. (contains model forms.)

PUBLIC GATHERINGS

Mathews, Thomas A. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PUBLIC GATHERINGS. *Illinois Municipal Review*, August, 1944. p. 168.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF CIRCUSES. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1944. 32 pp.

West Palm Beach, Florida. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND LICENSING CARNIVALS, CIRCUS, SHOWS, AND EXHIBITIONS. October, 1945. 6pp.

PUBLIC WORKS

Associated General Contractors of America. MODEL MUNICIPAL PREQUALIFICATION ORDINANCE. Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. 1935. 2pp.

League of Oregon Cities. ORDINANCE REQUIRING PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION IN MAKING LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS. 1937. 1p. Free.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association. DRAFT OF A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE INSPECTION OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS. 155 East 44 Street, New York. 1939. 16pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL CONTRACT FORMS FOR MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION. 1931. 55pp.

See also Waterworks and Refuse Disposal.

PURCHASING

American Municipal Association. CITY PURCHASING METHODS: SOME DETAILS OF PRACTICE. July 15, 1940. 15pp.

Forbes, Russell. PURCHASING FOR SMALL CITIES. Public Administration Service. 1939. 50 cents. Contains suggested ordinance.

—PURCHASING LAWS. National Association of Purchasing Agents, 11 Park Place, New York. 1931. 32pp.

Springfield, Massachusetts. CENTRALIZED PURCHASING ORDINANCE. Adopted in 1940.

RADIO

Eastman, A. V. RADIO INTERFERENCE AND THE COMMUNITY. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle. March, 1939. 16pp.

Illinois Municipal League. REGULATION OF INTERFERENCE WITH RADIO RECEPTION. *Illinois Municipal Review*, April, 1930, p. 136.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO PROHIBIT OPERATION OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES CAUSING RADIO INTERFERENCE. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. ORDINANCE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE. 1937.

Los Angeles, California. ORDINANCE PROHIBITING INTERFERENCE WITH RECEPTION OF RADIO BROADCAST SIGNALS. City Hall, Los Angeles. 1932. 2pp.

McIntire, John A. and Charles S. Rhyne. RADIO AND MUNICIPAL REGULATION. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. May, 1940. 44pp. $1. Contains excerpts from numerous ordinances.

Missouri Municipal Association. REPORT AND ORDINANCE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE. 1937. 11pp. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT. April 1925. 5pp.

University of Wisconsin, Municipal Information Bureau. MUNICIPAL RADIO INTERFERENCE ORDINANCES. January, 1929, 10pp.

RECREATION

Berkeley, California. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE BERKELEY YACHT

HARBOR. Ordinance No. 2281. September, 1939.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. MODEL ORDINANCE FOR JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL RECREATION BOARDS. A reprint from Minnesota Municipalities. April, 1940.

National Recreation Association. MODEL ORDINANCE: AN ORDINANCE CREATING A PUBLIC RECREATION BOARD, PRESCRIBING TERMS OF MEMBERS, ORGANIZATION, POWERS AND DUTIES. 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1p.

RECREATION ORDINANCES OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Obtainable from City Clerks.

St. Petersburg, Florida. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL AND PLEASURE CRAFT. Ordinance No. 907A. January, 1939.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Association of Washington Cities. GARBAGE COLLECTION ORDINANCES OF WASHINGTON CITIES. Social Science Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1945. 107pp.

Columbus, Ohio. ESTABLISHING RATES OF CHARGES FOR GARBAGE AND RUBBISH COLLECTION. 1943.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. CONCERNING THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND RUBBISH WHICH PROVIDES FOR LICENSING OF COLLECTORS. 3pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. ORDINANCE REGULATING MUNICIPAL GARBAGE COLLECTION. 1937.

League of Texas Municipalities. GARBAGE AND TRASH ORDINANCE, 1942. 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin. 1942. 4pp. Mimeo.

League of Texas Municipalities. ORDINANCE REGULATING GARBAGE COLLECTION (AUSTIN). *Texas Municipalities,* January, 1937, pp. 22-23.

Morgantown, West Virginia. ORDINANCE REGULATING AND CONTROLLING REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL. January 14, 1936. 11pp.

Public Administration Service. PROVISIONS OF A REFUSE AND DISPOSAL ORDINANCE. Appendix D in Donald C. Stone's Management of Municipal Public Works. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.75.

REVENUE

Akron, Ohio. ORDINANCE NO. 257 LEVYING INSPECTION FEE AND SERVICE CHARGE ON TELEPHONE COMPANY. Adopted September 18, 1945.

Association of Washington Cities. ADMISSION TAXES; SUGGESTED ORDINANCE AND RULES AND REGULATION. University of Washington, Seattle 5, 1943. 9pp.

Atlantic City, New Jersey. CITY SALES TAX. Ordinance No. 9 Effective May 29, 1945. Ordinance No. 11 May 31, 1945, and Ordinance No. 17 adopted October 15, 1945.

Buffalo, New York. TAX ON GROSS INCOME OR GROSS OPERATING INCOME OF UTILITY COMPANIES. Local Law No. 1. 1944.

Kansas City, Missouri. CIGARETTE TAX ORDINANCE. Substitute for Ordinance No. 9222 Adopted June 25, 1945.

League of California Cities. BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES: A MAJOR POTENTIAL SOURCE OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE. 1945. 72pp. $1.

Norfolk, Virginia. ADMISSION TAX ORDINANCE. Adopted November 30, 1945.

Spokane, Washington. ADMISSION TAX ORDINANCE. Ordinance No. C7833, May 1, 1943. 14pp.

Toledo, Ohio. AN ORDINANCE LEVYING A TAX ON SALARIES, WAGES, ETC. Ordinance No. 18–46. Adopted January, 1946.

West Palm Beach, Florida. ORDINANCE NO. 236 IMPOSING GRADUATED TAX ON SALE OF ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE. July 25, 1944. 4pp.

Youngstown, Ohio. PROVIDING FOR THE LEVYING OF A UTILITIES COMMODITY TAX. Ordinance No. 46378 adopted February 19, 1945.

SANITARY INSPECTION

League of Minnesota Municipalities. SANITARY INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF PRIVATE PROPERTY, INCLUDING AN ORDINANCE. 1932. 4pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL SANITARY CODE.

New York State Department of Health. SUGGESTED SANITARY CODE FOR CITIES. Albany, 1930. 44pp.

SEWERAGE

American Public Works Association. SEWER RENTALS. 1941. 128pp.

Dayton, Ohio. Sewer Rental Ordinance. (No. 13448.) December, 1927.

Effingham, Illinois. AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM. October, 1935. (Available from Illinois Municipal League.)

Findlay, Ohio. AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING RATES OR CHARGES OF RENT TO BE PAID TO THE CITY OF FINDLAY FOR THE USE OF ITS SEWERAGE SYSTEM. (No. 766.) January, 1933. 2pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR SEWER RENTAL CHARGES. 3pp.

—AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF A SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT. 1936. 5pp.

—AN ORDINANCE TO REQUIRE CONNECTION WITH THE SEWER SYSTEM. 1p.

League of Texas Municipalities. MODEL INDUSTRIAL WASTE ORDINANCE. 1939. Bulletin No. 17. 4pp.

Memphis, Tennessee. AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH SERVICE CHARGES ON USERS OF THE CITY'S SEWER SYSTEM WHO DO NOT OBTAIN THEIR

Water Supply Wholly from the City. July 9, 1945.

Michigan Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Regulating the Use of Sanitary Sewers. June, 1936. 6pp. $1.

New Brunswick, New Jersey. Regulation of Industrial Waste Disposal. February 8, 1944.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Regulating the Induction of Certain Industrial Wastes into Sanitary Sewers. 1945.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Ordinance Establishing Annual Sewer Rental Charge. April, 1944. 4pp.

Salem, Illinois. An Ordinance Authorizing the Improvement and Extension of the Sewerage System. (Available from Illinois Municipal League.)

—An Ordinance Providing for Charge for the Use and Service of Sewerage System. December 20, 1934. (Illinois Municipal League.)

Waco, Texas. Sewer Rental Ordinance. Adopted January 2, 1945.

SMOKE PREVENTION

Hudson County, New Jersey, Board of Health and Vital Statistics. An Ordinance Relating to Smoke Abatement. 1931. 7pp.

—Rules and Regulations Governing Details of Fuel Burning Equipment Required for Issuance of Permits and Certificates. 1935. 21pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Champaign Smoke Ordinance. *Illinois Municipal Review*, July, 1941, pp. 142-44. 25 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Regulating the Emission of Smoke and Other Noxious Fumes and Material. *The Municipality*, March, 1931, pp. 47–48, 58–59.

Regional Association of Cleveland. Smoke Abatement Code of the City of Cleveland. Housing Center, West Mall Drive, Cleveland. 1940. 8pp.

Smoke Prevention Association. Model Smoke Abatement Ordinance. (Included in Manual of Smoke and Boiler Ordinances and Requirements, pp. 66-67.) 1001 City Hall, Chicago.

U. S. Bureau of Mines. Proposed Standard Smoke Ordinance. Circular 6262. March, 1930. 6pp.

SNOW REMOVAL

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Model Ordinance for Removal of Snow and Ice. League of South Dakota Municipalities Bulletin, February, 1937, pp. 132-133.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Removal of Snow and Ice From Sidewalks. *The Municipality*, December, 1931, pp. 233, 242. 25 cents.

SOLICITORS

Houston, Texas. Solicitations for Charitable Purposes. Research Department, City Hall. Survey of 30 cities with suggested ordinance changes. May 31, 1940.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Charitable, Religious, Patriotic and Philanthropic Solicitations—City Ordinances and Court Decisions—Model Ordinance Annotated. Report No. 84. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. May, 1942. 60pp. $2.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Illinois Municipal League. A Model Ordinance Regulating the Making of Excavations in or Tunneling Under Public Streets or Alleys. 1929. 5pp.

National Municipal League. Model Ordinance Regulating Use of Sidewalks for Merchandise. *National Municipal Review*, Supplement, December, 1935. pp. 760-62.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance Regulating the Cleanliness of a City and the Care of Its Streets, Alleys and Other Public Places. February, 1926. 3pp.

League of Oregon Cities. Municipal Regulation of Curb Cuts and Service Driveways. 1939. 19pp. Contains Ordinances of Portland, Oregon; Winnetka, Illinois; and Kenosha, Wisconsin.

TOURIST CAMPS

California. Department of Industrial Relations. Division of Immigration and Housing. An (suggested or model) Ordinance Regulating Construction, Sanitation, and Conduct of House Courts and Camp Spaces and Prohibiting Squatter Camps in the Unincorporated Areas of——County, California. 1942. 6pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Automobile Trailer and Tourist Camps: Legal and Administrative Problems of Municipal Regulation With a Model Ordinance. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1943. $2.

TRAFFIC

American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Procedure for the Minimum Standard Examination for Drivers. 839 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. 1939. 28pp.

American Association of State Highway Officials. Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways. 1220 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. 1942. 186pp.

American Automobile Association. Bicycle Regulation: Summary. Pennsylvania Avenue at 17 Street, Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 6pp.

Arkansas Municipal League. Ordinance Providing for Automobile Inspection Stations. 1937.

Flint, Michigan. An Ordinance Providing for the Installation, Regulation, and Control of the Use of Parking Devices. Ordinance No. 279, Adopted February 21, 1939.

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. An Ordinance to Provide for the Registration of Bicycles Operated upon the Streets of Ft. Atkinson, and . . . Operation of Same Upon City Streets. *The Municipality*, October, 1936, pp. 223, 234-35.

Illinois Municipal League. A Uniform Ordinance for Cities and Villages. *Illinois Municipal Review*, September, 1935.

Indiana Municipal League. Ordinance Regulating Bicycles (Indianapolis). 1937.

International Association of Chiefs of Police. A Model Nonfix Traffic Ticket Ordinance. *Police Chiefs' News Letter*, February, 1941, p. 3.

League of California Municipalities. Suggested Traffic Ordinance for California Cities. July, 1936. 17pp. $1.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Standard Traffic Ordinance. Bulletin No. 109. August, 1937, 6pp. $2.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. An Ordinance Providing for Licensing Bicycles, Regulating Their Use, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof. 1936. 2pp.

—New Model on Regulating the Use of Highways Within the Municipality. *Minnesota Municipalities*, November, 1939, pp. 407-11.

—Regulations for Entrances into Trunk Highways. *Minnesota Municipalities*, May, 1934, p. 191.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Traffic Ordinance. *The Municipality*, February, 1939. 25 cents. (Short form.)

Maine Municipal Association. Traffic Regulations for Bicycles; a Model Ordinance Providing Rules and Regulations. *New England Townsman*, July, 1942, pp. 5–6.

Massachusetts Department of Public Works. A Standard Municipal Traffic Code. October, 1933. 33pp.

Motor Vehicles; Cities and Towns Control Routes and Stop Stations (includes model ordinance). *American Municipalities*, Marshalltown, Iowa, June, 1936, pp. 11-14.

National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. Model Traffic Ordinances, as Revised and Approved by the Fourth National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. May 23-25, 1934. 31pp.

—Act I. Uniform Motor Vehicle Administration Registration, Certification of Title and Antitheft Act. 1934. 26pp. Also amendments of November 28, 1944. 4pp. Act II. Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators and Chauffeurs' License Act. 1939. 12pp. Amendments of November 28, 1944. 7pp. Act III. Uniform Motor Vehicle Civil Liability Act. 1941. 6pp. Act IV. Uniform Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act. November 28, 1944. 17pp. Act. V. Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways. 1943. 49pp., and amendments of November 28, 1944, 27pp. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

—Regulations for Bicycles; A Supplement to Model Municipal Traffic Ordinance. 1940. 5pp.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Suggested Ordinance Regulating Drivers of Taxicabs. March, 1943.

United States Conference of Mayors. Regulation and Licensing of Automobile Parking Lots (Specimen Ordinances). 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1939. 7pp.

Wilmette, Illinois. Bicycle Ordinance Passed July, 1939. *Illinois Municipal Review*, November, 1939, pp. 215-16, 222.

See also Motor Vehicles.

TRAILERS

American Municipal Association. House Trailers; Comparative Provisions of Fifty-Three Municipal Ordinances. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 12pp. Bulletin No. 3. $1.

American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Society of Planning Officials, National Association of Housing Officials. The House Trailer: Its Effect on State and Local Government. (Contains ordinances of Miami, Florida, and San Diego, California, and extracts from other municipal trailer regulations.) American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. 50 cents.

California State Division of Immigration and Housing. Suggested Ordinance Covering Camp Cars and Trailers. Building Standards Monthly, 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, January, 1937, p. 4.

—A Suggested Draft to Regulate Trailer Camps and Tent Spaces in Incorporated Cities. 1942. 5pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Ordinance Regulating Camp Cars and Trailers (Tax Policy League). *Illinois Municipal Review*, April, 1937, pp. 72-73.

League of Texas Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating House Trailers (San Antonio). *Texas Municipalities*, July, 1937, pp. 176-81.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Control of Trailers; Model Ordinance to Regulate Trailers in Wisconsin Cities and Villages. *The Municipality*, January, 1942, pp. 5–6, 8, 12–14.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Model Ordinance. (In its Automobile

Trailer and Tourist Camps . . .) July, 1941. pp. 19-23. $2.

United States Conference of Mayors. Tourist and Trailer Camp Regulations, Including Specimen Ordinances. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. No. 149. July, 1937. $1.

U. S. Office of Price Administration. Suggested Ordinance for the Regulation of Trailer Coach Parking. July, 1941. 12pp.

TREES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Regulating the Planting and Care of Shade and Ornamental Trees and Grass Plots. 3pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Control of Street Trees. *The Municipality*, November, 1930, pp. 245-46.

Minot, North Dakota. To Regulate the Planting, Care, and Preservation of Trees and Shrubbery and Other Plants in the Streets of the City. Ordinance.

League of Virginia Municipalities. An Ordinance Regulating the Planting, Maintenance, Protection, Control and Removal of Trees in and Upon Public Highways and Other Places. 5pp. 1939.

UTILITIES

Albany, Georgia. Rules and Regulations for Water, Light, and Gas Departments. 1942. Unpaged.

American Gas Association. Gas Appliance Ordinance. 1940. 4pp.

Berkeley, California. Gas Ordinance. Third Edition. 1937. 60pp.

Bureau of Municipal Research. Extraterritorial Water Service of Cities in Oregon. University of Oregon, Eugene. 1943. 10pp.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Regulating the Price to be Charged by the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, etc. Ordinance No. 404–1941.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Establish Rates for Public Services. 3pp.

—To Grant to Municipality the Right to Construct, Install, Maintain, and Operate an Electric Light and Power Generating Plant and Distributing System. 10pp.

—To Regulate the Municipal Water and Light System. 6pp.

—To Regulate the Operation of Electric Light and Power Distribution System. 3pp.

—To Regulate the Operation of the Gas Plant and Distributing System. 3pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The Management of Municipal Utilities in Wisconsin. March, 1932. 15pp. 25 cents.

Long Beach, California. Gas Department Manual; Rules and Regulations Covering Gas Service. Ordinance No. 1203. 1939.

Tennessee Valley Authority. Power Contract Between TVA and City of Florence, Alabama. 1936. Variously paged.

UTILITY FRANCHISES

American Municipal Association. Bus Franchises. March 13, 1937. 25 cents. Includes franchise taxes, fees, and licenses levied by a number of cities.

—Revenues From Municipal Franchises. May, 1933. 11pp. 50 cents.

Association of Washington Cities. Public Utility Franchise Fees and Occupational Tax Rates in Washington Cities. January 13, 1938.

Bauer, John. Modernizing the Public Utility Franchise. *Public Management*, August, 1939, pp. 235-40.

Dayton, Ohio. Ordinance No. 14700 Granting Franchise to Dayton Power and Light Company. November 30, 1932.

Flint, Michigan. Bus Franchise. Ordinance No. 68. Adopted March 25, 1936.

Illinois Municipal League. A Model Gas Franchise Ordinance. *Illinois Municipal Review*, November, 1931, pp. 285-6, 295.

—Telephone Franchise. 1943.

International City Managers' Association. Problems in Granting a Bus Franchise. *Public Management*, September 1945, pp. 272–73.

Knoxville, Tennessee. Ordinance No. 1279 Providing for the Supervision, Control, and Regulation of Bus Companies and Street Railways. November 28, 1944. 23pp.

League of California Cities. Report on Special Municipal Franchises. May, 1936. 65pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Franchise Ordinance. 1935. 5pp. 25 cents.

—Gas Franchise 1930. 5pp. 25 cents.

—Telephone Franchise. 1931. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Electric Plant Regulations. 13pp., typed. $2.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Natural Gas Franchise Provisions. 8pp.

—A Suggested Model Franchise. *Minnesota Municipalities*, November, 1930 p. 418.

—Tentative Draft, Natural Gas Franchise Ordinance. July 25, 1940. 17pp. Mimeographed.

—To Grant to Gas Companies the Right and Franchise to Manufacture, Sell, and/or Distribute Gas for Heating, Illuminating and Other Purposes in Municipality. 9pp.

—To Grant to Power Company an Electric Franchise. 2pp.

League of Texas Municipalities. Gas Franchise as Adopted by Big Spring, Texas. 1927.

—Street Rentals and Other Payments to Texas Cities by Public Utilities. November, 1942, 16pp. $1.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Gas Franchise. 1932. 8pp.

Lexington, Kentucky. Franchise for Motor Bus Transportation System. July, 1934. 15pp. (Kentucky Municipal League).

Long Beach, California. Regulating and Controlling the Use, Sale, and Distribution of Gas. Ordinance No. C-824. February 19, 1929.

Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mixed Gas Ordinance, Establishing System of Flexible Rate Control. Adopted August 29, 1930.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Municipal Rental Charges vs. Privately Owned Utilities, with Sample Ordinances. March, 1936. 20pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Gas Franchises. 1932. 3pp.

Norfolk, Virginia. Ordinance to Regulate Motor Bus Transportation. July 21, 1925.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Suggested Ordinance Regulating Drivers of Taxicabs. Report No. 42. March, 1943. 4pp. 50 cents.

Pasadena, California. Ordinance 3370 Granting 20-Year Gas Franchise. July 20, 1937. 7pp.

—Bus Franchise. Ordinance No. 3546 as Amended to May 1, 1942.

Richmond, Virginia. Regulating Motor Bus Passenger Transportation. Amended October 1, 1933.

Saginaw, Michigan. Bus Franchise. Ordinance No. D-75. Adopted May 29, 1945.

University of Oregon. Municipal Franchises in Oregon. April, 1934. 32pp.

WATERWORKS

Cincinnati, Ohio. Ordinances, Rules, and Regulations. Department of Water Works, City Hall. 1944. 37pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Water Rates. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

—Waterworks Ordinance. 1935. 14pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Model Ordinance Regarding Waterworks Regulation. 1936. 21pp. Free to member cities. $1.50 to others.

—Waterworks Regulations for Cities of the Second Class. 1937. 20pp. $1.50.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Administration of the Municipal Water System. 6pp.

Michigan Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Relative to the Administration and Conduct of a Water Department. June, 1936. 6pp. $1. Supplemented by Water Lien Ordinance Prepared in 1939.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Creating Offices of City Sealer of Weights and Measures and of City Weightmaster. 7pp.

Smith, Ralph W. Weights and Measures Administration. National Bureau of Standards Handbook H26. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. 292pp. 75 cents.

United States Bureau of Standards. Specifications, Tolerances, and Regulation for Commercial Weights and Measures and Weighing and Measuring Devices. February 8, 1938. United States Government Printing Office. 1938.

ZONING

American Automobile Association. Strip Zoning, Roadside Protection; a Study of the Problem and a Zoning Legislative Guide. Pennsylvania Avenue at 17th Street, Washington, D. C. 1941. 55pp.

Chicago Regional Planning Association. A Charted Summary of Typical Zoning Ordinances in the Region of Chicago. 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Division of State Planning. A Simplified Rural Zoning Ordinance. 353 Broadway, Albany, New York. Bulletin 32. September, 1937. 9pp.

—Suggested Subdivision Regulations for Town Planning Boards. 1939. 16pp. Mimeo.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Zoning. 1935. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Zoning for Minnesota Cities and Villages. (Tentative.) 1939. 40pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Zoning Manual. (Contains a model zoning ordinance and a model planning commission ordinance.) *The Municipality*, Supplement, May, 1934. 50 cents.

Metropolitan Housing Council. Zoning and Zoning Administration in Chicago. 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago. 1938. 23pp.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Zoning Manual for North Carolina Towns and Cities. By Patrick Healy, Jr. 1945. 23pp. $1.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Zoning Ordinance. (Regulating height of structures in vicinity of airports.) Journal of Air Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, April, 1938.

Regional Association of Cleveland. Overzoning for Business. Cleveland, Ohio. 1939. 21pp.

—Regulation of Residential Buildings. Cleveland, Ohio. 1938. 12pp.

Washington State Planning Council. Model Municipal Zoning Ordinance. 1933. 18pp.

—Sample Planning and Zoning Ordinances. *Western City*, August, 1935, pp. 24–25.

Young, Hugh E. Need for and Some Practical Method of Rezoning Urban Areas. Chicago Plan Commission, Chicago. 1937. 32pp.

PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000

The City Manager Profession and Directory

THERE were more city-manager appointments in 1945 than in any previous year. There seemed to be an increasing awareness of the need for experienced managers, for 25 managers received promotions from other cities and another 25 managers returned to city-manager positions. On the other side of the ledger, more managers left to enter private business than in any previous year—41 during 1945 as compared with 11 in 1944.

Appointments. During 1945 there were 135 city manager appointments as compared with 97 in 1944, 98 in 1943, 125 in 1942, and 120 in 1941. Forty-eight per cent of the manager appointees in 1945 were nonresidents at the time of appointment. This high record of out-of-town appointments was matched in one other year—1940 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Promotions from administrative staff within city	17	22	41	44	29	31	17
Promotions from administrative positions outside city	19	19	24	22	16	18	32
Promotions from one city to another	5	13	12	10	11	10	25
Former managers receiving appointments	10	13	16	11	11	9	25
Entering from nongovernmental positions	22	9	14	15	18	18	19
Unknown	6	9	13	23	13	11	17
Total appointments	79	85	120	125	98	97	135
Number of out-of-town appointments	27	35	43	31	31	32	65
Per cent of out-of-town to total	34	41	36	25	32	33	48

Seventy-three per cent of the men appointed in 1945 had had previous public administration experience—17 through promotion from within the administrative staff, 32 from public administrative posts in other jurisdictions, 25 through promotion from the managership of other cities, and 25 men with previous manager experience returning to active service.[1] Fifteen of the latter group had been in the armed forces.

---

[1] The 17 local promotions from within the administrative staff were three councilmen, three finance directors, three city engineers, two assistant city managers, two city attorneys, and one mayor, a city clerk, a building inspector, and a superintendent of utilities. Of the 32 persons holding public administrative positions in other jurisdictions, nine were with the federal government, four were state employees, four were city engineers, three city superintendents, two utility superintendents, two county officials, one assistant manager, a mayor, a budget officer, a finance director, a city planner, a tax collector, a city personnel director, and one a staff member of a national organization of public officials. Of the 19 persons with no governmental experience, four were civil engineers, three came from private utility companies, two were army officers, two were engaged in ship building, one was a high school principal, one was a property officer for a university, and six were engaged in private business. The background of the remaining 17 receiving appointments in 1945 is unknown.

The 25 managers receiving promotions from one city to another in 1945 bring the total promotions to 160 since 1930, an average of nearly 11 a year. At the end of the year 68 managers were serving their second city, 22 their third city, 12 their fourth city, and three their fifth city. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former city managers are reflected in Table 2, which shows at the end of 1945 that 105 managers in service had managed more than one city.

Of the 27 cities making appointments for the first time, nine appointed men with previous manager experience, six appointed men with administrative experience outside the city, two promoted persons from their administrative staff. Five appointees had no governmental experience, and the background of five is unknown. Of the 272 cities and counties in which the council-manager plan went into effect during the years from 1929 to 1944 inclusive, 151, or 56 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

Table 2

Comparison of Number of Cities Served by Managers in Service as of December 31, 1939-45

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31[1] 1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
One	401	407	441	476	481	499	504
Two	55	60	52	51	51	57	68
Three	19	20	21	18	15	16	22
Four	6	8	8	9	13	13	12
Five	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
Six	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Seven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	483	497	525	556	562	587	609

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served by the 609 managers in service at the end of 1945, was seven years and 10 months. This is a gain of four months over 1944 and compares with two years and one month in 1920 and four years and 11 months in 1930. Of the 609 managers in service at the end of 1945, 12 have served more than 25 years, 188 have had more than 10 years' experience, while 299 have had five or more years' experience (see Table 3).

Education of City Managers. Of the 609 managers in service at the end of 1945, 219, or 36 per cent, had at least one college degree and an additional 175, or 29 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses. The percentage of managers holding engineering degrees increased from 22.9 in 1944 to 23.4 in 1945.

Separations from Service. Ninety managers left manager positions during 1945. Of these, 10 died, 5 retired, 41 entered private business, 11 accepted other positions in local government, 1 accepted a position with a state planning board, 2 went to the federal government, 4 accepted positions with governmental organizations, 1 resigned (a woman) to be married, and one man entered the armed forces. There were two unemployed and 12 whose occupation was unknown at the end of the year. Total separations of 90 in 1945 compares with 64 in 1944, 87 in 1943, 75 in 1942, 92 in 1941, and 61 in 1940.

TABLE 3

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939-45

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service						
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Less than 5	199	211	240	274	285	294	310
5 to 9	129	126	114	109	104	112	111
10 to 14	94	78	81	81	73	73	70
15 to 19	46	62	67	61	58	64	62
20 to 24	15	20	23	29	34	33	44
More than 25	..	..	..	2	8	11	12
	483	497	525	556	562	587	609

Salaries of City Managers. Information on the average salaries of city managers at the beginning of 1946, as well as the range, quartile, and median salaries at the beginning of 1946, are shown in Table VIII-A elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. The trend in average salaries since 1942 is shown for cities reporting such information for 1942, 1944, and 1946, in Table VIII-B. In the population group of 250,000 to 500,000, the average salary for city managers at the beginning of 1946 was $15,363; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, $11,249; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $8,802; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $7,084; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, $5,452. From 1942 to 1946 the average salary of city managers in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 increased 14.6 per cent; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, 27.6 per cent; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 15.2 per cent; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, 21.1 per cent; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 24.2 per cent (see Table VIII-B).

Information on the salaries of city managers in cities of less than 10,000 population is not shown in Tables VIII-A and VIII-B, but such information was secured in February, 1946, by special questionnaire. For 104 council-manager cities between 5,000 and 10,000 reporting this information the average salary in February, 1946, was $4,478 which represented an increase of 19 per cent since 1942. Salaries of these 104 city managers ranged from $2,400 to $7,500, the median salary being $4,200. Similar information supplied by 130 council-manager cities under 5,000 population in February, 1946, showed an average salary of $3,500 which represented an increase of 17.2 per cent since 1942 when the average salary for 88 reporting cities was $2,987. Salaries of these 130 cities in 1946 ranged from $1,300 to $9,375, and the median was $3,275.

Professional Organization. Of the 609 managers in service at the end of year, 441, or 72 per cent, were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), and 457 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association continued to serve as a clearinghouse on municipal management practices. Because of the ban on wartime gatherings the annual conference was postponed until June, 1946. In addition to its monthly journal, *Public Management,* and the *City Managers'*

News Letter published twice each month, the Association issued a special report, entitled *Planning for Postwar Municipal Services,* and completely revised the training manuals entitled *Technique of Municipal Administration* and *Municipal Recreation Administration.* Late in the year the Association launched Management Information Service as a means of furnishing cities on a subscription basis with the best techniques and procedures developed by municipal officials, factual information on what cities are doing, as well as opinions and advice on questions of top management policy. Subscriptions are on a fee basis and include a certain number of subscriptions to *Public Management,* THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, the number of each depending upon the size of the city. At the end of the year 55 cities had subscribed for this new service. The in-service training program of the Association conducted under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration received 765 enrollments in 1944 as compared with 260 in 1944 and 93 in 1943. Of the 765 enrollments, 107 came from municipal officials while 658 were from servicemen on leave from municipal positions who enrolled through the United States Armed Forces Institute. In addition to the training courses, the Association during 1945 sold 1,313 training manuals, many of which were used in group training programs.

TABLE XXVII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES AND CITY MANAGERS

653 CITIES AND 9 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 20, 1946

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village. Population figures in italics are post-1940 figures supplied by the Bureau of the Census (see Table III).

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—2					
Mountain Brook (2)	3,567	O	1942	Ray Crow (Assoc. M)	1946
Sylacauga (1)	6,269	O	1942	T. A. Ogletree (Assoc. M)	1942
ARIZONA—2					
Phoenix (21)	65,414	C	1914	Roy J. Heyne (Assoc. M)	1943
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr.,(M)	1941
ARKANSAS—1					
Marianna (1)	4,449	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA—38					
Alameda (8)	*89,906*	C	1917	Don C. McMillan (M) 2	1943
Alhambra (11)	38,935	C	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 3	1945
Bakersfield (9)	29,252	C	1915	Vance Van Riper (Assoc. M)	1945
Berkeley (4)	*100,024*	C	1923	Gerrit Vander Ende (Assoc. M)	1944
Burbank (3)	*53,899*	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	9,287	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	*23,460*	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937
Coronado (7)	*25,382*	O	1920	H. R. Fuller, Act.	1944
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (8)	*90,552*	C	1914	Charles R. Baird (Assoc. M)	1945
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E.P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (13)	*211,904*	C	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)	1944
Lynwood (1)	10,942	O	1945	George C. Shannon (Assoc. M)	1945
Mill Valley (1)	*6,119*	O	1942	Robert E. Baumberger (Assoc. M) 3	1942
Monterey (4)	*11,393*	C	1925	William E. Hansen (Assoc. M)	1944
Oakland (3)	*400,935*	C	1931	Charles R. Schwanenberg (M) 2	1943
Ontario (2)	14,197	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (Assoc. M)	1945
Pacific Grove (3)	*8,708*	C	1927	Alfred D. Coons (Assoc. M)	1945
Palm Springs (4)	3,434	O	1941	W. E. Alworth (Assoc. M)	1946
Pasadena (4)	*82,929*	C	1921	Harold M. Hines (Assoc. M)	1946
Pittsburg (6)	*10,841*	O	1919	E. L. O'Hara (M)	1942
Porterville (4)	6,270	C	1927	Elmer L. Long (Assoc. M)	1940
Redwood City (4)	*14,662*	C	1929	Edgar W. Blom (Assoc. M)	1945
Richmond (2)	*93,738*	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (Assoc. M)	1945
Sacramento (5)	105,958	C	1921	Elton Sherwin (Assoc. M)	1943
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (2)	11,586	O	1936	Charles C. McCall (M) 3	1945
San Diego (8)	*286,050*	C	1932	Fred A. Rhodes (Assoc. M)	1945
San Jose (4)	68,457	C	1916	John J. Lynch (Assoc. M)	1944
San Leandro (5)	*22,903*	C	1928	Lawrence E. Olson (Assoc. M)	1945
San Mateo (5)	*26,804*	C	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (Assoc. M)	1946
Santa Rosa (8)	12,605	C	1923	Joseph V. Ladner (Assoc. M)	1944
South Pasadena (5)	14,356	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
Stockton (2)	*58,865*	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (7)	*9,376*	C	1923	Gail Bash (M)	1943
Upland (1)	*7,814*	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (3)	*15,710*	C	1933	Richard H. Smith (M) 2	1943
Visalia (3)	8,904	C	1923	E. A. Dunn (Assoc. M)	1943

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
COLORADO—7					
Boulder (5)	12,958	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	36,789	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (6)	5,887	C	1915	J. H. Wigglesworth (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Grand Junction (4)	12,479	C	1922	Herbert D. Fritz (Assoc. M)	1945
Monte Vista (1)	3,208	C	1922	W. F. Bowers (M)	1927
Montrose (10)	4,764	C	1914	Oren L. King (Assoc. M)	1942
CONNECTICUT—5					
Bloomfield t (3)	4,309	C	1941	W. T. Williamson (M) 2	1944
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
New London (4)	30,456	C	1921	Edward R. Henkle	1944
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	Harry B. Flood (Assoc. M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
DELAWARE—3					
Dover (2)	5,517	C	1929	Gilbert L. Wilcox (M)	1943
Milford (2)	4,214	C	1932	Jack Maynard (M) 2	1945
Rehoboth (2)	1,247	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1936
FLORIDA—44					
Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	H. H. Hobbs (M)	1923
Bartow (9)	6,158	C	1922	Jesse V. Boyles (Assoc. M)	1945
Clearwater (5)	10,136	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix (M)	1939
Cocoa (1)	3,098	O	1946	Walter H. Bartholomew (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Coral Gables (6)	8,294	C	1925	William T. McIlwain (M) 2	1945
Daytona Beach (16)	22,584	C	1922	Vacancy	
DeLand (5)	7,041	C	1926	Frederick H. Gross	1945
Dunedin (6)	1,758	C	1926	C. E. O'Connor (Assoc. M)	1945
Fernandina (8)	3,492	C	1923	Edward M. Beardslee (M) 2	1945
Fort Lauderdale (7)	17,996	C	1925	J. H. Philpott (M)	1945
Fort Meade (9)	1,992	C	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (10)	8,040	C	1923	Clyde E. Swank (M) 3	1946
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Green Cove Springs (1)	1,752	O	1946	R. H. Van Deusen (Assoc. M)	1946
Haines City (5)	3,890	C	1925	R. E. Keagle (Assoc. M)	1945
Hollywood (14)	6,239	C	1926	T. M. Rheaume (Assoc. M)	1945
Jacksonville Beach (1)	3,566	C	1938	James Q. Palmer (M)	1938
Key West (1)	12,927	C	1945	David King (M) 3	1945
Kissimmee (7)	3,225	C	1923	C. D. Adams (Assoc. M)	1944
Lake Worth (3)	7,408	O	1937	Edward W. Grebb	1945
Lakeland (6)	22,068	C	1914	Charles Larsen (M)	1943
Largo (16)	1,031	C	1913	D. C. Turner (Assoc. M)	1946
Leesburg (4)	4,687	C	1923	A. C. Newman (M) 2	1941
Melbourne (6)	2,622	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (M)	1934
Miami (8)	172,172	C	1921	A. B. Curry (M) 2	1942
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1943
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark (M)	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	11,610	C	1940	J. F. Daniel (Assoc. M)	1945
Pensacola (3)	37,449	C	1931	Geo. J. Roark (M) 2	1931
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (7)	12,090	C	1915	H. C. Gooch (Assoc. M)	1945
St. Petersburg (5)	60,812	C	1931	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)	1944
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer (M)	1939
Sarasota (1)	11,141	C	1946	Ross E. Windom (M) 3	1946
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (4)	3,402	C	1941	Henry M. Salley	1946
West Palm Beach (8)	33,693	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (M)	1939
Winter Haven (8)	6,199	C	1923	W. R. Galt (M) 3	1945

GEORGIA—24

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (2)	569	C	1927	(Vacancy)	
Brunswick (5)	15,035	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	W. Lester Brogdon (Assoc. M)	1941
Cairo (1)	4,653	C	1946	Donald P. Wolfer (Assoc. M)	1946
Cartersville (5)	6,141	C	1917	Herbert M. Crane (M)	1941
Cedartown (2)	9,025	C	1938	M. E. Watson (M)	1941
Columbus (4)	53,280	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (5)	7,929	C	1923	J. C. Dorough (M)	1942
Cornelia (9)	1,808	C	1928	M. F. Williams	1940
Decatur (4)	16,561	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935
Douglas (2)	5,175	C	1941	H. C. Roberts (M)	1942
Eastman (5)	3,311	C	1922	G. M. Parkerson	1946
Gainesville (5)	10,243	C	1922	Fred Roark (M)	1938
Griffin (4)	13,222	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (M)	1935
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	T. R. Richardson	1943
Manchester (3)	3,463	C	1923	W. R. Tucker	1940
Moultrie (3)	10,147	C	1937	William F. Ladson (Assoc. M)	1945
Quitman (5)	4,450	C	1922	John O. Lilly (M)	1940
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King (Assoc. M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	12,683	C	1944	C. E. Layton (M) 2	1944
Tifton (5)	5,228	C	1921	F. H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1945
Toccoa (2)	5,494	C	1932	J. R. Herndon	1944
Waycross (6)	16,763	C	1923	L. V. Bean (M) 3	1940

ILLINOIS—6

Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—10

Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (8)	4,905	O	1913	James H. Pullan	1946
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (5)	4,425	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (Assoc. M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Shenandoah (1)	6,846	O	1946	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M) 2	1946
Villisca (3)	2,011	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—19

Abilene (2)	5,671	C	1939	W. O. Cuthbertson (M) 2	1945
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (4)	12,648	C	1921	Walter F. Johnson (M) 2	1945
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce (M)	1932
El Dorado (8)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Hays (7)	6,385	C	1919	Virgil Basgall (Assoc. M)	1945
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Independence (1)	11,565	C	1945	George M. March (M) 2	1945
Kinsley (5)	2,178	C	1922	Albert Wilson (Assoc. M)	1944
La Crosse (3)	1,407	C	1925	Roy C. Warnock	1946
Liberal	4,410	C	1945		
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (5)	11,048	C	1927	Elder Gunter (Assoc. M)	1945
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	21,073	C	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (5)	2,215	C	1925	W. A. Rogers	1946
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich (M)	1922
Wichita (7)	114,966	C	1917	R. E. McClure (M)	1941
Winfield (3)	9,506	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937

KENTUCKY—6

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Corbin	7,893	C	1950		
Covington (5)	62,018	C	1932	Theodore Hageman (Assoc. M)	1944
Hazard (4)	7,397	C	1938	Henry Spalding (Assoc. M)	1942
Lexington (4)	49,304	C	1932	Will White (M)	1937
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge (M)	1938
Paducah (2)	33,765	C	1934	Charles A. Williams, Act	1946

MAINE—71

Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Theodore R. Bartlett(Assoc. M)	1941
Auburn (10)	19,817	C	1918	B. B. Allen (M) 3	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (4)	29,822	C	1932	Horace S. Estey (M)	1943
Belfast (4)	5,540	C	1930	James O. Fenner	1944
Blaine t (2)	1,049	C	1943	Andrew Swan	1945
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater (3)	1,267	C	1942	Mrs. Amelia J. Cullins	1945
Bridgton t (2)	3,035	C	1940	Everard A. Wentworth (Assoc. M)	1942
Brownville (2)	1,919	C	1944	L. Everett Gerrish (Assoc. M)	1944
Bucksport t. (1)	2,927	C	1946	L. W. O'Connor (Assoc. M.) 2	1946
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (2)	8,218	C	1940	W. B. Burns 3	1945
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M)	1941
Corinna t (2)	1,515	C	1941	Leon E. Fitts	1943
Danforth t (2)	1,348	C	1941	E. P. Dyer (Assoc. M)	1945
Dexter (1)	3,714	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Dover-Foxcroft t (2)	4,015	C	1938	Irving C. Trufant (M)	1941
Dyer Brook t (1)	265	C	1942	H. E. A. Dunphy (Assoc. M)	1943
Eagle Lake (1)	1,891	C	1944	William Furlong	1944
Eastport (5)	3,346	C	1936	Ralph P. Colwell	1946
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fairfield t (1)	3,420	C	1946	Daniel Webster (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Fairfield t (6)	5,607	C	1929	Richard H. Custer (Assoc. M)	1946
Ft. Kent (2)	5,353	C	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (1)	2,764	C	1946	Charles H. Tucker	1946
Frenchville (1)	1,566	C	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Guilford t (1)	1,732	C	1945	Lionel L. Merrill	1945
Haynesville (1)	235	C	1944	Fred C. Greaves (Assoc. M)	1944
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves (Assoc. M)	1940
Houlton t (1)	7,771	C	1930	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Lincoln t (3)	3,563	C	1940	Walter P. Lemke (Assoc. M)	1943
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves (Assoc. M)	1940
Littleton t (1)	1,049	C	1945	Anna Schools	1945
Madawaska	4,936	C	1946		
Mapleton t (1)	1,354	C	1941	Wallace B. Waddell	1941
Mars Hill t (4)	1,886	C	1941	Henry W. Knowles	1945
Masardis t (2)	601	C	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls (1)	1,500	C	1942	John E. Merrill	1942
Merrill t (2)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monticello t (1)	1,504	C	1943	Ronald G. Lothrop (Assoc. M)	1943
Monroe (1)	665	C	1946	Benedict Kelley	1946
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
New Portland t (1)	810	C	1942	Bernal B. Allen (M) 3	1942
Norridgewock t (1)	1,511	C	1940	Arland J. Wing	1944
Norway t (1)	3,649	C	1943	Leigh Webber (Assoc. M.)	1943
Oakland t (2)	2,730	C	1935	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M)	1938
Old Town (1)	7,688	C	1946	Robert W. Palmer (M) 2	1946
Orient t (1)	147	C	1945	E. P. Dyer (Assoc. M)	1945
Patten t (2)	1,548	C	1941	E. H. Shute	1943
Portage Lake (2)	773	C	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (2)	73,643	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Mark Trafton (M)	1935
Reed pl (1)	450	C	1945	Fred C. Greaves (Assoc. M)	1945
Richmond	2,063	C	1946		
Rockland (1)	8,899	C	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 4	1946

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M)	1941
St. Agatha t (1)	1,874	C	1944	Sylvio Michaud (Assoc. M)	1944
St. Francis pl (1)	1,480	C	1944	Frank G. Hartt	1944
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (2)	7,159	C	1944	Frank T. Adams (Assoc. M) 4	1946
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster (Assoc. M.)	1942
Stacyville pl (1)	717	C	1944	E. H. Shute	1944
Stockholm t (1)	891	C	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter (Assoc. M)	1944
Stonington (1)	1,493	C	1946	Seth P. Jackson	1946
Van Buren t (1)	5,380	C	1944	Robert C. Violette (Assoc. M)	1944
Vassalboro t (1)	1,931	C	1944	James A. Timoney 2	1945
Wallagrass t (1)	1,123	C	1944	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M.)	1944
Washburn t (5)	1,805	C	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (Assoc. M)	1945

MARYLAND—1

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Greenbelt (2)	2,831	C	1938	James T. Gobbel (Assoc. M)	1943

MASSACHUSETTS—6

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Lowell (1)	101,389	C	1944	John J. Flannery (Assoc. M)	1944
Mansfield t (5)	6,530	C	1921	James F. Shurtleff (Assoc. M)	1943
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Roger W. Macdonald, Act. (Assoc. M)	1944
Norwood t (5)	15,383	C	1915	Francis W. Smith (M)	1942
Stoughton t (2)	8,632	C	1922	Francis R. Atkinson (M)	1942

MICHIGAN—59

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alma (4)	7,202	C	1919	P. H. Beauvais (M) 4	1943
Alpena (6)	12,808	C	1916	Donald M. Oakes (M)	1942
Bay City (5)	47,956	C	1921	J. F. Parkinson (M) 3	1945
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (2)	6,406	C	1944	Edwin Johnson, Act.	1946
Big Rapids (8)	4,987	C	1914	Roy S. Buck	1944
Birmingham (7)	11,196	C	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,281	C	1932	Harry S. Starr 2	1932
Cadillac (4)	9,855	C	1914	Gerritt P. Rooks (Assoc. M)	1944
Clawson (4)	4,006	C	1940	Glenn W. Ladd (Assoc. M)	1945
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (1)	5,839	C	1944	Harry W. Lott (Assoc. M)	1944
Escanaba (4)	14,830	C	1922	A. V. Aronson (Assoc. M.)	1945
Ferndale (2)	22,523	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry (M)	1941
Gladstone (5)	4,972	C	1923	H. J. Henrikson (Assoc. M)	1943
Grand Haven (7)	8,799	C	1915	R. V. Terrill (Assoc. M)	1945
Grand Rapids (7)	164,292	C	1917	Walter H. Sack (Assoc. M)	1943
Grayling (2)	2,124	C	1935	George Granger (M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	801	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (4)	1,423	C	1932	Vacancy	
Hazel Park (2)	15,380	C	1942	Loyd E. Brady (Assoc. M)	1944
Huntington Woods (4)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (7)	13,369	C	1925	William L. Johnson (M)	1941
Ishpeming (1)	9,491	C	1944	O. G. Holway (Assoc. M)	1944
Jackson (13)	49,656	C	1915	A. J. Koenig (M) 4	1942
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	James J. Cummings (Assoc. M)	1945
Lapeer (6)	5,365	C	1919	Vacancy	
Ludington (1)	8,701	O	1942	C. W. Baggott (M)	1942
Manistee (4)	8,694	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (6)	5,399	C	1926	Charles D. Manson	1943
Marysville (5)	1,777	C	1920	James L. Galloway (M)	1942
Midland	10,329	C	1945	John M. Biery (Assoc. M)	1945
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	W. K. Willman (M) 2	1930

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Muskegon (7)	*50,215*	C	1920	Roy S. Winters, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Muskegon Heights (4)	16,047	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Petoskey (6)	6,019	C	1916	H. H. Kramer (M) 2	1945
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (6)	5,360	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (8)	*65,945*	C	1920	George E. Bean (M) 2	1944
Port Huron (1)	32,759	C	1941	Leonard G. Howell (M) 2	1941
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Royal Oak (5)	25,087	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (2)	4,422	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,039	C	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (5)	7,214	C	1921	R. G. Greenberg (M)	1944
Three Rivers (5)	6,710	C	1918	Lloyd C. Waterstraut (M) 2	1946
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941
Vassar (1)	2,154	C	1945	C. A. Brink	1945
MINNESOTA—5					
Albert Lea (4)	12,200	C	1929	LeRoy F. Harlow (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (M)	1939
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,858	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928
MISSOURI—6					
Brookfield	6,174	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Excelsior Springs (11)	4,864	C	1922	H. E. Swafford (Assoc. M)	1946
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
Moberly (1)	12,920	C	1944	Dean Van Ness (M) 2	1945
Neosho (1)	5,318	C	1944	Fred M. Boone (M) 2	1945
Nevada	8,181	C	1946		
MONTANA—2					
Bozeman (5)	8,665	C	1921	Fred Quinnell, Acting (M)	1941
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (2)	1,083	C	1942	Eldon Freed	1943
NEBRASKA—1					
Alliance (5)	6,253	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936
NEVADA—1					
Las Vegas (4)	8,422	C	1943	T. E. Fennessy (Assoc. M)	1945
NEW HAMPSHIRE—1					
Conway	3,651	C	1946		
NEW JERSEY—6					
Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright (M)	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Teterboro (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938
NEW MEXICO—4					
Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (Assoc. M)	1943
Clovis (9)	10,065	C	1922	W. D. Fowler	1945
Roswell (5)	13,482	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury	1946
NEW YORK—15					
Auburn (6)	35,753	C	1920	George F. Train (Assoc. M)	1944
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (M)	1937
Long Beach (1)	9,036	C	1946	Donald C. Wagner (M) 3	1946
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940

NEW YORK (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (4)	58,408	C	1932	Robert J. Cooper	1942
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty (M)	1940
Niagara Falls (6)	78,029	C	1916	Orville C. Butler (Assoc. M)	1946
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1929	C. H. Goldsmith, Act	1942
Schenectady (2)	87,549	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (8)	2,184	C	1916	Vincent L. Corona	1942
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (3)	142,598	C	1940	Robert Craig Montgomery (Assoc. M)	1946

NORTH CAROLINA—26

Apex (3)	1,000	O	1935	Malcolm Allen	1946
Asheboro (1)	6,981	O	1942	Walter E. Yow (M)	1942
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Burlington (1)	*21,830*	C	1945	Roy L. Williamson (Assoc. M)	1945
Chapel Hill (4)	3,654	C	1922	T. E. Hinson (Assoc. M)	1944
Charlotte (5)	100,899	C	1929	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1941
Durham (5)	60,195	C	1917	S. J. Mahaffey (M) 3	1943
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Fuquay Springs (2)	1,323	O	1933	Robert G. Johnson	1939
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (M)	1941
Greensboro (5)	59,319	C	1921	H. A. Yancey (M) 4	1943
Guilford Co.(Greensboro)	153,916	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (Assoc. M)	1942
Hickory (8)	13,487	C	1913	Ralph E. Smyre (M)	1939
High Point (6)	38,495	C	1915	Roy S. Braden (M) 4	1943
Kings Mountain (1)	6,547	O	1940	H. L. Burdette (M) 2	1940
Lexington (2)	10,550	C	1935	French H. Smith	1945
Morganton (13)	7,670	C	1913	C. H. Helms 2	1944
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	25,568	C	1927	L. B. Aycock (Assoc. M)	1929
Roxboro (6)	4,599	O	1928	Guy Whitman (Assoc. M)	1944
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes (M)	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (3)	2,043	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Wilmington (2)	33,407	C	1941	A. C. Nichols (M) 3	1942
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins (M)	1933

NORTH DAKOTA—1

Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—24

Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	R. M. Hoisington (Assoc. M)	1945
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (1)	2,984	C	1945	Donald F. Herrick (M) 3	1946
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (3)	455,610	C	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (1)	54,992	C	1922	H. H. Canfield	1922
Dayton (4)	210,718	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (9)	7,832	C	1918	J. R. Bartlett	1945
Hamilton (1)	50,592	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Indian Hill(Cincinnati)(2)	2,000	C	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (3)	15,851	C	1930	Ralph Mittendorf (M)	1941
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	7,652	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (5)	12,235	C	1920	Warren D. Toyne (M) 2	1944
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin (Assoc. M)	1941
Portsmouth (5)	40,466	C	1930	Ernest G. Littleton (Assoc. M)	1945
Sandusky (7)	24,874	C	1916	Karl H. Kugel (Assoc. M)	1945
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (11)	70,662	C	1914	Harold M. Fross	1945
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
OHIO—Continued					
Washington Ct.House(4)	9,402	C	1936	Robert J. Eppley Jr. (Assoc. M)	1946
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (Assoc. M)	1940
Xenia (4)	10,633	C	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944
OKLAHOMA—29					
Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (2)	2,548	C	1937	Wyly Keith	1941
Bartlesville (1)	16,267	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Chickasha	14,111	C	1946		
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy (M)	1925
Cushing (1)	7,703	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Duncan (10)	9,207	C	1920	C. A. Bentley (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Edmond (6)	4,002	C	1925	R. C. Gossett	1942
El Reno (6)	10,078	C	1926	J. N. Roberson, Act.	1941
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (5)	10,018	C	1929	J. S. Harrison (M) 2	1945
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
McAlester (9)	12,401	C	1919	V. Hubert Smith	1945
Madill (8)	2,594	C	1917	Winston Smith	1942
Mangum (12)	4,193	C	1914	John R. Hamman, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Muskogee (13)	32,332	C	1920	Vernon S. Ellington (Assoc. M)	1945
Norman (8)	11,429	C	1919	R. M. McCool (M)	1942
Nowata (8)	3,904	C	1920	R. O. Whitchurch, Jr.	1945
Oklahoma City (9)	204,424	C	1927	C. F. Aurand (Assoc. M)	1944
Pawhuska (11)	5,443	C	1921	Erbin E. Jones (Assoc. M)	1942
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (5)	12,249	C	1922	Fred Brawner	1946
Shawnee (1)	22,053	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) 2	1930
Tecumseh (6)	2,042	C	1929	G. E. Horne (Assoc. M)	1942
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	J. S. Butler	1942
Woodward (3)	5,406	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (8)	1,407	C	1921	H. H. Hunt	1943
OREGON—13					
Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	James O. Convill (M)	1934
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Coos Bay (1)	5,259	C	1945	H. C. McCrea (M) 3	1945
Eugene (1)	20,838	C	1945	M. Deane Seeger (Assoc. M)	1945
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	C	1938	Walter H. Weber (Assoc. M)	1938
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (3)	*1,849*	O	1938	Gerard S. Vergeer (Assoc. M)	1945
Milwaukie (1)	*5,146*	C	1945	Louis D. Kelsey (Assoc. M)	1945
Nyssa (1)	1,855	C	1945	E. K. Burton 2	1945
Oregon City (1)	6,124	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Silverton (1)	2,925	C	1941	R. E. Borland (Assoc. M) 2	1945
Sweet Home (1)	*2,141*	C	1943	(Vacancy)	
PENNSYLVANIA—34					
Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (Assoc. M)	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (2)	6,155	O	1928	George A. Robertson, Act.	1943
Blairsville (3)	5,002	O	1922	Ralph M. Wilson	1945
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	Ray E. Schoffstall (M)	1940
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley)(4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (2)	12,329	O	1928	W. Emerson Walker (Assoc. M)	1945
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh)(1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles	1942
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2 (Assoc. M)	1928
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lehighton (2)	6,615	O	1943	George Hein	1945
Lewistown (2)	13,017	O	1943	Henry D. Harral (Assoc. M)	1944
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Milton (5)	8,313	O	1925	Mary Ellen Reice, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (6)	19,571	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M) 2	1945
New Brighton (1)	9,630	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (Assoc. M)	1942
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	J. H. Immel (M)	1936
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Pottstown	20,194	O	1945	Dow I. Sears (Assoc. M) 3	1945
Scottdale (2)	6,493	O	1932	Howard P. Frank	1940
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr.	1942
State College (1)	6,226	O	1945	Hugh B. Rice (M) 2	1946
Towanda (2)	4,154	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (Assoc. M)	1938
West View (3)	7,215	O	1942	D. H. Graham	1945

SOUTH CAROLINA—6

Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Chester (1)	6,392	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy	1945
Florence (4)	16,054	C	1921	Charles S. Gardiner (Assoc. M)	1945
Greenwood (2)	13,020	C	1939	E. H. Bowers (Assoc. M)	1945
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (M)	1939
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA—3

Aberdeen	17,015	C	1946		
Clark (2)	1,291	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Rapid City (6)	13,844	C	1921	J. H. Lake	1942

TENNESSEE—8

Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (2)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann, (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (5)	8,516	C	1921	M. L. Carriger	1945
Gatlinburg (1)	1,600	C	1945	H. F. Holt (Assoc. M)	1945
Johnson City (2)	25,332	C	1939	M. U. Snoderly (M)	1943
Kingsport (3)	14,404	C	1917	(Vacancy)	
Knoxville (7)	111,580	C	1923	Paul Morton (M) 5	1946
Murfreesboro (2)	9,495	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927

TEXAS—52

Amarillo (9)	51,686	C	1913	A. P. Hancock (M) 3	1941
Austin (3)	87,930	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Beaumont (7)	77,335	C	1919	G. H. Petkovsek	1942
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (4)	12,604	C	1926	Boyd McDaniel (M)	1941
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (Assoc. M)	1942
Brownsville (10)	22,083	C	1915	Leo Huth (Assoc. M)	1946
Bryan (8)	11,842	C	1917	G. O. Summers (Assoc. M)	1943
Burkburnett (6)	2,814	C	1923	Loy Nichols	1938
Burnet (1)	1,945	O	1945	G. G. Medders (Assoc. M)	1945
College Station (1)	2,184	C	1944	Lloyd D. Smith (Assoc. M)	1944
Corpus Christi (2)	57,301	C	1945	Roderic A. Thomas (Assoc. M)	1946
Crystal City (1)	6,529	O	1943	L. L. Williams (Assoc. M)	1943
Dallas (4)	294,734	C	1931	V. R. Smitham, (M) 4	1941
Eastland (9)	3,849	C	1919	K. B. Tanner (M)	1943
Edinburg (1)	8,718	O	1946	B. H. Cruce (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Fort Worth (5)	177,662	C	1925	Sam H. Bothwell (M) 3	1939
Gainesville (6)	9,651	C	1927	Albert S. Brient (Assoc. M)	1945
Georgetown (2)	3,682	O	1944	Lee Black (Assoc. M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Goose Creek (7)	6,929	C	1928	E. E. Hunter (Assoc. M)	1945
Houston (2)	384,514	C	1943	James Nagle	1946

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hubbard (1)	1,871	O	1943	John Lee Harris (Assoc. M)	1943
Jacksonville (2)	7,213	C	1931	A. E. Garner (M)	1936
Kerrville (4)	5,572	C	1927	G. S. Cone (M)	1941
Lamesa (1)	6,038	C	1945	Gordon T. Hill (Assoc. M)	1945
Livingston (2)	1,851	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M) 2	1945
Longview (3)	13,758	C	1923	W. Morgan Works (M) 2	1940
Lubbock (6)	31,853	C	1917	Homer Hunter	1946
Lufkin (10)	9,567	C	1919	J. W. Lewis, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
McAllen (1)	11,877	O	1945	Bill N. Taylor (M) 3	1945
Marshall (2)	18,410	C	1927	H. A. Thomason (M) 2	1945
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1932
Navasota (1)	6,138	C	1923	R. J. Brule	1926
Pampa (6)	12,895	C	1927	Garland P. Franks (Assoc. M)	1945
Panhandle (5)	978	O	1923	Herbert M. Campbell (Assoc. M)	1945
Pittsburg	2,916	C	1946	Vacancy	
Port Arthur (3)	*56,065*	C	1932	Robert L. Cooper (M) 2	1945
Raymondville (1)	4,050	O	1945	William L. Schupp (Assoc. M)	1945
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (M)	1940
Sherman (5)	17,156	C	1915	Jewel Hardy	1946
Stamford (6)	4,810	C	1918	Richard Giles	1945
Sweetwater (2)	10,367	C	1928	R. C. Hoppe (M)	1941
Taylor (5)	7,875	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1937
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (8)	10,481	C	1919	E. E. Boyd	1943
Tyler (6)	28,279	C	1915	J. P. Ferrill, Act	1944
Weslaco (5)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (2)	1,573	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (Assoc. M)	1945
Wichita Falls (7)	45,112	C	1928	George D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1944
Yoakum (5)	4,733	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935

UTAH—1

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tooele (2)	5,001	O	1925	Dale Williams James	1946

VERMONT—27

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre t (1)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon	1939
Bellow Falls vil (4)	4,236	C	1927	C. C. Congdon (M) 3	1940
Bennington vil (1)	7,628	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942
Bennington t (1)	11,257	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942
Brattleboro (2)	9,622	C	1942	Philip L. White (Assoc. M)	1945
Castleton (4)	1,601	C	1939	Robert J. Holland	1946
Chester t (1)	1,740	C	1945	Albert W. Leysath	1945
Chester vil (1)	749	C	1945	Albert W. Leysath	1945
Hardwick t (3)	2,605	C	1937	Guy W. Larrabee	1943
Hartford t (White River Junction) (2)	4,978	C	1940	T. B. Tierney (Assoc. M)	1942
Ludlow t (6)	2,458	C	1926	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)	1943
Ludlow vil (6)	1,780	C	1926	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)	1943
Manchester (1)	2,139	C	1941	W. Robinson Martin (Assoc. M)	1941
Middlebury t (4)	3,175	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Middlebury vil (4)	2,123	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
North Troy vil (3)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (4)	3,601	C	1941	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 2	1944
Northfield vil (4)	2,129	C	1941	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 2	1944
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	George F. Miller	1940
Rockingham t (3)	5,737	C	1927	C. C. Congdon (M) 3	1940
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor t (4)	4,155	C	1931	Vail O. Leach	1942
Windsor vil (3)	3,400	C	1941	Vail O. Leach	1942

VIRGINIA—47

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (2)	3,158	C	1940	G. K. Patton, Act.	1941
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (2)	24,652	C	1933	Hunter Cockrell (Assoc. M)	1945
Alexandria (5)	*51,574*	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (M)	1938
Altavista (3)	2,919	O	1936	E. G. Fitzgerald	1942
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	57,040	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,973	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (4)	4,331	O	1936	R. B. Alsover, Act	1943
Blackstone (4)	2,699	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	3,921	C	1930	C. P. Painter, Act	1943
Bristol (9)	*14,071*	C	1919	F. S. Spaulding	1945
Charlottesville (7)	*20,005*	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Clifton Forge (2)	*5,549*	C	1942	W. C. Drager (M) 2	1945
Covington (5)	6,300	C	1925	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1944
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,316	C	1930	R. W. Huffman, Act	1943
Farmville (7)	3,475	C	1915	R. B. Johns, Act	1943
Franklin (6)	3,466	C	1922	Edmund N. Wilkinson (Assoc. M)	1943
Fredericksburg (2)	*12,487*	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	3,195	O	1922	Harvey M. Todd (Assoc. M)	1940
Hampton (2)	5,898	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Harrisonburg (2)	*8,187*	O	1940	Wm. G. Myers, Act. (M)	1943
Henrico County (Richmond) (3)	41,960	C	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (4)	*10,166*	C	1924	T. Edward Temple (Assoc. M)	1944
Lexington (3)	3,914	O	1938	F. A. Dunn, Act	1941
Lynchburg (2)	*41,496*	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany (M)	1941
Newport News (3)	*43,694*	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	*169,944*	C	1918	H. H. George, 3rd Act	1946
Norton (4)	4,006	C	1936	W. P. Kanto (Assoc. M)	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell (Assoc. M)	1941
Petersburg (6)	*33,147*	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (9)	*59,472*	C	1917	Arthur S. Owens (Assoc. M)	1942
Radford (7)	*9,126*	C	1920	W. T. Wells (Assoc. M)	1944
Roanoke (1)	*64,214*	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (6)	5,737	C	1922	W. Frank Chapman (Assoc. M)	1943
Staunton (5)	*15,328*	C	1908	W. L. Hall (M)	1935
Suffolk (2)	*12,815*	C	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (M)	1941
Tappahannock (4)	783	O	1938	W. B. Pitts	1942
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart	1942
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick Co. (Hilton Village)	9,248	C	1945	J. C. Morris (Assoc. M)	1945
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (2)	3,942	C	1932	W. R. Woodbury (M) 3	1942
Winchester (5)	*12,168*	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (2)	4,653	C	1927	(Vacancy)	

WEST VIRGINIA—5

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Roy F. Ash (M)	1941
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	J. E. Snyder, Act. (M)	1942
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (3)	61,099	C	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1941

WISCONSIN—10

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Greendale (2)	2,527	C	1939	Walter E. Kroening (Assoc. M)	1940
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (5)	48,765	C	1922	James G. Wallace (M) 3	1941
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929

WISCONSIN—Continued

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Shorewood (4)	15,184	O	1926	Erhard G. Teschan (Assoc. M)	1944
Superior (2)	35,136	C	1941	F. Robert Buechner (M) 2	1943
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (M)	1942
Whitefish Bay (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (2)	10,627	C	1942	M. H. Soule	1946
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	14,238	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK—1					
Woodstock (7)	3,516	C	1919	Carl W. Gorman	1944
ONTARIO—2					
Chatham (3)	17,099	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	20,589	C	1923	W. S. Orr (Assoc. M)	1944
QUEBEC—22					
Arvida (3)	9,702	O	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Drummondville (1)	10,555	C	1945	J. Henri Derome (Assoc. M)	1945
Grand'Mère (4)	8,500	C	1920	Jean Beique (Assoc. M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	2,287	C	1943	K. G. Cameron (Assoc. M)	1943
Lachine (1)	26,551	C	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (6)	10,100	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (M)	1942
Isle Maligne (1)	500	C	1936	Omer Bernier (M)	1943
Longueuil (1)	8,200	C	1944	Euclide Vezina (Assoc. M)	1944
Malartic (2)	4,000	C	1939	Laurent Thauvette	1944
Montreal-East (3)	2,373	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (M)	1943
Mount Royal (3)	4,888	C	1934	W. R. J. McNeil	1945
Outremont (2)	31,400	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
Quebec City (1)	183,000	C	1942	C. R. Fontaine (Assoc. M)	1942
St. Lambert (2)	6,678	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge (Assoc. M) 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	23,158	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,800	C	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1919
Trois Rivieres (2)	45,000	C	1942	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1945
Val d'Or(2)	7,000	C	1937	L. P. Cousineau (Assoc. M.)	1946
Valleyfield (1)	19,000	C	1940	Raphael Belanger (M)	1940
Verdun (1)	69,000	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,276	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND—5					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (2)	35,111	C	1930	T. C. O'Mahony	1941
Limerick (2)	39,000	C	1934	James J. Berkery	1939
Waterford (1)	27,464	C	1939	M. G. McGeeney	1941
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (5)	169,247	C	1931	Roberto A. Sanchez (Assoc. M)	1945

Directories of City Officials

THE five separate directories in this YEAR BOOK contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1946. Table XXVII on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the number of managers each city has had, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XXVIII contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1940 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXIX lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XXVIII and XXIX the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. (All urban places of 5,000 to 10,000 population are arranged in one alphabetical list in Table V elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.) Table XXX lists the cities of more than 10,000 population, arranged by population groups, which reported having a personnel officer. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XXVIII, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this YEAR BOOK are available for 38 states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. A list of such directories was published in the 1944 edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK (pages 634–637). New and revised editions of directories issued in 1945 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section on page 247 of this YEAR BOOK. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials and are listed in the 1944 YEAR BOOK.

TABLE XXVIII

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000, JANUARY, 1946

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—Manager

Code for Finance Officers:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—14						
Anniston 26	J. F. King C 10-46	W. T. Morton	L. O. Treadway T	Will Johnson	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Bessemer 23	Jap Bryant 10-48	J. M. Scott	G. D. Riley F	Jap Bryant	L. B. Hill	Lacey Alexander
Birmingham 268	W. Cooper Green P 11-49	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	J. R. Smith	C. F. Eddins
Decatur 17	H. R. Summer 9-48	Joe Petty	D. D. Burleson A	James Petty	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan 17	Clyde L. Coe P10-46	J. L. Waughn	J. Parkman	J. D. Ayres	Floyd Harris	J. E. Draughon
Fairfield 12	C. N. Gilley 10-48	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	J. T. Duncan E	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman
Florence 15	E. F. Martin 10-48	L. B. Coburn	B. F. O'Steen F	C. H. Jackson	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden 37	J. Herbert Meighan 10-46	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	J. C. Sizemore	Sol T. Green	Fay Boman
Huntsville 13	A. W. McAllister 10-48	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	T.W.Slayton
Mobile 79	Ernest Megginson 10-46	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler C	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery 78	David E. Dunn 10-47	Silas D. Cater	B. A. Kilgrow A	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	Ralph B. King
Phenix City 15	Homer D. Cobb 1-47	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	E. E. Reese	J. L. Newsome	P. M. Daniel
Selma 20	L. P. Burns 9-48	R. M. Watters	L. P. Burns F	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Tuscaloosa 27	Luther Davis C	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt A	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—2						
Phoenix* 65	J. R. Fleming 5-46	Joseph C. Furst	Alice Mosier A	Richard Bennett E	Lester B. Barnum	James T. Duane
Tucson* 37	Henry O. Jaastad 5-47	Carl M. Hitt	L. Wixson A	Glenton G. Sykes E	Henry L. Hilles	D. J. Hays
ARKANSAS—9						
Blytheville 11	E. R. Jackson	Frank Whitworth	A. G. Hall A	Joe Carney E†	Roy Head	William Berryman
El Dorado 16	R. C. Bodenhamer 4-47	John Y. Goode	E. P. Garison T	A. W. Littlejohn S	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fort Smith 37	Jack Pace 4-49	Paul Lile	Grady Coleman F	Jay Medlen	M. J. Brun	Pink Shaw
Hot Springs 21	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	L. R. Plemmons E	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry
Jonesboro 12	Herbert J. Bosler 4-46	James C. Cobb	Vernon Covington T	Herbert J. Bosler	J. C. Wilkerson	Ed Gentry
Little Rock 88	Dan T. Sprick 4-47	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	John P. Powers E	Joe Carmichael	James A. Pitcock
N. Little Rock 21	O. W. Neeley	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	I. W. Roe S	Roy Nichols	J. H. Anderson
Pine Bluff 21	Emmett Sanders 4-47	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell E	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana 12	S. H. Atkinson 4-47	Mrs. Alba Walsh	H. C. Hay T	Vernon Glover	S. F. Walsh	R. M. Giles
CALIFORNIA—59						
Alameda* 36	W. J. Branscheid 4-48	J. P. Clark	F. J. Croll A	Carl Froerer	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran

Albany	11	R. F. Cleary 4-46	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	U. R. Grey	Fred A. Pimental	S. C. Williams†
Alhambra*	39	Jesse Ellico 7-47	R. B. Wallace	Evelyn Caulk T	Joseph T. James	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry
Anaheim	11	Charles A. Pearson 4-48	Charles E. Griffith	Leo J. Sheridan F	Robert H. Boney	Rudolph Nyboe	Teed L. Wilder
Bakersfield*	29	Alfred Siemon 4-47	Marian Irvin A	M. Irvin A	J. B. Holfelder E	Philip C. Pifer	H. Grayson
Bell	11	John P. Anderson	E. P. Folsom	W. G. Ross T	William J. Webb S	Adolph Treder	Charles B. White
Berkeley*	86	Fitch Robertson 7-47	Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel Jensen A	Harry Goodridge	William A. Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills	27	Ed. Dentzel 4-46	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	Elmer M. Sears 4-48	Charles C. Casey	Charles C. Casey K	Louis H. Goss	Leroy A. Jones	J. L. Cromer
Burbank*	34	Paul L. Brown 4-47	Addie J. Jones	Justus B. Brown T	Clayton W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	16	Peter Dahl 4-46	Herbert White	Ida Coe T	Cecil L. Longson	Edward J. Leis	R. Theuer
Compton*	16	Monte Snavely	Mrs. Clyde I. Harlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don Robins E	D. S. Wetherbee	Thomas J. Potter
El Centro	10	P. L. Moore 4-46	Irvin Maupin	Wesley Heil F	Paul Ford	C. S. Reed	R. R. Voyles
Eureka	17	John P Ryan 7-47	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	Vincent Getty	Theodore Weissich	B. Gregory
Fresno	61	Z. S. Leymel 4-49	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	L. A. Moore	R. T. Wallace
Fullerton	10	William H. Montague 4-48	Carrie D. Adams	J. Chas. Johnson T	Herman H. Hiltscher	Roy R. Davis	John C. Gregory
Glendale*	83	Albert C. Lane 4-47	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	A. H. Lankford	Vernon Rasmussen
Huntington Pk.	29	Wendell W. Schooling	William P. Mahood	William P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John H. Slocum	Charles Noah
Inglewood	30	Ernest S. Dixon 4-47	Leonard C. Fox	L. C. Fox K	David Bulloch	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Lodi	11	Robert H. Rinn 4-46	John F. Blakely	John F. Blakely K	Clinton O. Henning E	George D. Polenske	Clarence S. Jackson
Long Beach*	164	Herbert E. Lewis 7-48	Frank J. Beggs	Fred W. O'Lovesky N	James F. Kincaid	Allen C. DuRee	Al H. Slaight
Los Angeles	1,504	Fletcher Bowron 7-49	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall
Lynwood*	11	A. J. Wiggins 4-48	R. W. Anderson	R. Anderson K	R. A. Graves E	W. D. Daetweiler	Paul W. Kerr
Maywood	11	Ben Lang 4-48	Isobel B. Hollar	Milton Strauss T	C. Milan Canning	T. L. Reid	George C. Tice†
Merced	10	W. C. McMurry	J. J. Garibaldi	W. McMurry	G. E. Winton	George C. Lady	Arthur Buckingham
Modesto	16	Carl W. Shannon 4-47	Rex E. Gailfus	Rex E. Bailfus K	Frank J. Rossi E	George E. Wallace	U. Pickering
Monrovia	13	George H. Williams 4-46	F. R. Schallert	A. K. Petrie T	G. H. Duell E	Guy Shaw	F. L. Scott
Monterey*	10	J. R. Perry 5-47	Clyde A. Dorsey	C. E. Colburn A	William E. Hansen M	H. T. Morgan	Fred H. Moore
National City	10	Frederick J. Thatcher 4-46	Dale Smith	Dale Smith K	C. B. Ireland E	James A. Bird	Lloyd W. Batee
Oakland*	302	Herbert L. Beach 7-47	Charles M. Don	Russell C. Hortsmann A	Walter N. Frickstad E	William G. Lutkey	Robert P. Tracy
Ontario*	14	Taylor M. Peterson 4-46	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody K	Harold J. Martin M	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Palo Alto	17	J. B. Blois 7-46	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore A	Fabian S. Miller E	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	82	R. E. Dawson C5-47	Bessie Chamberlain	N. S. Pixley C†	J. H. Allin E	C. L. Bolz	C. H. Morris
Pomona	24	James B. Pettit	C. Harry Doremus	Addison C. Philpott F	F. C. Froehde	Dan Zans	J. B. Ashurst
Redlands	14	Edward T. Fletcher 2-46	Harry R. Whaley	Maurice Clapp F	George Hinckley E	Elmer R. Thomas	Oscar A. Peterson
Redondo Beach	13	Clyde Marsh 4-47	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	William R. Barclay E	Earl Wiltse	Harry M. Petersen
Redwood City*	12	W. W. Hilton 4-46	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge T	H. L. Winter	M. E. Ryan	C. L. Collins
Richmond*	24	C. D. Erickson 7-46	C. A. Pitchford	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman E	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones
Riverside	35	Walter C. Davison 1-49	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	Lee Nafzgar E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	106	George Klumpp 1-48	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	Alec K. McAllister
Salinas*	12	George C. Taylor 7-47	Geraldine Teichert†	Geraldine Teichert K†	Donald Davies E	George Von Soosten	George C. Weight
San Bernardino	44	W. C. Seccombe 5-47	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	Edgar T. Ham E	C. N. Niday	H. D. Allison
San Buenaventura*	13	Edwin L Gardner II 4-47	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	Hugh M. Wood E†	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego*	203	Harley E. Knox	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken C	Fred A. Rhodes	John E. Parrish	Clifford E. Peterson
San Francisco	635	Roger D. Lapham 1-48	David A. Barry	David A. Barry K	H. C. Vensano	A. J. Sullivan	Charles W. Dullea
San Gabriel	12	Albert J. Grieb 4-46	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	Newman B. Smith E	Homer Mann	Frank Carpenter
San Jose*	68	E. H. Renzel, Jr. P 6-48	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery	Lester A. O'Brien	William C. Brown
San Leandro*	15	Thomas O. Knick 4-46	Herbert Burbank	H. Burbank K	Charles Martin E	B. X. Whitaker	A. J. Lamoureux
San Mateo*	19	Claude J. Hirschey 4-47	Wm. J. O'Farrell	Charles A. Ginnever T	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	Robert E. O'Brien
Santa Ana	32	Asa Hoffman 6-47	Erma Keeler	William C. Jerome A	Hugh M. Neighbour	John Luxembourger	George G. Boyd

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Santa Barbara 35	Herbert E. Weyler 5-47	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	L. R. Greenson
Santa Cruz 17	F. R. Fulmer 7-47	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller T	P. J. Sousa	Louis Gomes	A. I. Huntsman
Santa Monica 54	Ray E. Schafer 1-48	R. A. Krueger	D. C. Freeman F	W. W. Milliken	C. N. Carrell	Stacy O. Schmitt
Santa Rosa* 13	Robert Madison	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Walter F. Adams E	George H. Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate 27	Francis W. Bunnett 4-48	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Dan S. Miller E	William F. Carleton	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena* 14	Charles F. Hutchins	D. H. Dollison	D. H. Dollison K	Frank H. Clough M	Floyd Moffit †	E. C. Setzer
Stockton* 55	Gay E. Crane 1-46	Bessie Lee Trahern	William Riddell A	Lyle Payton E	Ralph Thompson	R. C. Parker
Vallejo 20	George C. Demmon 6-47	Melvin Brooks	Alfred L. Wanger A	T. D. Kilkenny E	L. Jacobson	Earl Dierking
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)						
Whittier 16	John M. Kemmerer 4-48	Guy N. Dixon	C. H. Haffner T	M. R. Bowen	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith
COLORADO—8						
Boulder* 13	Frank W. Thurman 1-48	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham F	H. C. McClintock M	Emil A. Johnson	Arthur F. Masters
Colorado Springs* 37	Ralph J. Gilmore 4-47	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Frank O. Ray E	Charles E. VanNattan	I. B. Bruce
Denver 322	Benjamin F. Stapleton 6-47	Paul F. Perske	W. H. McNichols A	Edward A. Smith E†	Allie Feldman †	August Hanebuth
Fort Collins* 12	W. M. Bevington 4-48	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction* 12	Frank A. Harris P5-46	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson K	Carl M. Bennett	Charles L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley 16	Lacy L. Wilkinson 1-48	William A. Hamnett	John W. Read T	W. E. Hollenback	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo 52	B. L. Beaty P 1-48	Mary E. Weaver	B. L. Beaty	Ray H. Talbot	J. J. Fitzpatrick	J. Arthur Grady
Trinidad 13	Frank W. Jones 1-48	James Ingles	James Ingles K	Harmon H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	W. J. Schramm
CONNECTICUT—24						
Ansonia 19	Thomas Nelligan 1-47	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	Thomas F. Pratt	James T. Doyle	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport 147	Jasper McLevy 11-47	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	John Lyddy
Bristol 30	Daniel Davis 11-47	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury 22	William J. Hannan	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	George Gildea	John H. McNamara	George Schoen
Derby 10	Cornelius F. Caldwell 1-47	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	John Benanto	Charles Stankye	Thomas Van Etten
East Hartford t 19	Ed. B. Stevens P10-47	William E. Hines	Wm. R. O'Brien T	Eugene B. Sullivan	John J. Armstrong	Timothy J. Kelleher
Hartford 166	Cornelius A. Moylan 1-48	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Robert J. Ross E	John C. King	M. J. Godfrey
Meriden 39	Francis R. Danaher 1-48	Ruth E. Payne	Frederick K. Weisner C	C. Perry Prann E	John F. Moroney	Michael J. Carroll
Middletown 26	Salvatore T. Cubeta 10-46	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	Charles A. Anderson
Naugatuck 15	Leo J. Brophy 4-47	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis E	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain 69	George A. Quigley 4-46	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	Michael McGovern	William J. Noble	William C. Hart
New Haven 161	Wm. C. Celentano	George J. Grady	Cecil J. Marlowe C	George Mollurn E	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New London* 30	James A. May 9-46	Henry L. McGuire	Carey Congdon F	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas L. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk 40	Edward J. Kelley 10-47	Edwin T. Chariott	Stephen Dokus C	George C. Stout E	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney
Norwich 24	James J. Mullins	Richard J. Marks	Alexander Jordan T	Edward C. Gleason	Joseph Tracey	Thomas P. Murphy
Shelton 11	Ralph C. Booth 1-47	J. Sterling Edwards	Edward L. Miller T	Vincent B. Clarke E	Frank Cramer	William S. Donovan
Stamford 48	Charles E. Moore 10-46	Neilson D. Dale	Neilson D. Dale F	Salvatore Catino	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t* 23		W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Torrington 27	Wm. Kilmartin 11-47	Alexander G. Constable	Edwin Dowd T	William F. Nierintz E	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford 11	Fred C. Ulbrich 1-48	G. Harrington	L. F. Kane T	John Nolan	John Czine	Clarence D. Lane
Waterbury 99	John S. Monagan 1-48	Joseph Shea	Cornelius F. Maloney C	Herbert Scott-Smith	Martin J. Campion	Wm. J. Roach

West Hartford t*	34	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	Harry H. Barton C	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelley	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t	30	Elmer E. Scranton C	Franklin Lum	George C. Warner T	John F. Lynch E	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle
Willimantic	12	Andrew J. Carey 1-48	Arthur L. Clark	Arthur L. Clark T	John E. Collins E	Amos E. Barber	Grant Bombria
DELAWARE—1							
Wilmington	113		Homer C. Simmons	L. V. Ward A	Harry L. Maier E	George T. Morgan	Frank J. Mahoney
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1							
Washington	663	John Russell Young P	G. M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton A	Gordon R. Young	Stephen T. Porter	Harvey Callahan
FLORIDA—20							
Clearwater*	10	George R. Seavy 1-47	Frank Cooley	Frank Cooley A	F. C. Middleton	Peter Treola	John E. Swift
Daytona Beach*	23	W. C. Perry 1-47	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt T	J. L. Smith S	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale*	18	H. C. Holden 11-47	S. H. Marshall	J. H. Philpott M	J. H. Philpott M	C. W. King	R. A. Addison
Fort Myers	11	David Shapard 4-47	Charles E. Chandler	Charles E. Chandler T	Fred M. Lowdermilk	R. S. Bass	J. Douglas Bartleson
Gainesville*	14	J. M. Butler 9-46	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill	W. H. LaGrave	E. F. Beville	W. D. Joiner
Jacksonville	173	C. Frank Whitehead 1949	W. C. Almand R	John E. Pace A	Thomas C. Imeson	G. E. Hare	A. J. Roberts
Key West*	13	Wm. Demeritt 11-49	Roy Hamlin	Charles R. Roberts A	Robert H. Dopp E	Leroy Torres	Louis Eisner
Lakeland*	22	E. C. Flanagan, Jr. 1-47	L. Pressgrove	L. Pressgrove C	F. E. Wilson E	V. T. Rinehart	Roy V. Huchingson
Miami*	172	Perrine Palmer, Jr. 5-47	F. L. Correll	G. Shaw	William Sydow	Henry R. Chase	Charles O. Nelson
Miami Beach*	28	Herbert A. Frink 6-47	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson T	Claude A. Renshaw M†	D. C. Kennett	A. W. Simpson
Orlando	37	William Beardall 12-46	Ed McDowell	W. C. Lanier C	A. B. Herndon	Maxie G. Bennett	Roy Larson
Panama City*	12	Thomas Sale 3-46	Harry Harris	Harry Harris T	John F. Daniel M	Alfred L. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*	37	Walter E. Wicke 6-47	J. E. Frenkel	George J. Roark M	O. J. Semmes, Jr. E	Claude Wright	William O'Connell
St. Augustine*	12	Geo. Young	Polly Boy†	H. C. Gooch M	H. C. Gooch M	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	61	George S. Patterson 7-47	Mrs. Jennie Cook	Ralph E. Henry F	Paul J. Jorgensen E	Claude Nesbit	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	10	H. James Gut 1-47	H. N. Sayer M	H. N. Sayer M	Ralph Lubinski E	M. N. Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*	11	J. Douglas Arnest 1-47	J. E. Richards	Chas. Pickett T	J. F. Champman	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner
Tallahassee*	16	Ralph Proctor	George C. White	George C. White T	R. M. Temple	Earl Levy	W. L. Prater
Tampa	108	Curtis Hixon 11-47	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	Frank J. Fagan †E	R. A. Starling	J. L. Eddings
W. Palm Beach*	34	S. Peeler 4-46	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M	D. A. Hanlon	A. P. Sadler	Jack A. Thompson
GEORGIA—19							
Albany*	19	W. B. Haley 1-48	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	J. J. Dean E	D. W. Brosnan	J. Moore
Athens	21	R. L. McWhorter	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith T	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	E. W. Wood
Atlanta	302	W. B. Hartsfield	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	M. A. Hornsby
Augusta	66	W. D. Page	T. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	E. E. Pund	G. W. Scott	C. J. Wilson
Brunswick*	15	J. H. Hopkins 12-48	Hugh Burford	Hugh Burford K	R. R. Morriss	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
Columbus*	53	Sterling Albrecht 1-46	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry
Dalton	10	H. L. Trammell 1-46	Guy W. Keister	G. C. Cline T	P. Mitchell S	B. W. Vaughn	W. H. Souther
Decatur*	17	Vernon R. Frank 1-47	Mrs. M. H. Christian	A. F. Newman M	B. F. Colmer E	J. D. Peek	F. B. Walden
East Point	12	E. G. Laney 1-47	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	George H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*	10	F. W. DeLong 1-47	John Weldon Smith	Fred Roark M	H. L. Dooley	R. Edwin Spence	H. Guy Cooper
Griffin*	13	Wm. H. Beck C1-47	R. A. Drake M	R. A. Drake M	J. H. Hamilton E	S. E. Simonton	J. S. Harper
La Grange	22	R. S. O'Neal 1-48	C. H. Day T	C. Day K	Geo. Sargent E	J. J. Roberts	J. E. Mathews
Macon	58	Charles L. Bowden 11-47	Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	Watson Walker E	Guy L. Mosely	Robert L. Miller†
Moultrie*	10	Vernon Brabham 10-47	G. A. Shaver	G. A. Shaver	J. M. Leverett E	G. B. Hunt	T. D. Bell
Rome*	26	John E. Yarbrough C 1-49	F. L. Sammons S	H. C. Ellington F	S. S. King M	W. T. McKinney	H. W. Quarles
Savannah	96	Peter Roe Nugent	P. J. McNamara	E. R. Banks	Sanford P. Butler	Walter S. Blanton	William M. Hall

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Thomasville*	13	W. J. Powell 1-48	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	C. E. Layton M	John Porter	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta	16	Frank D. Rose 3-46	A. S. Myddleton	J. Mathis	Charles A. Dunbar E	T. M. Cook	H. M. Passmore
Waycross*	17	Sam T. Wright	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	L. V. Bean M	H. C. Thackston	R. I. Morgan
IDAHO—7							
Boise	26	Sam S. Griffin	Fred R. Bagley	Fred R. Bagley A	J. F. McBirney E	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskin
Coeur d'Alene	10	A. M. Rosenlund 5-47	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	Clarence Courtney S	Wallace Swofford	Arnold C. Egnen
Idaho Falls	15	E. W. Fanning 4-47	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson
Lewiston	11	Leo J. Morgan 7-47	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	William P. Hughes E	D. Richard Gill	Homer L. Brutzman†
Nampa	12	S. G. Honstead 5-47	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	John H. Griffiths E	L. T. Lessinger	John Wakefield
Pocatello	18	C. D. Moore 5-47	B. D. Reese	B. D. Reese T	R. C. Lowrie E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls	12	Bert A. Sweet	George Davison	Dorothy Reynolds T	J. E. Hayes E	J. S. Gibb	Howard W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—59							
Alton	31	H. F. Wadlow	Earl Linkogle	R. Morrow C	M. F. Whitten E	J. J. Lewis	C. Barkley
Aurora	47	Andrew J. Carter 4-48	John P. Thill	Elmer Hermes	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	Fred Hess
Belleville	28	Ernst W. Tiemann, Sr. 4-49	Carl Siegel	J. Courar T	John C. Thompson	Albert Nebgen	Eugene LePere
Berwyn	48	T. Barrett †4-46	Emil Vacin	V. L. Nemecek	Joseph J. Tauer	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington	33	Mark B. Hayes	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	J. R. Wilhoit E	Elmo Waters	Clyde Hibbens
Blue Island	17	John M. Hart	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil Blatt T	Allen L. Fox	Allan Kollman	Richard Sorgenfrei
Brookfield	11	Carl Hayford 4-49	Anthony Strobl	E. Swanson T	John W. Krause	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	H. S. Crosby
Cairo	14	Egbert A. Smith	Robert A. Hatcher	Hugh S. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	Fred C. Walker †	Edgar F. Ryan
Calumet City	13	Joun W. Jaranowski	Steve Maciejewski	Steve Maciejewski K	George C. Consoer E	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski
Canton	12	Gus Sandberg	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	John Kleinsteiber E	Clifford Waddell	Tom Harris
Centralia	16	O. W. Wright 5-47	James Maxfield	C. R. Bird F	H. B. Stover E	Herbert Bush	O. T. Bounds
Champaign	23	George J. Babb 4-47	John P. Hill	R. E. Zombro F	John T. Kearns E	Roy Alsip	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,397	Edward J. Kelly 1-47	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	J. Prendergast
Chicago Heights	22	Joseph Gannon 5-47	A. Paul Soderman	William E. Lennertz F	W. G. Dudleston	George Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero	65	Henry J. Sandusky P	John C. Stoffel	Leo Kasperski T	Michael G. Jelinek E	Frank Dusek	Erwin Konovsky
Danville	37	Don H. Wilson 5-47	W. M. Cannady	George H. Jones F	F. A. Roseman E	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Decatur	59	James A. Hedrick 5-47	D. F. Davis	George Albert F	Lyle Kirby		H. J. Schepper
Dixon	11	William V. Slothower 4-47	Wayne C. Smith	George A. Campbell F	Carl H. Newman	Albert Fordyce	G. Glessner
East Moline	12	B. H. Ryan 5-49	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Camiel Adams S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer
East St. Louis	76	John T. Connors 4-47	John Tierney	Joseph Ganschinietz F	Leo J. Dougherty	Russell Wright	Henry Bishoff
Elgin	38	Walter E. Miller 5-47	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank A. Struckman	Morris Hintt	Joseph Huber
Elmhurst	15	Wm. S. Fellows 4-49	Francis N. Neumann	F. Maier T	Alfred Nelson E	William Hanebuth	J. Martens †
Elmwood Park	14	John A. Cullerton 4-49	Harold Hommersand	H. Hommersand T	Leon Good	William Loshek	Frank Rice
Evanston	65	S. G. Ingraham	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Forest Park	15	Vernon Reich 5-47	Charles J. Campagna	Charles W. Meseke F	Charles Lelivelt	Henry H. Lange	Karl F. Hartneck
Freeport	22	Earl E. Miller	George Loveland	Ethel Brewster T	Carl Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg	29	Ralph B. Johnson 4-49	Alfred Nystrom	L. W. Morrison T	S. S. Scott	Earl Cratty	Paul Holmes
Granite City	23	E. Boyd Grantham	Albert L. Stevens	Carroll Bright C	C. H. Sheppard E	Louis Gretz	Edward F. Holmes
Harrisburg	11	Frank P. Parker 5-47	Olive Patterson	Wm. Biggers T	Charles E. Taylor	Ray Johnson	Henry A. Devar
Harvey	18	A. E. Turngren 4-47	Frank C. Norton	W. E. Powers F	B. Evans	Fred Hoffman	A. F. Roll

Highland Park	14	J. B. Garnett 5-47	V. C. Musser	Leo J. Sheridan F	A. H. Swanson	William Hennig	Martin E. Kopp
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 4-49	John R. Phillips	Henry J. Smith	E. M. Henderson E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Joliet	42	Arthur O. Janke 5-47	Arthur R. Blackburn	Emmett McGuire F	Martin Ahlvin E	John O. Nygren	Ernest E. Overbey
Kankakee	22	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-48	Herbert Hess	L. Rivard T	P. J. Schriner	Roy Marquart	Jean LaFountain
Kewanee	17	Daniel Bates 5-47	Edwin F. Peterson	Fred Brown	Nick Fisher E		Clyde Rorah
La Grange	10	George W. Brooks P 5-49	H. H. Mitchell	George E. Shiffer T	B. I. Greenlee	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
LaSalle	13	H. M. Orr	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T	Fred Blakely	Richard Heilstedt	Adam Kotowski
Lincoln	13	David Sullivan 5-49	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	Albert L. Heitmann E†	Edgar Smith	M. Downs
Mattoon	16	G. W. Smith 4-49	James L. Warren	E. W. Vollmer F	Harold Bennett	J. C. Weaver	E. Davidson
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg 5-49	J. M. Kearns	Harry M. Staup	William Thomas E	David Smith	William Freeman
Melrose Park	11	A. H. Frenzel P 5-49	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Peter Tassi	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wiggelsworth
Moline	35	E. H. Sohner 5-49	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	Robert M. Bennell E	John Polchow	H. Fromme
Mount Vernon	15	Harry L. Bishop	John M. Ayers	M. Williford T	E. LeMay	Paul Partridge	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park	66	Stuart W. Cochran 4-49	James A. Wasson	R. F. Glaesel	Marshall S. Dutton	William C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema
Ottawa	16	Fred N. Spurgin 5-47	H. W. Farnsworth	Paul A. Doherty F	Joseph J. Megaffin	Joseph Boissenin	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge	12	Alfred Haake 4-49	L. E. Fleissner	R. Schuettge T	R. Diesness S	Robert Diesness	H. W. Johnson
Pekin	19	J. Norman Shade 5-47	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	Paul P. Schermer	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Peoria	105	Carl O. Triebel 5-49	John H. DeWein	E. Mueller	L. D. Jeffries	Sidney L. Ulrich	V. N. Klarich
Quincy	40	E. J. Schneidman 5-49	Lawrence Kuhlman	John F. Wise C	James O. Potter E	Frank Hummelt	Peter F. Hartman†
Rockford	85	C. Henry Bloom 5-49	Elmer O. Strand	E. O. Strand K	Wm. Day E	Thomas D. Blake	Folke Bengston
Rock Island	43	Melvin McKay 4-49	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	W. J. Gallagher E	Joseph W. Valentine	William J. Wilkens
Springfield	76	John W. Kapp 3-47	Mrs. Marie M. Smith	Leigh B. Smith F	Harry B. Luers	T. J. Kelly	Frank Healy
Sterling	11	Ronald E. Shawger 5-47	T. J. McDonnell	E. T. Janssen F	John Devine S	L. Nicol	Curtis Bucher
Streator	15	Thomas R. Halfpenny 4-47	Paul E. Uebler	John F. Lynch T	Fred H. Renz E	Sam Conner	Ray Eutsey
Urbana	14	George F. Hurd	Bess M. Holmes	Bess Holmes K	Elmer H. Johnson	Charles W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Waukegan	34	Frank G. Wallin	Edward R. Homberg	L. Schuer T	Michael McCugo	Walter Hutton	Bart Tyrrell
West Frankfort	12	J. C. Randolph 5-47	George I. Cotter	Joe Upchurch F	Orville Nolen	Alta McGhee	E. B. Ragland
Wilmette*	17	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-49	Nicholas P. Miller	William Robinson T	George E. Leal	Walter H. Zibble	G. L. Lineback
Winnetka*	12	Arthur E. Bryson P 4-46	Stella Winslow	H. L. Woolhiser M	Robert L. Anderson	Michael J. Dalton	G. C. Bowers

INDIANA—35

Anderson	42	C. D. Rotruck 1-48		John J. Garrett C	Virgil Lee E	Bradley Stinson	Morris J. Carter
Bedford	13	Paul Lostutter 1-47	Mrs. Margaret Johnson	Mrs. M. Johnson T	Frank Bowden S	Ralph Brock	
Bloomington	21	Loba Bruner	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher K	M. B. Doyle E	Bernard Glover	John Rawlins
Columbus	12	Carlos S. Folger	E. Ray Gress	E. Gray Gress T	Paul Lytle E	Charles E. Miller	Cuba McKay
Connersville	13	Ross W. Castle 1-48	Wendell W. McFall	W. W. McFall T	James D. Nash E	Howard Kehl	William Traylor
Crawfordsville	11	Thomas L. Cooksey 1-48	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Frank Rose S	Elmer Wood	Fred Grimes
East Chicago	55	Frank J. Migas 1-48	Norwood R. Markey	B. Bochnowski C	Joseph Steiner E	Thomas King	Walter D. Conroy
Elkhart	33	G. Hallett Neale 1-48	Earl S. Sears	Frank H. Ellis T	Edwin M. Brady E	Richard L. Minser	August W. Johnson
Elwood	11	Elmer Tunis 1-48	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	William E. Miller	Carl Kantner	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	97	Manson L. Reichert 1-47	J. Ervin Taylor	J. F. Ritter C	Matt Foster	Charles H. Sensmeier	W. L. Berry
Fort Wayne	118	Harry W. Baals 1-47	Willis Hite	Otto H. Adams C	Chauncey R. McAnlis E	Fred W. Goeglein	Julius Stumpf
Frankfort	14	A. R. Lucas 1-47	Mrs. Phil Hufford	Mrs. Phil Hufford T	G. Kelly	Ernest Hobbs	Glenn Nickols
Gary	112	Joseph E. Finerty 1-48	Anthony E. Dobis, Jr.	F. V. Bauldridge C	Harold E. Beine E	John McCracken	Millard T. Matovina
Goshen	11	Frank S. Ebersole 1-47	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson T	Carl Cozzi E	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer
Hammond	70	G. Bertram Smith 1-47	James R. Boland	Keller H. Cochran C	Albert D. Millard E	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas J. Martinson
Huntington	14	Roy Howell 1-48	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	James Vernon E	Ernest Greider	Thomas A. Coughlin

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Indianapolis....... 387	Robert H. Tyndall 1-47	Frank J. Noll, Jr.	Roy E. Hickman C	T. R. Jacobi E	Harry H. Fulmer	J. McMurtry
Jeffersonville....... 11	Samuel Shannon 1-48	William Bayne	William Bayne T	William Goyne	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore
Kokomo........... 34	Charles V. Orr 1-47	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton F	Lotus A. Warden E	Edgar Weaver	C. O'Neill
Lafayette.......... 29	George H. DeVault 1-48	Jack R. LeFevre	N. L. Martin C	Harry B. Overesch E	William F. Koerner	William F. Taylor
La Porte.......... 16	John S. Martin 1-47	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	John E. Hupp, Jr. E	E. C. Schultz	James A. Stayton
Logansport........ 20	Russell F. Leonard 1-48	Ed M. Hoyt	William H. Jones C	Chester Zartman E	Joseph L. Graffis	Ova R. Carson
Marion........... 27	Edward Wert 1-47	Elizabeth Custer	Elizabeth Custer K	Denver L. Horner E	Rollie Wilson	Bert Owings
Michigan City..... 26	Rheinhart C. Fedder 1-47	Frank Wentland	George Gruse C	Donald C. Ford E	Alfred J. Zoch	Joseph Wolf
Mishawaka........ 28	Joe A. Brady 1-47	Lorenzo B. Gamble	L. Friedman C	James L. Stevens E	Thomas L. Pressler	Niels P. Hansen
Muncie........... 50	John C. Hampton 1-48	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	Harold K. Morrison E	Archie McCabe	William Vaught
New Albany....... 25	Raymond L. Jaegers 1-48	James G. Ferrell	James Ferrell K	A. T. Jackson E	George W. Honen	Ben H. Wolfe
New Castle........ 17	Sidney E. Baker 1-48	Percy Scott	Percy Scott	Earnest Geuper E	George Van Zant	Don Long
Peru.............. 12	J. O. Miller 1-47	Mrs. Marjorie Blue	Mrs. Marjorie Blue T	Irel V. Pence	Carl Ahnert	William Webster
Richmond......... 35	John R. Britten 1-48	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban C	S. W. Hodgin E	H. E. Williams	Ellis Duckett
Shelbyville......... 11	James M. Pierce 1-48	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T	Clyde R. Yater E	Albert Banschbach	W. Wintin
South Bend........101	F. Kenneth Dempsey 1-48	Mrs. Marie Nelson	M. T. Cummings C	Clyde Williams E	Charles DeVleeschower	Harry Everett
Terre Haute....... 63	Vernon R. McMillan 1-48	Charles C. Broadhurst	Alonzo C. Duddleston C	Paul G. Lindeman E	Albert W. Rowe	Forrest Braden
Vincennes......... 18	Noble P. Barr 1-47	Joe J. Leonard	Joe J. Leonard T	Herb Cannon	Edward Goodman	Sherman Montgomery
Whiting........... 10	James T. McNamara 1-47	Emil Senchak	Emil Senshak T	Donald P. Spurrier	Clyde Lampman	Richard Springgate
IOWA—21						
Ames*............ 13	H. B. Manning 4-46	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	E. P. Morris
Boone............ 12	F. W. Ganoe 4-47	R. A. Muench	R. A. Muench K	George A. Nelson E	E. G. Kolb	John Berry
Burlington......... 26	Max A. Conrad 4-46	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	Harry A. Vollmer E	R. P. Collatt	Joseph Baird
Cedar Rapids...... 62	F. K. Hahn	M. M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	D. L. Williams	E. P. Kohout	Thomas J. Condon
Clinton........... 26	William N. Judd 4-46	Arthur J. Lerche	Arthur J. Lerche A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold F. Nelson	Ted Long
Council Bluffs...... 41	William A. Byers 4-46	Nels Hansen	Philip E. Minner A	Jack Boyne E	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport......... 66	A. R. Kroppach	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Reed R. Phillips
Des Moines........160	John MacVicar 4-46	Arthur Johnson	T. Harry Vicker F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Victor T. Smith
Dubuque*......... 44	Frank W. Thompson 3-46	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Cletus Allen S	P. H. Kirch	J. H. Strub
Fort Dodge........ 23	J. M. Poole 4-47	H. R. Sittig	W. E. Johnston F	C. B. Pilcher	R. H. Grant	E. W. Maricle
Fort Madison...... 14	L. C. Burton 4-47	Louie F. Albers	Margaret Jeager T	Russell J. Lewis E	Isaac Hutchison	Roy Cross
Iowa City......... 17	Wilber J. Teeters 4-47	George J. Dohrer	E. B. Raymond T	F. E. Gartzke E	J. J. Clark	O. A. White
Keokuk........... 15	F. A. Willmering 4-46	Carl L. Mundy	Carl Mundy K	C. J. Nelson E	H. A. Tigue	E. C. McPherson
Marshalltown...... 19	W. B. Hull 4-47	Anne McMahon	George Brown T	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hempbill	H. F. Block
Mason City........ 27	H. E. Bruce 4-47	Pearl B. Kellogg	F. DeSart A	Waldo W. Wegner E	James Kelley	Harold E. Wolfe
Muscatine......... 18	R. E. Dunker 3-46	Mrs. Florence Mason R	F. Mason K	Jess Benedict S	Harold D. Bierman	M. Taylor
Newton........... 10	A. M. Miller	H. J. Lammers	H. J. Lammers K	J. G. McFadden E	W. L. Koppin	L. McCall
Oskaloosa......... 11	Lake M. Crookham 4-47	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	William W. Pyle	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa.......... 32	David A. Nevin	Frank Gibbons	Basil Fry F	Amiel Reichsteiu E	Harry Criswell	Charles F. Kapp
Sioux City......... 82	Forrest M. Olson 4-46	C. A. Norrbom	Dole A. Anderson F	Peter Asprey	Charles B. Kuhl	Marvin Lambert
Waterloo.......... 52	Ralph B. Slippy 4-46	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp F. Matthews A	Alfred B. Cook E†	Ray Tiller	Ralph J. Davis

KANSAS—20

Arkansas City*	13	Harry Long	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Wayne Lambert E	Harry McCollough	Walter Gray
Atchison*	13	M. L. Walters 4-46	Robert L. Noble	J. E. Clingan T	Earl Hellaner E	Joseph E. Dolecek	W. C. Linville
Chanute	10	John Hargrave 5-46	Ross Cooper	David McCune F	R. B. Reeves E	Bill Brennan	Ralph Rhodes
Coffeyville	17	J. D. Byers 4-47	Lois Saunders	Nettie Turley F	J. D. Duckworth E	W. B. Livingston	I. Pasley
El Dorado*	10	C. W. Rice 4-47	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	Lin Martindale E	Donald J. Rayburn	P. Frederiksen
Emporia	13	Ora G. Rindom 4-47	Fred L. Nevins	T. Newcomer	R. W. Cunningham E	Charles Stinson	B. Duncan †
Fort Scott	11	C. F. Brown	Christena Luffel	Garland M. Atkins F	John W. Swisher	Sam E. Ayers	Richard Musgrave
Hutchinson	30	Albert Bell 4-47	F. C. Smith	F. S. McCandless F	A. R. Campbell E	W. H. Hazell	M. H. Scott
Independence*	12	W. C. Cavert	G. H. Krienhagen	G. Krienhagen K	Glen Hackmaster E	Roy Pitts	W. F. Troutman
Kansas City	121	Don C. McCombs 4-47	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Lawrence	14	G. B. Russell	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	C. A. Bliesner
Leavenworth	19	Carl Kirmayer 4-47	J. C. Walker	Carl Sill F	Edward Pellman S	Harry Conlin	Roy Murray
Manhattan	12	Ross E. Busenbark 4-47	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson F	E. C. Pfuetze	C. L. Morris	Clint Bolte
Newton*	11	Daisy Spencer 4-46	Jean Easley	J. Easley K	Frank Beeson E	Ed. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	E. V. Gibson 4-47	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	C. M. Sheldon	Willis Rodgers	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	14	C. E. Perkins 4-47	Dale M. Raymond	Edwin R. Gould F	Charles L. Smay E	E. Glenn Parsons	L. E. Witty
Pittsburg	18	C. R. Rosencranse 4-47	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	A. N. Sell	W. C. Campbell	Thomas M. Stowers
Salina*	21	J. H. Moore, Jr. 4-46	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker F	Harold Harper E	Joe E. Travis	Edgar Heyl
Topeka	68	Frank J. Warren 4-47	Fred W. Knapp	J. Glen Davis F	William E. Baldry E	William E. Cawker	Ernest W. Kaul
Wichita*	115	Phil H. Manning 4-46	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones F	E. N. Smith	C. W. Brown	G. W. Shepherd

KENTUCKY—13

Ashland	30	C. R. Levi 1-47	W. W. Hankes	R. R. Peebles A	H. A. Jepson	Burris Hensley	Charles Howard
Bowling Green	15	Gaston W. Cole	H. B. Webb	N. O. Gillespie T	D. A. Lawson E	Brett Basham	R. E. Monahan
Covington*	62	T. P. Fitzpatrick 1-48	Frank Gillespie	Martin Holman C	L. E. McCartt E	Frank A. Northcutt	Alfred Schild
Fort Thomas	11	L. L. Ross 1-50	Gloria Diesel	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	11	Arthur C. Jones 1-50	Mervin Parrent	E. B. Rodman T	B. C. Collis E	John Peveler	Guy C. Wainscott
Henderson	13	Robert Posey 1-50	Phil J. Thomy	Oscar Baskett T	R. W. Ball	Letcher Martin	Leon Beckham
Hopkinsville	12	F. Ernest Lackey 1-50	Mrs. Hattie C. Wood	Clyde H. Vinson F	Sylvester Reese	J. W. East	Walter Chambers
Lexington*	49	R. Mack Oldham 1-48	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	M. J. McGruder E	Louis A. Travis	Austin Price
Louisville	319	E. Leland Taylor 1-50	Harry D. Daub	Edward H. Dieruf F	James B. Wilson	John Krusenklaus	A. E. Kimberling
Middlesborough	12	H. R. Giles 1-46	H. H. Hutchins	R. D. Judy T	A. W. Oaks	R. M. Knipps	Charles Minton
Newport*	31	Oscar Hesch, Jr. 1-48		Robert Puff F	A. H. Root	Edward T. Miles	Leo Livingston
Owensboro	30	Glenn Lovern 1-50	E. J. Rhodes	Edward Akin	Jack Keeley E	Frank Taylor	Vern Bidwell
Paducah*	34	Wayne C. Seaton 1-48	Rudy Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	Thomas A. Bradley E	F. W. Gholson	W. E. Bryant

LOUISIANA—10

Alexandria	27	W. G. Bowdon	P. J. Couvillon	Ben F. Bradford F	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Baton Rouge	35	Powers Higginbotham 1-49	George Brogdon	Louis J. Ricaud F	R. Swart E	Robert Bogan	Fred C. Parker, Jr.
Bogalusa	15	I. A. Magnitzky 1-47	K. I. Bean	L. H. Simmons F	B. C. Sones E	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee
Gretna	11	Charles F. Gelbke 6-49	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E. Hotard E	Ruben Hock	B. Miller
Lafayette	19	Claude C. Colomb 5-48	Curtis Rodemacher	P. J. LeBlanc F	Dalton L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	George J. Breaux
Lake Charles	21	Tom C. Price	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg F	J. D. Davis	Fred A. Baumgarten	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	28	H. H. Benoit	P. A. Poag S	P. A. Poag T	W. I. Neel	H. E. Roberts†	B. L. Brantley
New Iberia	14	P. Armand Viator 6-48	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	John Rochel E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	495	Robert S. Maestri 5-46	George S. Weaver	Jess S. Cave F	Joseph P. Skelly	F. P. Rivarde	George Reyer
Shreveport	98	Sam S. Caldwell 11-46	Mamie Turner	John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	S. J. Flores	Claude Russell

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MAINE—10							
Auburn*..........	20	John Marshall 10-47	Leon Cole	B. Allen M	Bernal B. Allen M	Ralph Harnden	David Berry
Augusta..........	19	Sanford L. Fogg, Jr. 1-47	John J. Ryan A	J. Ryan K	Waldo Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor*..........	30	Grover C. Bradford C 1-47	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph L. Waymouth T	Daniel L. McClay	Herbert P. Constantine	Thomas Crowley
Bath..............	10	Walter C. Rogers	John W. Gilmore	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Percy W. Kingsbury
Biddeford.........	20	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Frank Cantara	A. E. Pare
Lewistown.........	39	Alton A. Lessard 3-46	Lucien Lebel	Julian Deshaies A	A. G. Roy	Zephirin F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson
Portland*.........	74	Helen C. Frost C 1-47	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	George H. May E	Oliver Sanborn	John F. Newell
South Portland*....	16		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Albert Waterman	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Charles O. Spear, Jr.
Waterville.........	17	George J. Doyle	Charles N. Nawfel	John E. Rowell T	Harry E. Green E	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier
Westbrook.........	11	Everett Coffin 1-47	Mrs. Agnes Pinkham	A. Twombly T	Forrest E. Walker	Robert Burrows	Earle Allen
MARYLAND—7							
Annapolis..........	13	William U. McCready 7-49	Katherine Linthicum	Addie R. Tongue T	Harry E. Bean	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Baltimore.........	859	T. R. McKeldin 5-47	None	Howard E. Crook C	Nathan L. Smith	Howard Travers	Hamilton R. Atkinson
Cambridge.........	10	Dorsey E. Davis 7-48	G. L. Dail	Granville Hooper F	G. H. McWilliams	Osvrey Pritchett	G. W. Price
Cumberland.......	39	Thomas S. Post 4-46	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar A. Eyerman
Frederick..........	16	Hugh V. Gittinger 6-46	D. John Markey, Jr.	Aubrey A. Nicodemus	William R. Walter E	None	Fred M. Straley
Hagerstown........	32	Richard H. Sweeney 4-48	Clyde R. Stouffer	C. Stouffer T	C. W. Stump, Jr. E	Max Hoover	William H. Peters
Salisbury..........	13	I. Virgil Hitchens 5-46	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	Clarke Gardner E	Walter B. Disharoon	William J. Chatham
MASSACHUSETTS—78							
Adams t...........	13	John S. Wilk C	I. Audrey Louison	H. Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek S	Martin J. Degen	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t........	11	Arthur P. Willette C 3-46	Albert M. Grant	A. Grant A	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Andover t.........	11		George Winslow	G. Napier A	Charles T. Gilliard	Edward Buchan	George A. Dane
Arlington t........	40	Roscoe O. Elliott 3-46	Earl A. Ryder	J. Wilbert Anderson T	Edward O'Brien	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Athol t............	11	John Barker C 2-46	Walter E. Farnum	William Wheeler A	Frank H. Nelson	Ernest L. Smith	William J. Callahan †
Attleboro..........	22	Francis J. O'Neil 1-47	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Peter J. Marron †
Belmont t.........	27	J. Watson Flett C 3-48	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beverly...........	26	Daniel E. McLean 1-47	Bennett E. Merry	J. Lovett T	Albert H. Richardson E	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney
Boston............	771	James M. Curley 1-50	John B. Hynes	Charles J. Fox A	Robert P. Curley	Napeen Boutehér†	Edward Fallon
Braintree t........	16	Henry D. Higgins C		John W. Harding T	John J. Drinkwater E	Fred A. Tenney	Edward Cahiel
Brockton..........	62	Joseph H. Downey 1-48	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	Frank F. Dickinson	Oscar A. Johnson
Brookline t........	50		Arthur J. Shinners	Albert P. Briggs T	Walter A. Devine E	Seldon R. Allen	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*........	111	John D. Lynch 1-48	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	G. Frank Hooker E	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy
Chelsea...........	41	Bernard L. Sullivan 1-48	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	James A. O'Brien	Charles A. Voke	Charles M. Finn
Chicopee..........	42	Edward O. Bourbeau 1-48	Arthur A. Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchotte A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Ernest LaFlamme	Francis A. Linehan
Clinton t..........	12		Thomas F. Fallon	H. Child N	Thomas O'Donnell	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t.........	14	J. E. Morse, Jr. C	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Dedham t.........	16	Thomas Lilly C	Don Gleason Hill	John T. Gaynor T	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t.....	10	George A. Picard C	William A. Walker	William A. Walker N	M. J. O'Neill E	Robert Ulm	Frank Skrzyniarz
Everett...........	47	Frank E. Lewis 1-48	John M. Carroll	Raymond M. Davis T	Joseph W. Holmes E	James J. Evans	Jeremiah W. Sullivan
Fairhaven t........	11	Charles Knowlton C 2-48	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Alfred J. Tripanier S	Edward G. Spooner	Norman D. Shurtleff

Fall River	115	Wm. P. Grant 1-48	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Abel J. Violette
Fitchburg	42	Alfred Woollacott 1-48	D. H. McLean	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley
Framingham t.	23	Dewey Kadra C 3-46	William Walsh	John Dunn T	Christopher Garrahan	Leroy Trevett	E. McCarthy †
Gardner	20	Oscar R. Anderholm 1-48	Sarah Bourgeois	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Eugene J. Teir E	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Gloucester	24	Westen U. Friend 1-46	Allen F. Grant	K. Walker A	Paul Polisson E	Homer R. Marchant	W. S. Ellis
Greenfield t.	16	Frank C. Keegan C	B. J. MacDonald	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Haverhill	47	Albert W. Glynn 1-48	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Piere A	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Holyoke	54	Henry J. Toepfert 1-46	John F. Sheehan	Joseph E. Lucey T	Stewart R. Allyn	John Rohan	David F. Allyn
Lawrence	84	James P. Meehan 1-48	Gordon Gaffney	John T. Cahill A	John W. McCarthy	Edward Retelle	Martin O'Sullivan
Leominster	22	Mathias LaPierre 1-48	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw A	Herbert J. Lawson S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t.	13	Errol H. Locke C	James J. Carroll	J. Carroll K	Joseph DeFoe	Roy A. Cook†	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	101	Leo Roy 1-47	Wm. Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	Charles Stackpole	Michael H. Winn
Lynn	98	Albert Cole 1-48	Albert L. Flynn	George Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	Edward D. Callahan
Malden	58	John D. McCarthy 1-48	John E. Lukey	C. A. McAuliffe C	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Lorimer T. West	William F. Sheridan
Marblehead t.	11	Richard H. Rockett C	William Bragdon	Clarence Chapman T	R. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	Maurice Lee
Marlborough	15	Carlton W. Allen 1-48	Francis J. Bertrand	John A. Bigelow T	John A. Bigelow E	Samuel Daoust	Ira Joubert
Medford	63	Walter E. Lawrence 1-48	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lacey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John E. P. Plante†	William J. McLaughlin
Melrose	25	Carl A. Raymond 1-48	Raymond H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glenn S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	Wm. Fahy †
Methuen t.	22	Arthur A. Thompson C	E. Vernon Sanborn	Tom Longworth T	John V. Austin S	Benjamin Bean	Cyril Feugill
Milford t.	15	Adam Diorio C	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan N	J. Frank Cahill S	Bernard F. Manion†	John J. Moloney
Milton t.	19	Daniel E. Duggan C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest J. Maynard E	James F. Hanna	John B. Shields
Natick t.	14	John E. Logan C 3-46	James H. Fleming	W. Leavitt T	Benjamin Sargeant	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans
Needham t.	12	David Murdoch C 3-46	E. Bertha Behnke	Arnold Mackintosh T	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	110	Arthur N. Harriman 1-46	Charles W. Deasy	Edward F. Nerbonne A	Patrick J. Foley	Edward F. Dahill	John W. Davies
Newburyport	14	John M. Kelleher 1-48	Mrs. Vera Kelley	C. Houghton T	James H. Ronan	C. Frank Creeden	James E. Sullivan
Newton	70	Paul M. Goddard 1-48	Frank M. Grant	A. Whitman	Willard Pratt †E	John L. Keating	Nicholas Veduccio
North Adams	22	Cornelius E. O'Brien	Albert L. Fuller	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	James E. Lilly	John E. Saulnier	John F. Flaherty
N. Attleboro t.	10	Lester Welch C 3-46	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton	25	Edmund J. Lampron 1-48	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	John Keefe E	Patrick Ryan	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t.	10	George L. Searles C	Mrs. Ruth Keeler	L. Rollins N	D. C. Duggan, Jr.	William O. Aldrich	J. Albert Cullen
Norwood t*	15	Charles F. Holman C 1-46	Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	Albert W. Thompson	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan
Peabody	22	Joseph B. O'Keefe	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel J. Conroy A	Frank J. McCarthy E	William C. Mahoney	James F. Murphy
Pittsfield	50	James Fallon 1-48	John J. Fitzgerald	H. Edward Hayn T	Canfield S. Dickie	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan
Plymouth t.	13	John A. Armstrong C 3-46	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Edward Chase E	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy	76	Charles A. Ross	Hattiemay Thomas	Leo Mullin A	James Donovan	Williams Sands	John J. Avery
Reading t.	11	Kenneth C. Latham C	Norman P. Charles	Leon G. Bent N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Jeremiah Cullinane
Revere	34	Raymond E. Carey 1-48	Joseph McChristal	Ed. O'Toole A	John O'Brien S†	Thomas McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe
Salem	41	Edward A. Coffey 1-48	Augustine J. Toomey	John V. Cook A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	John C. Harkins
Saugus t.	15	C. C. Cunningham C 3-46	Viola G. Wilson	Ralph Quirk N	Carl E. Chapman†	George B. Drew	John T. Stuart
Somerville	102	G. Edward Bradley 1-48	Norman E. Corwin	F. MacDonald A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery
Southbridge t.	17	Leo M. Cournoyer 3-46	Clarinthe P. Boyer	J. E. Desrosier N	Henry Racicot E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Springfield	150	Daniel Brunton 1-48	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Benjamin H. Grout S	Herbert C. Root	Raymond Gallagher
Stoneham t.	11	Fred A. Schneider 3-46	Winthrop A. McCarthy	George H. Holden T	Albert E. Casey S	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson
Swampscott t.	11	James W. Buchanan C 2-46	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. M. Adams N	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	37	Merrill D. Aldrich 1-46	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	William O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	J. William Flood
Wakefield t.	16	Richard Davis C	Charles F. Young	John I. Preston T	Robert B. MacKenna S†	Clifford Jacob	John G. Gates
Waltham	40	John F. Devave	William J. Lanagan	H. Cutter T	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Watertown t.	35	Edward S. Webster C 3-46	George B. Wellman	William W. Norcross A	Otis D. Allen E	William C. McElroy	Edward Murray†
Webster t.	13	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wellesley t.	15	Garret Hoag C3-46	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Philip A. Plaisted E	Thomas A. Slaman	E. G. Fisher
W. Springfield t.	17	Henry S. Johnston C	Henry E. Schmuck	Henry E. Schmuck T	Harry W. Steele E	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Westfield	19	Arthur B. Long 1-48	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Francis Martin	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith
Weymouth t.	24	Harry Christensen C	Nellie L. Greaney†	Emerson R. Dizer N	Russell H. Whiting E	Timothy G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler
Winchester t.	15	Ralph H. Donnell C3-46	Mabel W. Stinson	Donald Heath T	Parker Holbrook E	John J. Gorman	William H. Rogers
Winthrop t.	17	Walter Smith C 3-46	Joseph F. O'Hern	George W. Downie T	Fritz Westlin	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret
Woburn	20	William E. Kane 1-48	Margaret Fitzgerald	M. J. Curran T	James H. Kelley	M. J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley
Worcester	194	Chas. F. Jeff Sullivan 1-48	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Henry A. Allen A	Herbert Green	Wm. M. Carroll †	Thomas F. Foley
MICHIGAN—43							
Adrian	14	Clarke W. Baldwin	E. A. Ballenberger	Eugene P. Lake T	Fremon Ansted	Louis F. Germond	L. F. Germond
Alpena*	13	Herbert A. Kurrasch 4-47	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	Donald M. Oakes	Richard E. Wilson	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor	30	William E. Brown, Jr. 4-47	Fred C. Perry	Wm. Verner T	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn	S. H. Mortenson
Battle Creek	43	Bernard E. Godde 4-47	Joseph M. Boos	J. Boos K	N. G. Damoose E	Charles A. Crosier	Harold E. Haun
Bay City*	48	M. Raleigh Rabedioux 4-47	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	R. K. McGillivray	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*	17	Leon P. Gideon 4-47	Earl Tidey	George Larkworthy T	L. G. Wightman E	Ray Hall	Alvin Boyd
Birmingham*	11	Wilmer Moody 4-46	Irene E. Hanley	Russell T. Berger T	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett
Dearborn	64	Orville L. Hubbard 1-48	Myron A. Stevens	C. Doyle C	Frank B. Swapka	Roy Mottesheard	Erving Nielsen
Detroit	1,623	Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. 1-48	Thomas D. Leadbetter	H. Marson C	Glenn C. Richards	John L. Rourke	J. Ballenger
Ecorse	13	Wm. Voisine 11-47	Don H. Beckman	C. Curtiss C	Leland R. Gare E	Albert M. Jaeger	C. Miller
Escanaba*	15	Samuel R. Wickman 4-48	Carl E. Anderson	A. Aronson M†	Joseph T. Homes S	Arvid Johnson	Michael F. Ettenhofer
Ferndale*	23	Carl W. Forsythe 4-47	T. H. O'Donoghue	Jay F. Gibbs M	Charles Knechtel	Norman C. Pritchard	Roy A. Butcher
Flint*	152	Edwin C. McLogan 11-46	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Theodore Moss †	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids*	164	George W. Welsh	Jacob Van Wingen	Clayton H. Hoffman C	Frank H. Goebel	Edward C. Palmer	Frank J. O'Malley
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	Howard Parshall P3-46	William Stamman	William Johnson C	E. B. Lane M	Edward Rector	Henry Piel
Hamtramck	50	Stephen S. Skrzycki 4-46	Albert J. Zak	Frank Matulewicz C	George Banish	John Griffin	J. Wojciszak
Highland Park	51	Norman J. Patterson 4-46	Thomas E. Shawcross	Mrs. Lilias F. Evans C	Lawrence C. Whitsit	Frank Ford	J. Hoffman
Holland	15	Elmer Schepers 4-46	Oscar Peterson	Oscar Peterson K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Iron Mountain	11	Ivar H. Anderson 4-47	Harold C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela N	H. T. McNeely E	M. J. Scolatti	Gust Hassell
Ironwood*	13	George H. Lawyer 4-47	Leo Andriansen	Leo Andriansen K	Joseph Oberto	William Boyer	Thomas McRae
Jackson*	50	Edward F. Behan 1-48	Clifton H. Vedder	Clifton H. Vedder K	Ray Fry E	Harold Bell	Harry H. Bailes
Kalamazoo*	54	Henry Ford, Jr. 11-47	Mrs. Marie Filarski	M. J. Schippers A	Harold L. Andrus E	J. Frank Van Atta	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing	79	Ralph W. Crego 1-47	Bertha Ray	Robert Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz E	Hugh F. Fisher	John Early
Lincoln Park	15	Jasper N. Howard 4-47	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	Clyde Johnston	Orie Hand	Floyd Crichton
Marquette	16	James J. Beckman 1-49	Mary A. Hogan	William M. Miller A	J. A. Clulo	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Menominee	10	Otto R. Eickmeyer 4-46	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Arvid Lundin S	William F. Sporrer	J. Kellner
Midland	10	Phelps Vogelsang	Anna Coons	Weyant Pangborn A	Merrill V. Hunter E	Earl Engwis	R. Rogers
Monroe	18	Lloyd W. Clime 1-48	D. A. Soleau	Henry Fischer T	Arthur J. Jennings	Edmond T. Dubois	Jesse Fisher
Mt. Clemens	14	Albert A. Wagner 5-47	Joseph H. Matthews	G. Dankers T	E. L. Pettingill E	Edmund Smith, Jr.	Arthur I. Rosso
Muskegon*	48	James L. Gillard 1-47	R. F. Cooper	F. A. Backstrom F	Roy S. Winters M†	Chris M. Smith	Peter Hanson
Muskegon Heights*	16	Frank P. Rockenbach 4-47	Roy J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Joseph T. Wilson S	Harry L. Ridout	A. Chester Derby
Niles	11	William F. Morgridge 4-46	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	J. G. Parnell	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates
Owosso	14	J. Edwin Ellis 4-47	G. A. Van Epps	J. Ellis	W. H. Bennett	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	67	Arthur J. Law 4-46	Harry A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes

Port Huron*	33	Harry L. Gillow 4-47	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Leonard G. Howell M	George W. Hisscock	Thomas J. Davidson
River Rouge	17	M. Warren Duncan 4-47	Raymond J. Peters	L. Goniea T	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen
Royal Oak*	25	William Hayward 1-48	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	83	H. Stenglein 4-47	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	George H. McNicoll
St. Clair Shores	10	Robert E. Harrison 1-47	Edward R. Brown	D. Taylor T	Claude Postiff E	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
Sault Ste. Marie*	16	Maurice E. Hunt 5-46	Richard R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	Ralph E. Speer E	F. F. Trombley	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*	14	Ben Koenig 4-46	C. L. Anderson	M. G. Dearing T	J. A. Rowley E	Joseph Fifarek	Charles Woodrow
Wyandotte	31	Louis W. Behm 4-46	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	F. W. Liddle E	Gustave Anselm	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti	12	Ross K. Bower 5-46	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes K	T. Fred Older E	James Dignan	Dan E. L. Patch

MINNESOTA—15

Albert Lea*	12	L. H. Ostrander	Olaf Lee	L. Harlow M	A. E. Fretheim E	Alex Larson	Theo Lifeson
Austin	18	T. B. Rockne 4-46	J. H. Weiland	J. Weiland K	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	Maynard Pratt
Brainerd	12	Frank B. Johnson	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	R. T. Campbell E	George Lucas	Thomas Templeton
Duluth	101	George Johnson 4-49	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	Innis W. Ward	C. D. Goldsmith	O. F. Brewer
Faribault	15	Hilary Walsh 4-47	T. A. Mealia R	H. Behlke	F. W. McKellip E	Marvin Morgan	Fred Heath
Fergus Falls	11	Paul J. Stender	Iver Mickelson	I. Mickelson K	John Arneson E	C. I. Leckner	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Gerald Thomas P1-47	J. T. Taveggia R	J. Taveggia K	H. F. Danahy E†	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Mankato	16	G. K. Mayer	F. W. Bates	D. Donahoe	A. M. Kircher	Ben Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury
Minneapolis	492	Hubert Humphrey, Jr. 7-47	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Fred T. Paul E	George S. Lockhart †	Edward Ryan
Rochester	26	Paul A. Grassle 4-47	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Francis J. Magnuson E	C. E. Ginther	A. Nelson †
St. Cloud	24	Phil Collignon 4-48	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	Ralph Borrowman E	William Ruehle	A. Anderson
St. Paul	288	John J. McDonough	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Milton Rosen	William J. Sudeith	Charles J. Tierney
South St. Paul	12	A. O. Elder	John F. O'Donnell	Mrs. Joseph Jerhoff T	Lloyd McNulty E	Harry E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John C. Harvey 4-46	John G. Milroy, Jr.	John G. Milroy, Jr. K	Joseph W. Hejda E	Nels F. Quist	Geo. Foote †
Winona	22	John Druey 4-47	Roy G. Wildgrube	R. Wildgrube K	Carl W. Frank E	H. G. Putnam	A. J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—12

Biloxi	17	Chester Delacruz 1-47	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	John Swanzy	Lee Chinn	Laz Quave
Clarksdale	12	John C. Newman 1-49	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	W. R. Ellis, Jr. E	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino
Columbus	14	H. H. McClanahan 1-47	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	J. W. Ussery S	Henry Vardon	J. B. Partain
Greenville	21	E. M. Gray	George F. Archer	George F. Archer T	B. C. Bradford	E. L. Chipman	William Taggart
Greenwood	15	Allen D. Saffold 1-47	Bonner Duggan	Fred Neely A	Charles Abbott E	Reuben Duren	Rufus Shurden
Gulfport	15	J. W. Milner 1-49	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	H. E. Blakeslee	Floyd Miller	John Payne
Hattiesburg	21	George M. Colhoun 1-49	S. W. Pickel	S. W. Pickel F	J. R. Estis E	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little
Jackson	62	Leland Speed 1-49	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	Jan Barlow A	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	Joe D. Holden
Laurel	21	J. C. Miller 1-48	J. C. Coats	J. C. Filler F	J. H. Crawford	R. L. Keyes	C. Valentine
Meridian	35	Frank L. Jacobs 1-49	Robert S. Tew	F. Jacobs	Walter H. White	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	15	W. J. Byrne 1-47	O. N. Stewart	O. N. Stewart K	W. H. Wilson S	None	Jack Thomas
Vicksburg	24	E. W. Haining 1-49	Mrs. Margaret Clack	E. W. Haining	Frank M. Garvey	J. F. Hoseman	Albert Allen, Sr.

MISSOURI—22

Cape Girardeau	19	R. E. Beckman 4-48	W. C. Kaempfer	W. Kaempfer K	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	Marshall E. Morton
Carthage	11	J. C. Griggs 4-46	Mrs. Lela Whitwell	C. Swarens T	H. J. Williams	W. C. Kester	A. L. Bingman
Clayton	13	Alfred H. Kerth 4-46	Lucille O. Bange	Thomas J. Hargadon C	August Elbring E	Franklin Kern	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia	18	Bruce J. Carl 4-47	V. G. Caldwell	V. G. Caldwell K	Dewey Welch E	T. M. Walden	N. Hagan
Hannibal	21	W. J. Schneider 6-47	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher A	James Minton E	William Gwinner	Dorse Rost
Independence	16	Roger T. Sermon 4-46	James S. Craig	Joseph F. Harbin	Harvey A. Jones E	D. A. Kincade	Harold Phillips
Jefferson City	24	Jesse N. Owens 4-47	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	F. E. Robertson	Ben S. Markway

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Joplin 37	John M. Temple 4-46	Mrs. Maude Fones	H. A. Richardsen F	Urias Johnston E	John Jones	Kendrick Lloyd
Kansas City* 399	John B. Gage 4-46	Flournoy Quest	Rollin F. Agard F	Kenneth K. King	Francis Wornall	H. Anderson
Kirksville 10	A. L. Bartlett 4-48	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood 12	A. S. Kinyon 4-48	W. J. Donworth	Charles F. Hoyt E	A. S. Kinyon	E. M. McGee	Earl M. Lewis
Maplewood 13	Frank L. Martini 4-49	John P. Usher	Ralph T. Kalb F	Udell Thomson	Leonard W. Browne	Leonard W. Browne
Moberly* 13	F. L. McCormick 4-46	Luther C. Hudson	L. Hudson K	H. P. Phelan	Joe Parrish	Elwood Robinson
Poplar Bluff 11	Clyde Richardson 5-47	Ralph Sanner	C. Richardson	W. R. Bollinger E	Barney Leimkuehler	John Sims
Richmond Heights 13	B. W. LaTourette 4-48	Lee M. Duggan	F. W. Keene F	Frank R. Nohl E	George Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles 11	Homer Clevenger 4-47	Paula Wendt†	A. J. Moerschel T	C. H. Owens E	Earl Bricker	J. E. Duckworth
St. Joseph 76	Phil J. Welch 4-46		Kenneth T. Boyle C	A. J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	F. Fee
St. Louis 816	Aloys P. Kaufmann 1-49	Joseph Gallagher R	Louis Nolte C	Milton Kinsey	Frank Egenriether	James Mitchell
Sedalia 20	A. H. Wilks 4-46	N. P. Mueller	N. P. Mueller K	J. I. Collins	John G. Lueck	Anson W. Finnell
Springfield 61	Harry B. Carr 4-48	F. E. Rosback	Herschel E. Bennett F	Albert Ayre	Marion F. Baker	George Walker
University City 33	Matt C. Fogerty 4-47	Arthur J. Schopp	A. Schopp K	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael J. Lyons	George F. Ward
Webster Groves 18	Clarence H. Appel 4-49	Norville E. Blaske	B. Quinn	John B. Clayton, Jr. E	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell
MONTANA—6						
Anaconda 11	Barney McGreevey 5-47	Regina Connor	Gertrude McMahon T	Fred Thomas S	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney
Billings 23	H. E. Biddinger 5-47	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	K. L. Chrysler E	Lucian B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Butte 37	Barry O'Leary 5-47	Beryl Wilson	B. Holland T	George W. Tippett	John O'Donnell	Bart Riley
Great Falls 30	Fritz Norby 5-47	W. P. Harrison	T. L. Ashton T	Ed Henen E	Thomas H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady
Helena 15	John J. Haytin 5-46	V. N. Kessler	James E. Kriegh T	Tom Finnigan	Joe Munger	Arthur Parsons
Missoula 18	Dwight N. Mason 5-47	J. H. Seidle	Dwight N. Mason F	Roy F. Hamilton	Arthur L. Quinn	Neil Fisher
NEBRASKA—9						
Beatrice 11	Bert A. Manning 4-46	A. G. Kleman	John W. Erton T	Velmer J. Morris	Cecil H. Hess	Paul Acton
Fremont 12	James R. Hanson 4-47	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda T	Thomas Payne	Herbert Herre	Robert Millard
Grand Island 19	Harry Grimminger 4-47	Floyd S. White	Jos. Fulton T	Ray L. Harrison E	Clyde Campbell	Ralph Spencer
Hastings 15	R. C. Carter 5-47	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier C	Andrew Reiff	R. J. Van Fleete	C. W. Cowiezel
Lincoln 82	Lloyd J. Marti 5-47	Theo H. Berg	Theo H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carrol
Norfolk 10	Arthur W. Breyer 5-47	Arthur O. Hazen	Mrs. Bertha Cooper T	Herbert H. Tracy	R. H. Wolff	Elmer N. Anderson
North Platte 12	Sydney P. McFarland	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	W. A. Lindekugel
Omaha 224	Chas. W. Leeman 5-48	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Chas. Stenicka C	Arthur J. Weaver	Daniel O'Connor	Paul Haze
Scottsbluff 12	Lynn Thompson 5-47	H. E. Brown	Charles N. Blackburn F	Wayne Harrison E	George H. Williams	James A. Hedge
NEVADA—1						
Reno 21	Harry E. Stewart 5-47	J. B. Reese	C. H. Knox F	E. C. Frisch E	C .W .Twoddle	Harry Fletcher
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10						
Berlin 19	Carl E. Morin	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Edward L. Delisle T	Roland Brideau	O. B. Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont t 12	Albert Stetson 1-47		G. Freeman T	Leonard Gould S	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs
Concord 27	Charles Davie 1-48	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Ervin E. Webber	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover 15	F. Clyde Keefe	Alfred J. Guilmette	Katherine B. O'Neil T	Frank J. Grimes S	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel

Keene	14	Richard L. Holbrook 1-46	Lena F. Warren	Charles F. Sumner C	George E. Hawkins	Eugene B. Riley	Joseph L. Regan
Laconia	13	Malcolm E. Barney 3-47	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard
Manchester	78	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-48	Michael J. Quinn	J. Bourne T	Napoleon H. Sevigny E	Aubrey G. Robinson	James F. O'Neil
Nashua	33	Oswald Maynard 1-48	Irenee D. Ravenelle	I. D. Ravenelle K	William H. Tolles	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns
Portsmouth	15	Mary C. Dondero 1-48	Eileen Dondero	Jack Fenwick A	Clayton Osborn S	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt
Rochester	12	C. Wesley Lyons 1-47	D. Arlene Baker	J. Stacy Tripp N	Ralph Meader S	Ralph G. Seaocy	T. Redden

NEW JERSEY—69

Asbury Park*	15	George A. Smock, 2nd. 5-49	Mary E. Vaccaro		George F. Martin	William S. Taggart	
Atlantic City	64	Joseph Altman 5-48	Bertram E. Whitman	Daniel S. Bader F	William F. Casey	Rex J. Farley	Harry Saunders
Bayonne	79	Bert Daly 5-47	John F. Lee	Edward Griffin F	Edward F. Clark	James G. Hogan	Robert F. O'Connor
Belleville	28	William H. Williams 5-46	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	Patrick A. Waters	Alex Reid	George Spatz
Bergenfield	10	Henry Theis 1-48	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	John E. O'Connell	Teddy Notarangelo	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	42	John A. Reed 1-47	J. Cory Johnson	W. Ellor T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	John J. Whelan
Bridgeton	16	Bertram Aitken	John Casarow†	Herbert L. Ware F	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	Frederic Meyers
Burlington	11	Thomas J. Johnson	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Clifford P. Lucas S	William W. Wagner	Thomas J. Johnson
Camden	118	George E. Brunner 5-47	Clay W. Reesman	Ethan A. Lang C	Frank A. Abbott	John Lennox	George Frost
Carteret	12	Stephen Skiba 1-47	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	Charles Comba	Clinton Misdom	G. Sheridan
Cliffside Park	17	Joseph W. Marini P 1-48	Arthur H. Abrams	Herbert L. Post T	James W. Mahoney	James McGrath	Frank Borrell
Clifton*	49	Michael Shershin 5-46	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James N. Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Collingswood	13	Arthur E. Armitage 5-49	Reginald S. Wigfield	Mrs. Robinson T	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl Rudderow	William Beck
Cranford tp	13	George E. Osterheldt 1-49	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	T. J. McLaughlin E	Howard Schindler	William A. Fischer
Dover	10	John Roach, Jr. 1-48	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	John B. Flartey	John J. Valley
East Orange	69	Charles H. Martens 1-47	Alice I. Webster	J. Easton Williams A†	W. D. Willigerod E	Charles. A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell
Elizabeth	110	James T. Kirk 1-47	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Thomas E. Collins E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	19	Donald Quarles 1-48	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	G. Russell Hartley E	Edward T. Truslowe	Charles A. Peterson
Garfield	28	Ernest Branca 1-48	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	Joseph Stefanco	Martin Schwartzinger	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	A. D. Koenemann 1-47	Daniel J. Lane	P. McGlade T	Frank R. J. Callahan	Walter E. Klaus	James J. Smith
Hackensack*	26	Paul Foschini 5-49	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	Frank P. Walsh	William Munz
Harrison	14	Frederick J. Gassert 12-46	Mrs. Marie Fallon†	Harry J. McLynden T	John J. Bracken E	Andrew T. Callahan	Michael W. Bergen
Hawthorne	13	Paul Kievit 5-47	George V. Grillo	T. S. Barker K	William E. Fairhurst	Fred Hazenkamp	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	19	G. Herlich C1-47	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	Robert O. Thompson	George P. Dover	Norman L. Sanford
Hoboken	50	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely
Irvington	55	Herbert Kruttschnitt 5-46	Walter H. Jamouneau	F. Schoonover	I. J. Casey, Jr. E	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban
Jersey City	301	Frank Hague 5-49	Philip McGovern	Arthur Potterton F	Joseph E. Colford	Frank Ertle	Charles Wilson
Kearny	39	Eric Gilzean 1-46	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William G. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Linden	24	H. Roy Wheeler 1-47	Thomas J. Wieser	Charles S. Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	12	Joseph P. Luna 1-46	Joseph Pacella	Peter Toronto F	Frank J. Volpe	Frank Paladino	Henry R. Witte
Long Branch	17	Paul Kiernan 5-48	J. Arthur Wooding	Frederick E. Neaves F	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Paul White	Thomas Marks
Lyndhurst tp	17	Horace R. Bogle 5-49	Dominick J. Livelli	Louis M. Favier F	Clarence Sherwood	Frank Castlegrant	Otto Bayer
Maplewood tp	23	Milo S. Borden C 1-48	Edward R. Arcularius	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	Herbert W. Heilmann	Louis Zimmer	Gustave J. Swan
Millburn tp	12	Clarence A. Hill C 1-49	Theodore L. Widmayer	T. Widmayer T	Albert F. Daly	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville	15	Clarence Reeves 5-49	John H. Fisher	C. H. Reeves F	Newton B. Wade E	Thomas Corson	Herbert Bittle
Montclair	40	George K. Batt 5-48	Joseph D. McKee	William J. Minsch	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	15	Clyde Potts 1-47	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff
Neptune tp	10	Ross R. Beck C 1-46	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Herman Johnson		S. William Maas
New Brunswick	33	Chester W. Paulus 5-47	Paul Ewing†	H. Dwyer	Herbert D. Dailey	Arthur C. Jacques	Frank W. Masterson
Newark	430	Vincent J. Murphy	Harry Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy F	Meyer Ellenstein	Charles Burnett	P. Sebold
N. Bergen tp	40	Paul F. Cullum 5-47	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Harry Buesser	Joseph McLaughlin	John J. Simmen

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
N. Plainfield	11	Thomas E. Beatty 1-48	Frederick A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T	Edward S. Lewis E	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	22	Wm. J. Jernick 5-48	Florence Eccles	Charles Young	John H. Lucy	Andrew Hutch	Charles Rummel
Orange	36	William Howe Davis 5-46	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Russell A. Riley	George J. Gmeiner	William L. Byrne
Passaic	61	Nicholas Martini 5-47	Arthur D. Bolton	Jno. Wheman A	Nicholas Martini	William H. Coffey	Edward Boyko
Paterson	140	William P. Furrey 1-46.	Frank J. Sciro	T. Star Dunning, Jr. C	Vincent J. Scanlan E	Thomas Coyle	James Walker
Pennsauken tp.	18	Harvey L. Gaumer C	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Perth Amboy	41	John A. Delaney 5-46	Philip P. Costello	William J. Dalton C	Stephen F. Balinski	William J. Harvey	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg	18	John F. O'Donnell 5-46	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman F	Shipman Pursel E	E. E. Kocher	T. H. Booth
Plainfield	37	Dixon C. Philips 1-47	Fred Toegel	Ross R. Deardorff F	H. Edwin Bush E	Paul P. Adams	Daniel J. Gray
Pleasantville	11	Scott M. Ireland 1-47	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Rahway	17	Edward J. Carlin 1-47	Samuel R. Morton	E. Kenna A	Charles S. Bush E	Walter H. Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Red Bank	11	Charles R. English 1-47	Amy E. Shinn	J. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Leroy Deacy	Harold Davison
Ridgefield Park	11	H. I. Lowe 5-48	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	Ernest G. Alberque, Jr.	Alfred Olsen	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood	15	William S. Rurode 5-47	Wilbur Morris	Clarence N. Malone F	Albert J. Faber		J. S. F. Sommerrock
Roselle	14	George H. Burt 1-47	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	Morton A. Leber E	Ellwood M. Johns	I. J. Petersen
Rutherford	15	John Stothers 1-48	Harold J. Landshof	S. Staples T	Paul W. Blye	Charles McIntosh	Charles M. Williams
South Orange	14	James O'Hearn P4-47	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	Nicola Selano	David E. Penn	John R. Preston
South River	11	M. A. Maliszewski	George A. Bowen	Guy Gilbert T	E. B. Van Ness E	William Reichenbach	Charles Van Deventer
Summit	16	Maxwell Lester, Jr. 1-48	Frederick C. Kentz	H. G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thomas J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*	25	Milton G. Votte 5-46	Henry E. Diehl	William F. Haeker T	Paul A. Volcker M	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton	125	Andrew J. Duch 5-47	Thaddeus J. Burns	Thomas F. Waldron F	George W. Page	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Union tp.	25	F. E. Biertuempfel C 1-48	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	Henry Kreh, Jr. E	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk
Union City	56	Harry J. Thourot	Wilfred Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Henry Specker	Charles Friedel	Harry A. Jenkins
Weehawken tp.	14	John G. Meister 1-47	Leo P. Carroll	Harry C. Moore T	Charles Pizzuta S	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk
W. New York	39	John J. White 5-47	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange	26	Bernard M. Degnan 5-46	Ronald C. Alford	Frederick C. Erwin F	Henry C. Warnick	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Westfield	18	Robert S. Purvis 1-47	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schreiber
Woodbridge tp.	27	A. F. Greiner	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	C. R. Davis E		George E. Keating
NEW MEXICO—5							
Albuquerque*	35	Clyde Tingley 10-47	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	E. O. Bets E	W. A. Westerfeld	P. J. Dugan
Clovis*	10	C. Roy Smith 1-47	Rowena Taylor	Matie Gilham T	W. D. Fowler E	George Maddox	Nelson Worley
Hobbs	11	J. C. Hed 4-46	Mrs. Loraine Johnson	Mrs. Loraine Johnson T	M. H. Powers S	Dan E. Lake	Joe H. Cawthon
Roswell*	13	Thomas J. Hall 4-46	L. M. Prager	J. H. Dekker T	C. M. Woodbury M†	D. R. Chrisman	Lloyd Blakeney
Santa Fe	20	Manuel Lujan 4-46	Lawrence A. Tamme	Lawrence A. Tamme T		Ellis Bauer	Manuel Montoya, Jr.
NEW YORK—71							
Albany	131	E. Corning, 2nd. 1-50	Frank Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey
Amsterdam	33	Wilbur H. Lynch 1-46	Burtiss E. Deal	Frank A. Howlan T	John P. Gomulka	Wilbur T. Wright	Frank D. Kearns
Auburn*	36	Edward T. Boyle 1-48	George Shamon	John A. Keller C	D. M. Dunning, Jr.	James S. Doyle	Chester J. Bills
Batavia	17	James J. Mahaney 1-48	Roland Fisher	John C. Pratt T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank Whalen	Herbert L. Snyder
Beacon	13	J. L. Bolton 1-50	E. F. Cummings	H. S. Bond	H. Wheaton Avis	George Barney	Jesse Dingee
Binghamton	78	Walker B. Lounsbery 1-50	George R. Beers	Everette E. Allen C	Arthur Newberry	Arthur J. Dillon	Michael J. Hanifin
Buffalo	576	Bernard Dowd 1-50	John J. Coffey	G. Wanamaker C	Elwyn G. Speyer	Joseph S. Masterson	T. McMann

Cohoes	22	Rudolph Roulier 1-48	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	Joseph Garrett
Corning	16	Daniel Stimson 1-48	Charles E. Hause	J. Andrews	Carl F. Wilson E	Alfred Doolittle	A. W. Eckess
Cortland	16	Jasper Williamson 1-48	Richard T. Billings	Alex R. Seymour T	Alfred R. Reilly S	Arthur Frederick	Charles Sloane
Dunkirk	18	Walter Murray 1-48	Laurence Weekes	Frank J. Janice T	Murray N. Shelton E	Stanley Zebracki	John J. Warren
Elmira*	45	Emory Strachen 1-50	Mrs. Marjorie Hager	T. Whitney Iszard A	Ralph D. Klebes M	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Endicott	18	E. Raymond Lee 4-47	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt	Edward J. Hart	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park	13	Fred K. Heidtmann 4-47	Edward J. Rock	E. Ullman T	Edward P. Campbell S	Albert Heuer	James Humphrey
Freeport	20	Cyril C. Ryan 4-47	George F. Hasbrouck	Stephen W. Hunt T	Wallace Wells	Arnold Yongen	Peter Elar
Fulton	13	Elon K. Rowlee 1-48	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Harry S. Andrews	Harry L. Waugh	J. Fred Casey
Garden City	11	Walter B. Matteson 4-47	Eugene R. Courtney	Clifton W. Wilder T	Allan H. Rogers	Walter W. Barnes	Arthur M. Vandewater
Geneva	16	Charles F. Nieder 1-48	Anna L. Leamy	Walter F. Foreman T	James W. Brennan	Louis L. McGuigan	D. Murphy
Glen Cove	12	Arthur Aitkenhead 1-48	Evelyn Malinowski	Harvey L. Doxey F	Joseph A. Stanco	James McLoughlin	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	19	John Bazinet 1-48	William C. Grady	Dennis E. Kelleher A	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	T. Corbett
Gloversville	23	Robert B. Ramsey 1-48	William H. Marple	Hazel K. Allen T	Frederick H. Durfree E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish
Hempstead	21	Herbert Mirschel 4-47	Lael Von Elm	M. D. Jones T	Harold C. Seymour	Charles Stevens	John L. Feeley
Hornell	16	Ernest Stewart 1-48	Lloyd Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy S	Francis V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	Earl J. Colwell 1-48	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	J. McClure Wardle E	Alfred W. H. Hudson	Thomas L. Connors
Irondequoit t	23	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas Broderick T	Arthur E. Whaley S	(Five companies)	Harold McFarlin
Ithaca	20	James Conley 1-48	F. H. Springer	C. Snyder	L. H. Cass E	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 1-48	George A. Bowers	Donald W. Swanson C	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Johnson City	18	Leon E. Youngs 1-49	Mrs. Lenore Lee	Mrs. Lenore Lee T	James C. Adams	William E. Rickert	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Percy A. Ripton 1-46	Archibald Wands	Archibald Wands K	John J. Joyce E	John H. Walker	William H. Keaveney
Kenmore	19	Clifford F. Lane 4-47	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Albert A. Drews	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kingston	29	William F. Edelmuth 1-48	Leo P. Fennelly	William B. Byrne T	Arthur F. Hallinan E	Joseph L. Murphy	Charles Phinney
Lackawanna	24	Michael J. Hughes 1-48	John J. Janiga	Joseph E. Krause T	William Stawsky	John P. Quinn	Charles D. Curtin
Little Falls	10	Clifton E. Wagoner 1-48	Dennis B. Reardon	John F. Misner T	Ralph D. Austin E	Edward J. Conney	Francis Reardon
Lockport	24	Fred Ringueberg 1-48	Roger Perkins	Raymond M. Noble T	LeVell Moon	Edwin J. Coyle	Wm. Newell
Lynbrook	15	William K. Ross 4-47	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T		Frank J. Woods	Anthony H. Heimers
Mamaroneck*	13	B. J. Santoro	Frederick H. Bull, Jr.	Frederick H. Bull, Jr. T	Ralph Robins	Edward Livingston	Arthur W. Martensen
Massena	11	O. T. McGuiggan 4-47	Walter D. Clark	Walter D. Clark K	Walter D. Clark S	James Bourdon	Thomas O'Neill
Middletown	22	Samuel Mitchell 1-48	Percy E. Benedict	Percy E. Benedict K	Geary Chumard	C. William Bosch	Harry R. Holmbraker
Mineola	10	Joseph Nohowec	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Sidney B. Browne E	Charles Klaus	Abram W. Skidmore
Mount Vernon	67	W. H. Hussey 1-48	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	John Gibson	M. I. Silverstein
New Rochelle*	58	Stanley W. Church 1-48	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Eugene T. Cranch	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York	7,455	Wm. O'Dwyer	Murray Stand	J. Lazarus C	John Splain	F. Quayle	A. Wallander
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-48	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Charles R. Woodhull E	E. Leo Brady †	Fred G. Brown
Niagara Falls*	78	Stephen A. Lamb 1-48	John Kennedy	Eugene T. Creagh C	Fred W. Stricker	James H. O'Neill	Martin T. Considine
N. Tonawanda	20	Myles W. Joyce 1-48	J. M. Zimmerman	Wallace Robertson T	Albert W. Spencer	Fred Knight	
Ogdensburg	16	H. M. Wallace	Simmon S. Sargent	M. M. Morse T	Charles H. Lord E	Francis Chadeaux	H. S. Myers
Olean	22	Thomas A. Gustafson	E. W. Sturm	Clair Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr. E	Paul Wolf†	J. C. Dempsey
Oneida	10	Robert J. Burns 1-46	Lucy M. Rice	M. A. Carnevale C†	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	James A. Murphy
Oneonta	12	A. F. Carson 1-48	Olof N. Nelson	J. Van Woert	John A. Miller	M. H. Stapleton	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining	16	Ed. J. McCormack 1-47	Eleanor H. Moran	G. Giese	Harry Miegel	Melbourne Bohlig	Spencer Purdy
Oswego	22	Joseph T. McCaffrey	R. H. Hobbie	William A. Leask T	John T. Collins	Monte R. Lass	Thomas Mowatt
Peekskill	17	Ralph F. Hopkins 1-48	Harry B. Foshay	Harold H. Lent F	Harry Swain	David Cleveland	Joseph A. Lillis
Plattsburgh	16	John Tyrell 1-48	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester	23	William B. Banister 4-46	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	Francis I. McGrath E	Arden Smith	A. Leo Brogen
Poughkeepsie	40	Frank M. Doran 1-48	William V. Welch	Jesse D. Wetsel T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thomas S. H. Clark 1-48	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly F	Alfred J. Kaufman	Louis Dombrosch	C. Stewart

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rochester* 325	Samuel B. Dicker 1-48	Thomas P. O'Leary	W. Raymond Whitley C	August H. Wagener	John A. Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen
Rockville Centre 19	W. Harry Lester 4-47	Frank A. Ernst	R. Erdmann T	David Longenecher	Frank Rouch	Thomas A. Eibler
Rome 34	John C. Schantz 1-48	Joseph E. Lollo	John W. Hughes T	Ira L. Elmer	Harry W. Piggott	Joseph T. Owens
Saratoga Springs 14	Addison Mallery 1-46	Jerome Pitney	Mrs. Mary Mulqueen F	Nellie Ainsworth	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale 13	H. Beach Carpenter 4-47	Herman Steuernagel	Anson McLoud T	Reeves Newsom	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady* 88	Mills Ten Eyck 1-48	Simon Etkin	Harold A. Root F	LeRoy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters
Syracuse 206	Frank Costello 1-50	Edward E. Apps	George Bedford F	Nelson Pitts E	Frank Savage	John Kinney
Tonawanda 13	Clarence A. Hackett 1-48	Moss W. Simson	A. Krueger T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Troy 70	John J. Ahern 12-47	James M. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	William F. Luby	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica 101	Boyd Golder 1-48	A. J. Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	Gerald Fitzgerald	Leo Barry	John Jones
Valley Stream 17	Henry K. Hendrickson	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	Thomas Ward	
Watertown* 33	Charles A. Winslow 1-48	Minnie E. Carnes	George E. Hayes T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet* 16	James F. Donlon 1-48	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Frank T. Mahar M	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains 40	Silas Clark 1-49	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson F	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller
Yonkers* 143	Curtiss E. Frank 1-48	Francis J. Heafy	T. Kennedy	James Corbalis	William C. Garvin	W. A. Kruppenbacker
NORTH CAROLINA—26						
Asheville* 51	L. Lyons Lee 5-47	Mrs. Joyce M. Wells	P. M. Burdette M	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Charles W. Dermid
Burlington* 12	G. Morrin Holt 5-47	John A. Baynes	John A. Baynes T	W. M. Garrison	G. D. Moore	D. T. Butler
Charlotte* 101	H. H. Baxter 5-47		L. L. Ledbetter T	L. McC. Ross	W. H. Palmer	Walter F. Anderson
Concord 16	W. A. Wilkinson 5-49	Waller D. Brown	W. Brown K	R. J. Wilson E	J. L. Miller	J. W. Jessup
Durham* 60	William F. Carr 1947	Mrs. Elsie Pate	D. Umstead A	H. W. Kueffner	Frank Bennett	H. E. King
Elizabeth City 12	Jerome B. Flora 6-47	H. K. Houtz A	H. Houtz K	R. W. Luther E	J. B. Flora	Walter W. Spence
Fayetteville 17	J. Scott McFadyen 5-47	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	W. W. Baker E	G. A. Brinkley	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia* 21	P. W. Garland 5-47	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	L. M. Conn S	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro* 17	Scott B. Berkley 5-47	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	E. G. Porter E	A. W. Gurley	H. T. Hines
Greensboro* 59	C. M. Vanstory, Jr. 5-47	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	H. L. Medford	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis
Greenville 13	J. H. Boyd, Jr.	J. O. Duval	W. Harris T	M. Swartz	George W. Gardner	J. R. Tanner
Hickory* 13	Walker Lyerly 6-46	Mrs. J. D. Rhyne	R. E. Smyre M	G. B. Robeson	D. E. Shuford	E. W. Lentz
High Point* 38	E. N. Phillips 5-47	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe N	S. H. Strickland	E. K. Ingram	J. A. Lowdermilk
Kinston 15	Guy Elliott 5-47	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	J. E. Weyher	J. S. Gray	G. E. Canady
Lexington* 11	H. C. Philpott 5-47	John Lowe	F. H. Smith M	E. R. Coltrane	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
New Bern 12	L. C. Lawrence 6-47	C. T. Hellinger	C. Hellinger K	C. H. Hall	Ronald Smith	Edward Belangia
Raleigh 47	Graham H. Andrews 7-47	J. E. Sawyer	G. H. Andrews F	W. B. Barrow, Jr.	W. R. Butts	R. R. Hargrove
Reidsville* 10	W. A. Trotter 7-46	Hallie C. Ballanger	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Coolsby	H. W. White	R. A. Allen
Rocky Mount* 26	J. R. Bennett 5-47	L. B. Aycock M	W. G. Cherry T	N. C. Pitt	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas
Salisbury* 19	S. Holmes Plexico 7-47	Elizabeth L. Massey	D. C. Dungan	J. A. English E	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole
Shelby 14	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Statesville 11	J. Wesley Jones 5-47	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	A. F. Hartness
Thomasville* 11	R. L. Pope 5-47	B. H. Harris	B. H. Harris T	R. M. Cooksey M	C. L. White	E. R. Richardson
Wilmington* 33	W. Ronald Lane 5-47	J. R. Benson	J. R. Benson K	J. A. Loughlin E	J. L. Croom	C. H. Casteen
Wilson* 19	J. C. Halls	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon K	J. D. Blount E	A. L. Lancaster	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem 80	George D. Lentz 5-47	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	John M. Gold

NORTH DAKOTA—4

Bismarck	15	Neil O. Churchill 4-46	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	Adrian C. Taylor	H. E. Homan	B. A. Woehle
Fargo	33	F. O. Olsen P 4-46	Carl O. Jorgenson A	C. Jorgenson A	W. P. Tarbell E	F. L. Campion	Charles W. Albright
Grand Forks	20	Harold A. Boe 4-48	Charles J. Evanson A	Charles J. Evanson A	A. F. Hulteng E	John Newark	Ray C. Hill
Minot*	17	V. R. Tompkins 4-46	Jay W. Bliss M	J. B. Schmidt A	S. K. Svenkeson	C. L. Metz†	W. E. Slaybaugh

OHIO—59

Akron	245	Charles E. Slusser 1-48	None	John D. Currie F	Marvin L. Davis	Frank C. Vernotzy	Thomas Lynett
Alliance	22	Wade W. Shidler 1-48	Frank H. Greneisen A	Frank H. Greneisen A	W. D. Sponseller E	J. E. Held	Harry L. Stark
Ashland	12	Glenn B. Haller 1-48	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover F	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula*	21	Clifford Kaden P1-48	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	F. A. Collins E	A. T. Rohl	A. C. Snow
Barberton	24	Roy K. Dobbs 1-48	C. E. Duncan A	C. E. Duncan A	H. D. Bushey	Claude Witwer	William T. Daugherty
Bellaire	14	W. T. Robertson	Blanche Daugherty	Edward Kinkade A	James Dean E	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran
Cambridge	15	Vern F. Ross 1-48	Fred L. Clagett A	Fred L. Clagett A	Peter P. Sheehan E	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	14	Anthony Pacella 1-48	William Glass A	William Glass A	John B. Ross	James Gustinella	John Oshelski
Canton	108	Carl F. Klein 1-48	Jerry P. Hontas	T. Frank Snyder A	John Shisler E	George Jacobs	Elmer E. Clark
Chillicothe	20	Harold H. Brown 1-46	William G. Marsh A	William G. Marsh A	William E. Silbaugh†	Walter Johnson	A. Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	456	James G. Stewart 1-48	A. J. Bechtold	Henry Urner A	Robert G. Sarvis	Barney J. Houston	Eugene T. Weatherly
Cleveland	878	Thomas A. Burke 11-47	Harvey Atkins†	Joseph T. Sweeny F	Samuel David	James Granger	George Matowitz
Cleveland Hgts.*	55	William Dunlap	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel F	F. A. Pease E	Herbert Gimmel †	Edward J. Griebel
Columbus	306	James A. Rhodes 1-48	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Paul W. Maetzel E	Edward P. Welch	Lester W. Merica
Coshocton	12	Burton Call 1-46	W. J. Beall A	W. J. Beall A	Adolph N. Sahling	William West	Ray Duling
Cuyahoga Falls	21	Joseph W. Harding 1-48	Jess Moore	L. F. Paul T	T. E. Sauter E	L. P. Seiler	R. H. Duffy
Dayton*	211	Edward G. Breen 1-50	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	George Baker	J. A. Kirby	R. F. Wurstner
East Cleveland*	39	Richard Horan P1-47	Grant Apthorp	G. Apthorp	M. W. Garnett	Harry A. King	Lynnus G. Corlett
East Liverpool	24	O. Earl Greenawalt 1-48	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	Charles Kidd	Charles Bryan	Hugh McDermott
Elyria	25	A. R. Agate 1-49	E. J. Alheit A	Ellsworth Alheit A	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Euclid	18	Kenneth J. Sims 1-48	William A. Abbott A	William A. Abbott A	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Findlay	20	Clarence Gassman 1-48	William Riley	E. Harlan Struble A	Otto Gohlke	Raymond W. DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	13	Hal E. Stout 1-48	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	H. M. Wanzer	T. E. Walsh	John Walsh
Fremont	15	Bernard J. Hawk	L. C. Brokate	L. Brokate A	Frank Roth	Urban A. Myers	Charles A. Johnson
Garfield Heights	17	R. H. Ring 1-48	August Kleinschmidt	Harry Benson A	John Gulick	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Hamilton*	51	Eleanore Frechtling†	Adele Edmonds	M. C. Thomas F	C. N. Teaff	Robert J. Harmon	John C. Calhoun
Ironton*	16		Alice Hayes A	Alice Hayes A	Karl R. Wentz E	John McGerty	F. Garland Wileman
Lakewood	69	A. I. Kauffman 1-48	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	A. I. Kauffman	Charles A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster	22	C. F. Von Stein	W. P. Tracy	Rosannah Barnes A	D. L. Grove	Frank Heskett	S. Hutsler
Lima	45	W. L. Ferguson 11-49	A. J. Filliez	G. A. Burgoon A	Charles Ash E	Walter Hydaker	K. L. Westbay
Lorain	44	Patrick Flaherty 1-48	George Kokinda	Earl R. Frank A	Wallace Chapla	Elmer Stough	Theodore Walker
Mansfield	37	Roy W. Vaughn 1-48	C. J. Stecker	Paul L. Kelley A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	Meade K. Bates
Marietta	15	Earl D. Schob	Hanley A. Hackett	Norman L. LaFaber A	A. E. Wilking	D. E. Drennen	H. O. Wolfe
Marion	31	Harry L. Dowler 1-48	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	T. S. Cathers E	Owen Sifritt	William E. Marks
Martins Ferry	15	Charles Coleman	William Mandry A	William Mandry A	Lawrence Crump	Wayne Tracy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	27	S. Robert Weirich 1-48	Richard Hardman	L. Holcomb A	Harry M. Piper E†	Raymond Earle	Stanley Switter
Middletown	31	Marvin D. Clark C	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	Louis Diefenbach E	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Hugh A. King
Mount Vernon	10	Harry C. Bennington	Maud M. Appleton A	Maud M. Appleton A	Sheridan Massa		Wm. J. Jessup
New Philadelphia	12	Paul E. Wenger 1-48	Richard Shonk	R. Shonk K	Albert Rosch E	T. W. Ferris	E. H. Gintz
Newark	31	James E. Neighbor 1-48	Stanley O. Coyle A	Stanley O. Coyle A	Charles H. Wells E	Stanley Shaw	Gail M. Christman
Niles	16	Elmer E. Fisher	Homer Thomas ▲	Homer Thomas A	John F. McGlynn	James H. Swager	Charles Nicholas
Norwood	34	Frank J. Ward 1-48	John Gerdsen	George E. Lyle A	Mike Triegalmeyer	Thomas Fisher	Charles W. Fritz

TABLE XXVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Painesville*........ 12	H. A. Geldbaugh C1-48	C. V. Boudreaux A	E. Burdett Talcott T	W. D. Toyne M	L. J. Elliott	J. A. Barstow
Parma............ 16	Roland Reichert 1-48	George Weckerling A	Josephine Baker T	Frank Latimer		L. Roeper
Piqua*........... 16	Joseph A. Thoma 1-48	Cloyd Smith	Mrs. Anna Sager F	Wilbur J. Baldwin M	George Effinger †	Frank Strickling
Portsmouth*....... 40	George Koerner 1-48	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	Charles S. Stevenson E	Robert Leedom	Ray Brown
Salem............ 12	R. R. Johnson 1-48	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	R. N. Stoffer
Sandusky*......... 25	Paul Heiberger	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining T	C. F. Stockdale	Wilson McLaughlin	R. G. Bravard
Shaker Heights..... 23	William J. Van Aken 1-48	E. P. Rudolph K	E. P. Rudolph F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	B. H. Tilson
Springfield*....... 71	John H. Voller P 1-48	Lamar W. Foster	John M. Stritch A		Grover L. Frock	Walter L. Sweet
Steubenville....... 38	George W. Floto 1-48	Thomas J. McDonald A	Thomas J. McDonald A	Howard Herbst E	Michael Cody	J. Ross Cunningham
Struthers.......... 12	Thomas H. Needham 1-48	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	D. A. Richards E	Alfred Hull	Neil Gordon
Tiffin............ 16	Allan B. Kernan	Mildred Berdleman	M. Berdleman K	Herman Kuhn	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*..........282	Lloyd E. Roulet 1-48	Lawrence W. Davis	Rudy Klein A	J. H. Jewhurst	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen
Warren........... 43	Henry C. Wagner 1-48	Jacqueline Wrona†	B. M. Hillyer A	W. S. Harvey E	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen
Wooster.......... 12	Ralph E. Fisher 1-48	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	James E. Fox E	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter R. Yost
Xenia*............ 11	F. M. Chambliss 1-48	A. V. Perrill A	A. V. Perrill A	G. D. Ackerman M	Herman Fisher	S. Nickell
Youngstown.......168	Ralph W. O'Neill 1-48	Fred G. Weimer	Forrest J. Cavalier F	James C. Ryan	Clarence V. Thomas	John B. Thomas
Zanesville......... 38	William G. Watson 1-50	Robert E. Border	Henry F. Stemm A	L. J. Hartmeyer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford H. Courtney
OKLAHOMA—21						
Ada.............. 15	Guy H. Thrash 6-46	Ray Martin	Ray Martin F	J. D. Willoughby	Ed Haley	Dud Lester
Ardmore*......... 17	J. G. Johnson	Levi M. Thurston	L. Thurston K	Sam P. Matthews E	Jim Ozement	H. E. Bartlett
Bartlesville*....... 16	R. H. Hudson 5-47	Mrs. Eva Sanderson	Mrs. Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	John W. Holt	L. W. Turner
Chickasha......... 14	J. Jay Conrad 5-47	Mrs. Ethyl Covey	Mrs. Ethyl Covey K	Sam E. Griffin E	W. C. Airington	G. E. Kell
Durant........... 10	T. E. Burns 5-47	Jessie Duncan	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	George Graham S	L. L. Moore	Frank Powell
El Reno* 10	B. T. Marshall	Ethel Dowell	E. Dowell K	Robert Newsom	H. LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid............. 28	Luther A. Wells 5-47	D. H. Perry	Luther A. Wells F	Charles W. Pelton	John E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*.......... 10	W. R. Fry, Jr. 5-47	Dorothy McDowell	Fred L. Wenner T	Tom Farrell	Ed Nelson	W. T. Smith
Lawton........... 18	R. E. Glenn	C. W. Simpson	Sam Maddux T	Wyatt B. Hendrick E	Ross Hanks	A. B. Bowling
McAlester*........ 12	William Jones 5-46	Celest O'Bannon	J. Gabbert T	Ode Williams S	H. E. Cacy	Roy Anders
Muskogee*........ 32	J. B. Davis 4-46	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Brice Patrick E	G. A. Goodin	Ben Hayes
Norman* 11	H. V. Thornton	T. C. Barrowman	R. McCool	E. H. DurKee E	Paul Sherman	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City*....204	R. A. Hefner 4-47	Earle Simmon	F. G. Baker A	Ralph Lee E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee......... 16	T. J. Dean 4-47	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna F	Walter Wheatley	Paul Swain	Ellis Holly
Ponca City........ 17	F. M. Overstreet 5-47	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Raymond Cote E	Joe May	Joe McFadden
Sapulpa*.......... 12	O. L. Humes 5-46	A. H. Chapman	J. Howard T	John Burroughs E	W. M. Collier	J. O. Edwards
Seminole.......... 12	J. C. Cravens	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	Homer M. Montgomery	Everett Brodenax	Jake Sims
Shawnee*......... 22	J. H. Stout 5-46	J. C. Coleman	T. E. Thompson M	E. F. Edge E	W. W. Wicker	S. O. Martin
Stillwater......... 10	L. E. McConkey P	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Bandelier	Everett Hudiburg	Gene Hoyt
Tulsa............142	Olney F. Flynn	S. Maxwell Smith	John M. Hall F	Dan Patton E	C. C. Jennings	Roy Hyatt
Wewoka.......... 10	E. C. Aldridge 6-48	M. M. Sebastian	M. M. Sebastian T	Reece Keeton S	Erbert Shiflett	J. C. Fore
OREGON—7						
Astoria*.......... 10	Orval Eaton	O. K. Atwood A	O. Atwood K	H. M. McCallister	Wayne Osterby	John K. Acton
Bend*............ 10	A. T. Niebergall 1-49	George Simerville R	George Simerville T	Jack Taber E	LeRoy Fox	K. C. Gulick

Eugene*	21	Earl McNutt 1-49	Deane Seeger M	John Fields	W. C. Clubb E	W. E. Nusbaum	L. L. Pittenger
Klamath Falls	16	Ed. Ostendorf 1-49	Harold T. Franey	Harold T. Franey K	E. A. Thomas E	Keith K. Ambrose	Orville Hamilton
Medford	11	C. A. Meeker 1-47	J. R. Woodford R	F. Rogers	Frank H. Rogers	Roy Elliott	C. McCredie
Portland	305	Earl Riley 1-49	J. O. Bredemeier A	F. Peterson	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles
Salem	31	I. M. Doughton 1-47	Alfred Mundt R	A. Mundt K	J. H. Davis E	Wm. Iwan †	Frank A. Minto
PENNSYLVANIA—103							
Abington tp	21	Russell Harrar P1-48	E. Raymond Ambler S	E. Ambler	Olive L. King E	John Manzinger	Patrick McKee
Aliquippa	27	Louis Fontana B1-50	E. W. Devitt	E. W. Devitt K	Andy Orsag	Ernest Kleber	Trevar Jenkins
Allentown	97	Brighton Diefenderfer 1-48	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence Marcks	Wayne Elliott
Altoona	80	H. Atlee Brumbaugh 1-48	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Joseph G. King E	Paul J. Amheiser	Vaul Rouzer
Ambridge	19	P. J. Caul B 1-48	Walter Wuycik S	Walter Wuycik	J. E. Matzzie	W. H. Rittelmann	A. H. Bires
Arnold	11	M. F. Horne 1-48	Tom Tannas	J. Baxter	Peter Malick E	Charles Geisinger	George Frickanisce
Beaver Falls	17	Charles Medley 1-50	Howard P. Jeffreys	C. Davidson	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	R. A. Gorrell
Bellevue	10	John H. Bragdon B 1-50	Roy E. Kidd	Charles E. Braden T	Harry N. Irvin	James A. Greenough	R. J. Culver
Berwick	13	R. C. Culp B1-50	D. William Arndt S	C. Arndt T	James Timbrell E	Charles Kehl	Harry C. Peterson
Bethlehem	58	Robert Pfeifle 1-50	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Edward J. Brogan, Jr.
Braddock	18	James H. Rose B 1-51	J. J. O'Hara	A. H. Wooldridge T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski †
Bradford	18	Hugh J. Ryan 1-48	M. E. Cornelius	E. M. Bitner F	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	E. D. Edmonds
Bristol	12	J. C. Schmidt Sr. B 1-50	Joseph B. Keating	William J. Lefferts T	John S. Roberts, Jr.	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	24	William C. Campbell 1-50	Philip O. Miller	D. Starr	J. Claude Aiken E	I. S. Zorb	C. E. Ferd
Canonsburg	13	Harry L. Cook B 1-50	Sarah F. Hopper S	S. Hopper	John Yarkovski	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale	19	William L. Monahan 1-48	Eleanor Dougher	James Connor	James A. Kilker E	Joseph Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle
Carlisle*	14	James Hargis B1-50	Mrs. Pauline Lay	Edward J. Gardner T	Geo. Searight M	J. Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie	13	J. Edward Manion B1-50	A. B. Lafferty	T. L. Latimer T	R. D. Hoffman	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg	15	W. M. L. Etter B1-50	J. Roy Williams	J. Roy Williams K	Frank D. Rhodes Jr. E	Paul Funk	H. S. Byers
Charleroi	11	James W. McGuire B1-50	Virginia E. McVay S	V. McVay K	Ralph Arrigo	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Cheltenham tp*	19	Charles D.Conklin, Jr. P1-48	Harold C. Pike M	H. C. Pike M	G. E. Hesselbacher E	W. N. Gottschalk	T. H. Hallowell
Chester	59	Ralph F. Swarts 1-48	Vincent A. Marron	W. Alrich Price F	John P. Nolan	Elmer Weigand	Andrew Desmond
Clairton	16	John J. Mullen 1-50	D. J. Patterson	D. Patterson	P. S. Mahaffey E	Thomas Gregg	Wilbert Jones
Coatesville	14	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-48	Frank P. Pennegar	F. Dumont Hart F	William C. Emigh E	C. Wesley Dougherty	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Lewis A. Bachman B1-50	Lester V. Gram	D. Frank Weitzel F	Edward Edgerley E	John Collins	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville	14	Abe I. Daniels 1-46	S. T. Benford	Clarence A. Post F	Paul H. Beighley	William Debolt	Albert C. Smith
Conshohocken	11	David W. Jones B 1-46	Joseph J. Quinn	Vernon E. Wynne F	Thomas McCrater	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	11	C. L. Isenberg B 1-50	Ed. Weaver	E. Weaver K	Howard Harriger S	J. R. Iland	George Colvin
Darby	10	George Dillman B 1-52	Fred C. MacDougall	Fred C. MacDougall K	Norman Foster E	James Lewis	Richard J. Thornton
Dickson City	12	Edward Rutkoski	S. Wojciechowski S	Joseph Jaros T	Brinley R. Lewis E	John Martin	John Kuzea
Donora	13	A. Z. Chambon B 1-50	George W. Allen	J. Polkabla T	C. J. Ausburn	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley
Dormont	13	James K. Smith B 1-50	Frank A. Heakin	F. Heakin		Elmer H. Schneider	R. B. Miller
Du Bois	12	W. L. Hoover 1-48	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	M. E. Milliren E	Carl Crawford	Bert Hetrick
Dunmore	23	Martin Monoghan B	James Hennigan	L. McCarthy C	Sam Mastrianni E	John Burke	P. Fitzpatrick
Duquesne	21	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-50	Charles E. Dorman	C. Dorman	Robert B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Timothy Long
Easton	34	Joseph Morrison 1-48	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	C. A. Reese E	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick
Ellwood City*	12	Clyde B. Houk B 1-50	E. B. Moyer	H. Cresswell T	E. S. Bleakney	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	117	Charlie R. Barber 1-48	Eugene Graney	S. Hickey, Jr.	A. N. Aitken	Lawrence Scully	George J. Christoph
Farrell	14	Lewis Levine 1-48	Lloyd S. Newton	L. Galicia T	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John Sposito
Greensburg	17	Henry S. Coshey 1-48	F. M. Newcomer	George E. Berry F	C. H. Wentzell E	Joseph Rush	Walter Hutchinson
Hanover*	13	E. Fred Carver B1-50	S. Donald Michael S	S. D. Michael	Chester A. Eckbert M	Charles E. Donsen	Richard H. Jones
Hanover tp	17	Thomas Hoban P1-50	Andrew Garber S	Wm. Chesna T	Carl Callahan E	Joseph Staniorski	Herbert Woodeshick

TABLE XXVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Harrisburg........ 84	Howard E. Milliken 1-48	Lawrence T. Burns	Warren E. Lyme F	Robert M. Andrews E	Earl Swartz	Oscar L. Blough
Harrison tp*....... 13	Henry Lamparski P	Z. Siemianowski S	Stephen Pastrick T	Alvin E. Mason	Frank Brucker	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp...... 28	Oliver Higgins 1-48	H. A. Fritschman S	T. Weidemann T	A. C. Williams E	5 volunteer companies	Samuel Siegle
Hazleton.......... 38	Clarence Lonzer 1-50	Florence M. West	Fred Bicking	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead........ 19	John J. McLean B 1-49	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas F. Conlin
Indiana........... 10	J. R. Maloney 1-50	J. Reppell Moorhead S	J. A. Graff	Q. B. Jones E	James L. Jack	Edward Allen
Jeannette......... 16	W. Urban Gillespie 1-50	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard Schnupp E	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown........ 67	Arthur L. Schwing 1-48	John J. Cullen	S. Clyde Snook	Ed. J. Baumer	John A. Moran	A. J. McDevitt
Kingston.......... 21	Fred Brokenshire B 1-46	C. H. Blockberger S	E. J. Evans T	Robert L. Williams E	Harry Weir	David Francis
Lancaster......... 61	Dale E. Cary 1-50	Charles Laird	Daniel W. Coulter F	Elmer W. Bowman	Harry Miller	Albert Carlson
Lansdowne*....... 11	James T. Stewart B 1-50	Charles H. Fox S	C. Fox S	Frank B. Titus	R. P. Wentzell	Pierce Richards
Latrobe........... 11	Richard H. Hume B 1-47	Edward M. Eaton	A. G. Walter F	W. S. McGuire	Charles Fagan	Charles E. Hough
Lebanon.......... 27	C. Ray Bell 1-48	George H. Biely	F. Frantz	Frank L. Gardner E	George S. Spahn	H. Eichelberger
Lewistown*........ 13	John J. Lawler B1-50	Henry D. Harral M	Henry D. Harral M	Henry D. Harral M	A. N. Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven....... 11	E. F. Heffner 12-47	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	Warren H. Ahl E	Don Shaffer	Wm. L. Mix
Lower Merion tp*.. 40		Evan L. James S	Erskine Bains F	W. E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	Samuel W. Gearhart
McKees Rocks..... 17	David Hershman B1-50	Charles J. Lanz S	D. J. Buckley C	John Capuzzimati S	Charles Wisnesky	N. Antonelli
McKeesport....... 55	Chas. Kinkaid 1-50	C. Flegal, Sr.	Ben Rosenberg F	James McAllister	Stanley W. Doughty	Wm. Kreiling
Mahanoy City..... 13	Patrick J. Foley B 1-50	T. P. McLaughlin	Harrison James T	William Aechman	A. Blinkenhorn	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville......... 19	George Hayward 1-50	G. Stanley Maxwell	Clair Allen	A. W. Ellsworth	Charles Smalenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Monessen......... 20	Hugo J. Parente 1-50	John C. Lermann	Joseph D'Alessio F	Frank Ezerski S	James Hanam	M. Ferencz
Mount Carmel..... 18	E. J. Delcamp B 1-50	E. J. Fincato	E. Hester T	Harry W. Jones E	John Butchek	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp*... 20	None	Lowell Monroe	T. Knowlson	A. Mangilly	James E. Wood	Charles E. Senn
Munhall.......... 14	Albert Williams B 1-46	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke......... 24	John Paulus 1-46	Frank Marcinkowski	Samuel Wachowski F	Mrs. Olive Cooke	Joseph Lynch	John Smereski
New Castle........ 48	John F. Haven 1-48	C. Ed Brown	A. A. Hoyland F	D. O. Davies	James Thomas	Robert Hanna
New Kensington... 24	W. C. Walley 1-50	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson	R. M. Douglass E	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes
Norristown........ 38	William March 1-50	W. S. Bowen S	O. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock	Miles A. Riley	Robert Reilly
North Braddock.... 16	Patrick J. McLeigh B 1-46	John W. Ryan	P. C. Bridges T	John Ballock	Mingo Guerri	John J. Duhon
Oil City.......... 20	J. G. Payne 1-48	C. S. Hetrick	R. R. VanKirk F	J. M. Sharp	T. A. Owens	Joseph Daman
Old Forge......... 12	Bart Petrini B1-50	Carmen Gabello S	M. Coval C	Thomas Ventre E	John Fries	Nicholas Salerno
Philadelphia......1,931	Bernard Samuel 1-48	William W. Felton	F. Tiemann C	Martin McLaughlin	William F. Cowden	Howard P. Sutton
Phoenixville*...... 12	Earl Shaffer 1-50	John T. Bush	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	Robert Austin	Fred McInnis
Pittsburgh.........672	David L. Lawrence 1-50	James W. Patterson	Edward R. Frey C	James S. Devlin	William H. Davis	Harvey Scott
Pittston 18	Frank T. Horan 1-50	John D. McNulty	J. Walsh	John J. Allardyce	Frank Castner	Leo A. Tierney
Plains tp.......... 16	Joseph Novak C1-48	Catherine Walsh	M. Walsh T	Carl Callahan E	Joseph Mikelski	H. H. Chehutske
Plymouth 16	Samuel Brokenshire B 1-50	George Trebilcox S	H. Thomas	A. Harry	Cramer Cooper	Lawrence Kindig
Pottstown*........ 20	Wm. Griffith B1-51	Wm. Schaeffer	E. J. Radenouer	Earl Patlaiger	Richard Lindauer	James Laughead
Pottsville.......... 25	Claude A. Lord 1-46	Frank A. Matthews	Harry Marks F	Claude A. Lord	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan
Reading...........111	J. Henry Stump 1-48	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Harry J. Brown	William Birney
Scranton..........140	James Hanlon 1-50	Sam Druck	Foster W. Nauman C	Frank Murray	Thomas Evans	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp.......... 11	Gilbert B. Leslie P 1-48	J. W. Thompson S	H. W. Bray	John Lewis		George Hoge†
Shamokin......... 19	George W. Shade B 1-46	John Wary	George W. Shade F	Harry Reinhardt	John Pickering	William L. Miller
Sharon............ 26	Myron W. Jones 1-48	Florence Lansdowne	H. Sample	Griff W. Nicholls E	John R. Davies	William E. Stuart

Shenandoah	20	Andrew Baraniak B	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky	L. Cubinsky	James Doyle S	Edward Murphy	F. Alinsky
Steelton	13	John C. Craig B 1-50	Charles Newbaker S	Charles Newbaker S	C. W. Baskins	James Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	13		Edward T. Irwin	C. Poznanski	Guy A. Reed E	Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Sunbury	15	Joseph Nesbit, Jr. 1-46	Helen V. Metzger	H. Tucker	William Dieck	Paul Lehman	Madison W. Beers
Swissvale	16	Christy Cariher B 1-50	Benjamin Caldwell S	W. Bowers T	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	R. W. Wagner
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner 1-46	Francis Seidel	Norman Baer F	A. Berger E	Frank Behr	Claude Brecker
Uniontown	22	Russell E. Umbel 1-48	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	George P. McCombs E	William Raffle	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp	57	John A. Stucker P	James E. Malone S	V. Ervin Bond T	Sam Walker	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange
Vandergrift	11	Ralph McIntire	Ernest Magaro S	E. Magaro	D. E. Taylor E	Walter Heddinger	Michael J. Calizzi
Warren	15	Wm. Crossette 1-51	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	R. Steber T	C. W. Barwis E	C. A. Alabaugh	George F. Haehn
Washington	26	George H. Krause 1-48	John Griffiths	Elmer R. Wilson F	C. A. Shrontz	A. L. Loar	Jos. Verderber
Waynesboro*	10	Harry C. Funk B1-50	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	Bernard F. Smith E	L. W. Musey	J. H. Dodson
West Chester	13	A. B. T. Smith B 1-50	John S. Groff S	M. Minerva Davis T	Lawrence Reagan S	J. Herbert Chambers	Abner F. Glisson
Wilkes-Barre	86	Con McCole 1-48	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom Evans	J. Bowden Northrup	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg	30	Wm. P. Vocum B1-50	John C. Deal S	Anna G. Behm C	John C. Deal	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport	44	Leo C. Williamson 1-48	Sam W. Pursell	George F. Erdman F	Lyons Mussina E	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
York	57	John L. Snyder 1-49	Henry Butler	Theodore Freed F	John L. Mayer	Ellis Wagner	Nelson Shultz

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t	11	J. Floyd Huestis P	John W. Church	William Angevine T	Richard Connery	Moses Moore	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls	25	John J. Healey 1-46	Ronaldo E. Lemay	John F. Connelly T	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette
Cranston	47	Hoyt W. Lark 1-47	Ernest L. Johnson	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Nelson G. Bourret
Cumberland t	11	John E. Gill P 11-46	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Thomas F. Burke	John Savage	William J. Boyle
E. Providence t	32	P. J. Harrington P 11-46	Chester E. Butts	G. Ide T	Albert Whitaker S	Warren A. Reynolds	James R. Crosby
Johnston t	11	William Tingle P	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman S	(three companies)	Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11		J. Louis Rushton	Albert J. Bucklin T	Alexander Dale	None	William. J. Wright
Newport	31	Herbert E. Macauley	Henry B. Whalen	George A. Bisson T	Gardner C. Easton	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
N. Providence t	12	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket	76	Thomas P. McCoy	James M. Donovan	Vincent J. McAloon T	Joseph A. Ranguette	Napoleon Taupier	William Knott
Providence	254	Dennis J. Roberts 1-47	D. Everett Whalen	John Dunn	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas A. Cotter	James Murray
Warwick	29	Albert P. Ruerat 1-47	Arthur S. Burlingame	G. Conrad Anderson T	Arthur McGuinness E	None	F. Sprague
W. Warwick t	18	John J. Flynn P 11-46	Fulda E. Geoffroy	Madeline F. Duffy T	William A. Rathbun		William Mailloux
Westerly t	11	Ed. Fenelon, Jr. P11-47	Charles W. Connors	John Hogan T	Louis J. Rossi E	Columbus Pasetti	Leroy H. Norman
Woonsocket	49	Ernest E. Dupre 1-47	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Aurius Precourt E	Augustine J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—10

Anderson	19	J. L. Sherard 6-46	Max C. Byers	Max C. Byers T	V. B. Mullikin S	Jack D. Bone	W. I. Burden
Charleston	71	E. E. Wehman, Jr. 12-47	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	B. M. Thomson E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia	62	Fred D. Marshall 5-46	G. A. Pitts	G. A. Pitts T	W. S. Tomlinson E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	16	R. F. Zeigler 5-47	Miles H. Anderson	W. Corbin A	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Greenville	35	C. F. McCullough	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard T	J. H. Huff	F. E. Donnald	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	13	J. M. Marshall 4-47	E. H. Bowers	E. H. Bowers T	F. W. Chapman	C. B. Beaudrot	W. F. Hunter
Orangeburg	10	R. Jennings, Jr. 10-49	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	Alec Browne E	G. H. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	15	Erwin Carothers 1-48	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. Y. Scruggs	W. H. Hope	Fred Sealy
Spartanburg	32	Leon Moore 5-49	I. T. Williams	Roy Leonard T	D. D. Zimmerman	W. O. Blackwell	Lewis E. Jett
Sumter*	16	E. B. Boyle 8-48	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland K	R. B. Dixon	E. H. Lynam	W. C. Kirven

SOUTH DAKOTA—6

Aberdeen	17	O. M. Tiffany 5-46	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	L. Kohlhoff	H. M. Pierce E	Joseph LeMar	Vern Adkins

Table XXVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Huron	11	Harry Liem 5-50	M. F. Walt A	A. Chamberlain	O. J. Bandleman E	E. B. Ulrich	Harvey R. Huntley
Mitchell	11	Walter J. Dixon 5-46	C. E. Buehler A	C. Buehler A	J. C. Scallin E	Asa Wheeler	Leo Casey
Rapid City*	14	Stanton W. Neil 5-46	C. I. Leedy A	J. Lake M	Charles Tinant E	George A. Engler	Charles R. Arnold
Sioux Falls	41	C. M. Whitfield 5-49	G. W. Elmen A	C. Whitfield	R. E. Bragstad E	Carl Swanson	F. J. Searls
Watertown	11	George Beier 5-46	P. J. Krakowski	P. Krakowski K	M. J. Hoy S	O. B. Kinsman	Floyd LeVake
TENNESSEE—12							
Bristol	14	Fred V. Vance 6-49	David E. Gray	G. Vance	R. J. Mottern	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	128	E. D. Bass 4-47	F. K. Rosamond	F. K. Rosamond A	D. W. Moulton E	E. E. Coulter	H. D. Edmonson
Clarksville	12	William Kleeman 1-47	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable F	Will Dean	John Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	11	Willard H. Parks 10-48	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDaris	A. M. Trotter
Columbia*	11	Eldridge Denham	Herman F. Roach	R. U. Swann M	R. U. Swann M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Dyersburg	10	L. D. Hamner 1-49	Page V. Hart	Page V. Hart T	Allen Ladd	Cecil Rogers †	Clarence Turner
Jackson	24	George Smith 7-47	W. T. Teague	George Smith F	R. E. Franklin	Ben J. Warlick	Robert Mainard
Johnson City*	25	Welsford P. Artz 5-47	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	Murphy U. Snoderly M	L. L. Geisler	W. T. Wheelock
Kingsport*	14	J. E. Armitage 7-47	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	W. L. Holyoke	C. M. Kenner	J. Charles Still
Knoxville*	112	Cas Walker 1-48	W. H. Stapleton R		L. C. Bailey	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	293	Walter Chandler 1-48	F. T. Tobey	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Connie O'Sullivan	C. B. Seabrook
Nashville	167	Thomas L. Cummings 6-47	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	A. Cummings	W. A. Coolidge	H. D. Demonbreum	John Griffin
TEXAS—44							
Abilene	27	Will Hair 4-47	Lila Fern Martin	Otis Childress T	Tom Willis E	D. C. Musick	J. V. Waldrop
Amarillo*	52	Joe A. Jenkins 4-47	Katheryne Burwell	Hazel Williams †A	Stanton M. Field E	E. J. Curry	A. S. Harper
Austin*	88	Tom Miller 4-47	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	J. E. Motheral E	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Beaumont*	59	Fred C. Stone 4-46	Hugh Blevins	Hugh Blevins K	J. C. Reid E	S. D. O'Conor	Artie Pollock
Big Spring*	13	R. L. Cook 4-46	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	E. Killingsworth E	H. V. Crocker	A. G. Mitchell
Borger*	10	V. H. Francis 3-47	Susan Board	A. A. Meredith M	Vernon Short	J. D. Miller	G. R. Julian
Brownsville*	22	H. L. Stokely 1-48		Lillian Kemmy	F. L. Rockwell E	E. Valent	Truett Jordan
Brownwood	13	Wendell Mayes	Roy Ramsour	R. Ramsour K	C. W. McClelland E	Charles Alford	W. E. Hallmark
Bryan*	12	Ivan Langford	Noah Dansby	N. Dansby K	W. E. Wimpee S	C. E. Griesser	S. Tullous †
Cleburne	11	T. S. Moon 5-47	Miss Johnnie Gordon S	Miss J. Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	D. V. Jiles	J. R. Junell
Corpus Christi*	57		A. C. Molbeck	Allan Mote	F. B. Mason E	H. E. Prator	S. O. Hamm
Corsicana	15	J. C. Calhoun 4-47	J. P. Welch S	J. Welch K	Fred Blucher E	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas*	295	J. Woodall Rodgers 5-47	Earl Goforth S	V. R. Smitham M	J. G. Rollins	C. N. Penn	C. Hansson
Del Rio	13	Frank Walton	P. H. Geib	P. H. Geib K	Conger Jones E	Clifton Boies	R. C. Hawkins
Denison	16	W. L. Ashburn, Jr. 4-47	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	George P. Green E	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton	11	Lee Preston 5-46	O. C. Knight S	O. C. Knight T	L. R. Burrow E	Eugene Cook	Lee Knight
El Paso	97	John E. Anderson 4-47	William R. Collins	Glenn R. Daniels A	Dale Resler	Joseph H. Boone	L. T. Robey
Fort Worth*	178	Roscoe Carnrike 4-47	E. S. Birdsong S	S. H. Bothwell M	W. O. Jones	C. L. Ligon	R. Dysart
Galveston	61	George W. Fraser 5-47	Mildred M. Oser S	A. D. Dolson F	Paul Milligan E	Arthur J. O'Mara	Fred M. Ford
Greenville	14	Garnett S. Lee 4-46	Mrs. Oscar Long	B. R. Brown T	Roy Ward S	Harve Peyton	Virgil Miller
Harlingen	13	Hugh Ramsey 12-46	C. B. Wood S	C. B. Wood T	Alfred Tamm E	J. J. Dawson	E. W. Anglin
Highland Park	10	G. K. Weatherred 4-46	E. E. Crowell S	E. Crowell	Vacancy	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
Houston*	385	Otis Massey 1-47	M. H. Westerman S	W. Collier T	John Turney	Homer F. Lyles	Percy F. Heard

Laredo	39	Hugh S. Cluck 4-46	A. R. Garcia	E. Roberson A	F. C. Heins E	G. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	14	G. A. McCreight C	L. Ellsworth	W. Morgan Works M	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams
Lubbock*	32	O. W. Ribble 4-46	Lavenia Williams S	Mrs. J. Ashford †A	Arch L. King E	W. E. Twitty	Don Reeder
McAllen*	12	A. F. Vannoy 4-47	B. E. Jared	B. Jared K	W. N. Harris E	A. S. Myers	C. D. Mussey
Marshall*	18	L. W. Kariel C 4-47	Joe McGilvray	Joe McGilvray C	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Palestine	12	R. H. McLeod 4-48	J. G. Hardgrave	Tom Willison F	J. B. Early E	Milton Turner	E. G. Tomkins
Pampa*	13	Farris Oden	J. Ernest Hood	G. Franks M	George Thompson E	Ben White	Louie Allen
Paris	19	John W. Barnes	Gus Binnion	S. M. Haislip T	Walter F. Hicks	Jodie Moss	Floyd Moore
Port Arthur*	46	Walter Bailey 4-46	Ernest Meyer	R. Cooper M	H. H. Poole	D. P. Rachal	Claude Goldsmith
San Angelo*	26	Harvey H. Allen 4-46	Mamie Barfield	S. Lawhon M	J. P. Burden E	A. R. Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio	254	G. B. Mauermann 5-47	Frank W. Brady	Alfred Callaghan F	Thomas H. Coghill E	C. A. Hart	Aubrey Hopkins
Sherman*	17	T. F. Aston 4-47	J. T. Long	J. Hardy M	A. A. McMillan E	Ed Capps	G. L. Tribble
Sweetwater*	10	P. L. Ullom 4-46	W. H. Whaley	W. H. Whaley C	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	D. N. Mullins
Temple*	15	Guy W. Draper 4-46	Dennis Vannoy	Dennis Vannoy C	A. E. Johnson E	R. Q. Kollman	W. McDonald
Terrell*	10	A. C. Graham C4-47	J. T. Riley	J. Riley K	None	K. D. Orr, Jr.	G. T. Williams
Texarkana	17	William V. Brown 5-46	G. D. Garrett S	A. McWilliams	Otto Yenglin E	H. J. Schlink	Jack N. Runnels
Tyler*	28	Walter H. Knight C 4-47	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie F	C. P. Stewart E†	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray
University Park	14	A. L. Slaughter 4-46	Ralph E. Hamman T	L. Smith A	John Kinsey	I. C. Sharpe	C. W. Trammell
Victoria	12	Ben T. Jordan	J. P. Daly S	Helen Winkelman T	F. B. Lowry E	V. Firtz	John Vogt
Waco*	56	Frank L. Wilcox 4-46	Otis W. DeHay S	O. DeHay S	Coy W. Borders E†	Lee P. Harrington	C. C. Maxey
Wichita Falls*	45	W. B. Hamilton 4-46	George T. Henderson	George D. Fairtrace M	F. M. Rugeley	George O'Steen	Chris W. Jensen

UTAH—4

Logan	12	William Evans, Jr. 1-46	H. R. Pedersen A	H. Pedersen A	Geo. Bowen	Elmer S. Laurence	Hyrum Weatherstone
Ogden	44	David S. Romney 1-48	Mrs. E. Tillotson R	Mark L. Critchlow A	Edward Saunders	Clyde L. Peterson	O. H. Peterson
Provo	18	J. Bracken Lee	Ben Ward A	B. Ward K	E. H. Leonard E	Nephi Gunderson	Wm. McIntire
Salt Lake City	150	Earl J. Glade 1-48	Irma F. Bitner	Milton E. Lipman T	W. D. Beers E	J. K. Piercy	L. C. Crowther

VERMONT—3

Barre	11	C. M. Willey, Sr. 3-46	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Burlington	28	John J. Burns 6-47	W. T. Abell	E. F. Lynch T	G. C. Stanley E	C. N. Lavery	F. G. Raymond
Rutland	17	Wayne Temple	Henry Battles	Theodore Roberts T	Wilpus Kallio E	Alfred Koltonski	John L. Dinn †

VIRGINIA—15

Alexandria*	34	William T. Wilkins 9-46	Fred Pettitt		C. L. Watkins E	J. M. Duncan, Jr.	Edgar Sims
Charlottesville*	19	R. S. Adams 9-46	James E. Bowen, Jr.	James E. Bowen, Jr. F	R. E. Hall, Jr. S	Charles H. Page	M. F. Greaver
Danville	33	W. E. Gardner, Sr. 9-48	Carl A. Coley	C. Coley A	E. M. Wickre E	J. C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*	10	W. Marshall King	Beverly Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	J. L. Perry S	A. H. Stone	A. G. Kendall
Lynchburg*	45	L. E. Lichford 9-46	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville	10	J. W. Booker, Jr. 9-48	Jesse D. Clift	W. H. Yeaman A	J. S. Hackler	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*	37	R. Cowles Taylor 8-46	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	J. C. Biggins M	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Norfolk*	144	J. W. Reed P	J. D. Corbell	A. Preston Breeden A	H. H. George, III E	Edward J. Cannon	J. F. Woods
Petersburg*	31	A. Hamilton, Jr. 9-46	W. F. Spotswood	W. F. Spotswood A	W. W. Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	F. C. Beasley
Portsmouth*	51	Leslie T. Fox 9-48	L. C. Brinson A	L. C. Brinson A	Forest J. Bergeron E	William B. Sykes	Otto B. Dunn
Richmond	193	W. C. Herbert 9-48	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller C	G. M. Bowers	John F. Finnegan	E. H. Organ
Roanoke*	69	Leo F. Henebry 9-46	L. D. James	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth	W. M. Mullins	Jas. F. Ingoldsby
Staunton*	13	William A. Grubert 9-46	C. H. Shelley	H. E. Baylor T	Earl H. Stockdon E	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	11	B. O. Hill 10-47	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	E. W. Richards E	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Winchester*	12	C. R. Anderson	P. J. Marshall	W. A. Baker T	J. R. Brandon E	E. W. Argenbright	C. W. Hollis

TABLE XXVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
WASHINGTON—14							
Aberdeen	19	Walter T. Foelkner 1-48	Victory Lindberg	James H. Fuller T	N. J. Salmon E	Charles A. Borum	W. Brice Shaw
Bellingham	29	A. H. Howard 1-46	Jack Mulhern	Jack Mulhern C	E. W. Gooch E	John Bull	C. L. Blodgett
Bremerton	15	L. Kean	E. Jennings Beard	Lulu D. Haddon F	Howard I. Gorst	Ernest F. Yett	Charles Lewis
Everett	30	H. Arends 1-48	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	Louis H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	G. H. Nelson
Hoquiam	11	Kenward Ross 1-46	Ola Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	W. L. Lovejoy E	W. E. Crawford	Norman Foote
Longview	12	C. C. Tibbetts 1-49	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen
Olympia	13	J. T. Trullinger	B. F. Hume	M. Y. Haskett F	Otis G. Murray	Phil W. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Seattle	368	William F. Devin 6-46	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	C. L. Wartelle E	William Fitzgerald	Herbert D. Kimsey
Spokane	122	Otto Dirkes	Wallace N. Sproul	Otto A Dirkes F	Arthur Meehan	James Blamey	G. Swartout
Tacoma	109	Harry P. Cain 6-46	Genevieve Martin	C. Val Fawcett F	A. R. Bergersen	Charles Eisenbacker	T. B. Ross
Vancouver	19	Fred W. Sinclair 1-49	Ronald G. Lovette	John T. Urquhart T	James L. Rasmussen	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla	18	Herbert G. West 1-48	Ray Appling	Phil M. Winans F	Grova Cookerly E	Carl A. Gregory	Albert L. Jefferis
Wenatchee	12	J. V. Rogers 12-46	Carl Kruegel	H. Ahlers	James Dunstan E	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen
Yakima	27	A. W. Mogren 1-47	Pearl Benjamin	Champ Sanford	George Clark	W. K. Moore	H. Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—12							
Beckley	13	W. A. Burke 1-47	William P. Larew R	William P. Larew T	Sterling See S	Bernard Martin	
Bluefield*	21	A. Harry Vest	Eleanor B. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	Fred Proffitt	E. L. McClure	A. Porterfield
Charleston	68	D. Boone Dawson 5-47	H. C. Walker	Roy H. Pierson T	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	H. B. Cornwell
Clarksburg*	31	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Thomas S. Lang E	Joseph J. Martin	Jules A. Brasseur
Fairmont	23	Fred T. Wilson 6-47	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos F	S. A. Shuttlesworth E†	William M. Morgan	Felix Yangero
Huntington	79	Paul Fiedler 1-47	George R. Heffley	Charles D. Lewis A	Frank S. Whitney E	R. S. Hatten†	W. B. Harris
Martinsburg	15	R. H. Stotler 7-46		Calvin H. Kibler T	C. J. Wever E	Ward M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*	17	Robert Bowie	Edward Bierer	Edward Bierer K	J. E. Snyder M	Harry Pickenpaugh	C. W. Smith
Moundsville	14	Wilbert Miner 7-47	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	M. D. Bonar E	C. C. Cummingham	J. V. Underdonk
Parkersburg	30	Golden Underwood 4-47	Myrtle L. Hoffman	Charles W. Dressel F	Leland G. Merrill E	Archie W. Cook†	C. W. Hylbert
S. Charleston t.	10	L. H. Oakes 4-46	J. W. Londeree R	Mrs. C. H. Johnson T	Monte C. Catlette E	Charles J. Schmidt	Arnold Brabban
Wheeling*	61	Russell B. Goodwin 6-47	Howard C. Lane	N. H. vonBerg A	James Boyd E	Edward T. Rose	Alonzo Hixenbaugh
WISCONSIN—33							
Appleton	28	John Goodland, Jr. 4-46	Edward E. Sager	J. Kox T	Lloyd M. Schindler E	Emmery A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland	11	H. VanGuilder	Ralph H. Wiezorek	R. Wiezorek K	Jerod W. Day E	Harry Lundberg	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	10	Clarence J. Keller 4-46	William Gergen	Wm. Gergen K	Roy M. Lovejoy	Arthur Ruehl	Louis Zwieg
Beloit*	25	Maurice Christenson P4-46	Myrtle Sturtevant	A. Telfer M	Ross D. Yost	Elmer H. Fairbert	Robert W. Blumer
Chippewa Falls	10	Elmer F. Charland 5-47	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	N. G. Hanson	Ed Holtz
Cudahy	11	Vincent Totka 5-46	James F. Keller	James F. Keller C	Edwin Trzecyhsk S	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow
Eau Claire	31	G. Donald Barnes 4-46	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien C	A. R. Garnock E	Oliver T. Books	Chris Laursen
Fond du Lac	27	Edwin Weis 4-51	John Murray	T. C. Rosenthal C	John Zahn E	Harry Glaser	Wm. Muellner
Green Bay	46	Dominic Olejniczak	Clifford A. Centen	G. Smith	Steena	R. H. Drum	Thomas E. Hawley
Janesville*	23	Robert Jacobs P 4-46	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Joseph Lustig E	Frank E. Murphy	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	49	Felix Olkives 4-46	A. E. Axtell	A. E. Axtell F	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	John T. Sullivan
La Crosse	43	Joseph J. Verchota 4-47	Fred L. Kramer	Lambert Kaiser C	John H. Barth E	George Hanson	Herman Rick
Madison	67	F .Halsey Kraege 4-46	Alfred W. Bareis	G. Forster A	Timothy Harrington E	Edward J. Page	William McCormick

Manitowoc	24	Martin Georgenson 4-47	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette	14	Arnold H. Schmitt	H. Borman	Myrtle O'Connor T	Edward White	George A. Murtha	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield	10	George J. Leonhard	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	R. H. West	W. C. Mueller	William Paape
Menasha	10	William H. Jensen 5-46	W. J. Dougherty	W. Dougherty K	Basil Tuttle E	Arthur Gutzmann	George J. Resch
Milwaukee	587	John L. Bohn 4-48	Walter A. Klein	William H. Wendt C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John Polcyn
Neenah	11	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-46	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Anthony Prunuske E	H. P. Heup	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh	39	George F. Oaks 4-47	Roger G. Kliss	Lester A. Kargus C	Carl Strey	Leo J. Girens	William A. Golz
Racine	67	Francis H. Wendt 4-47	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas Hartnett	Arthur J. Muhlke
Sheboygan	41	W. M. Sonnenburg 4-47	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	C. Fred Calhoun	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	15	John J. Cary P 4-46	John L. Jones	Erhard G. Teschan M	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
S. Milwaukee	11	Charles J. Plotz 5-46	Herman W. Daehling	Herman W. Daehling C	Henry Wink, Sr.	Raymond Gee	Frank J. Briesemeister
Stevens Point	16	G. I. Clayton 4-47	Clara C. Trierweiler	F. Haas, Jr. T	B. E. Fieve E	Carl Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	A. D. Whealdon P 4-46	R. E. McKeague	N. Sindelar	L. B. Bartlett	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10	Bernard J. Zeman 4-46	H. Appelby	H. Appelby K	Jack D. Markham E	Arthur J. Rahn	Edward Pazdera
Watertown	11	W. A. Nack 5-46	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C†	R. S. Podolske E	Harry Schlueter	Theo. C. Voigt
Waukesha	19	George Coutts	Nonie Crowley	Elmer Brickson T	Walter Dick	E. P. Downie	Harold Owens
Wausau	27	Herbert A. Giese 5-46	Jay L. Brown	Amos Alford T	Archie E. Becher E	Arthur Buss	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	28	William Kunese 5-46	W. T. Whipp	Ted Kunz C	M. F. Luman E	Fred Hartel	Louise Wrasse
West Allis	36	Arnold H. Klentz 4-48	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello
Wisconsin Rapids	11	William T. Nobles 4-46	Nels M. Justeson	R. L. Clark T	Carl A. Cajnaus	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner

WYOMING—4

Casper	18	H. W. Noyes 1-48	F. V. Harrison	C. W. Mapes T	Ben B. Lummis E	M. Kelliher	W. C. Miller
Cheyenne	22	J. J. McInerney 1-48	J. M. Grace	O. Erickson	H. G. Watson E	Ralph Garnett	E. D. Brown
Laramie*	11	T. D. Craven 1-47	F. J. Coolican	Ernest Carter T	Joe Banner	Blake Fanning	B. A. Deti
Sheridan	11	D. A. Ruff 1-48	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	E. L. Diener	Guy Webb	

TABLE XXIX

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1946. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official. Letter "t" indicates town.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—16		
Alexander City	T. C. Russell 10-48	Jack Nolen
Andalusia	J. G. Scherf, Sr. 10-48	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Cullman	J. A. Dunlap 10-48	J. G. Kramer
Eufaula	M. M. Mouthrop 10-48	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin 10-48	J. L. Grant
Homewood	H. C. Crelly 10-48	Ward Bracken
Jasper	J. G. Burton 10-48	J. V. Sartain
Lanett	C. E. De Loach, Sr. 9-48	C. H. Hill
Opelika	John L. Whatley P10-49	T. C. Tollison
Prichard	G. V. Dismukes 9-48	Mrs. Berniece Centanne
Sheffield	L. H. Manning, P10-48	E. S. Enochs
Sylacauga*	Miles Males 10-48	W. F. Pearson
Talladega	W. L. Baker P10-47	A. R. Decatur
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-48	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	J. A. Thompson 10-48	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	Sam Leggett 10-48	L. E. Hamlet
ARIZONA—8		
Bisbee	Nathan Bertrand	W. H. Miescher
Douglas	Everett J. Jones 5-46	Henry M. Beard
Flagstaff	R. A. Bledsoe 6-46	C. J. Pulliam
Globe	Guy V. McGowen 6-46	Joe F. Mayer
Mesa	Zeb Pearce 6-46	J. Edwin Miller
Nogales	Louis Hudgin	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	James Whetstine 2-47	P. H. Miller
Yuma	W. S. Ingalls 1-47	E. C. Byrd R
ARKANSAS—13		
Arkadelphia	H. G. Elms 5-46	K. C. Crawford R
Batesville	Jared E. Trevathan 4-46	N. A. Longley R
Camden	D. W. Harrell, 4-47	F. P. Benson
Conway		J. Wendell Henry
Fayetteville	G. T. Sanders	J. W. Mc Gehee
Forrest City	J. R. Deaderick, 4-47	T. E. Christopher
Helena	Sam W. Tappan	R. G. Howard
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
Santa Clara	James R. Bacigalupi, 5-46	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria	Marion B. Rice 4-46	Clarence E. Winter
Santa Paula	J. T. Gilbertson 4-46	Hersel J. Hopkins
South San Francisco	George W. Holston 4-48	Dan McSweeney
Torrance	William H. Tolson 4-48	A. H. Bartlett
Tulare*	George W. Peterson 4-47	Hazel Hoyt
Upland*	Eugene E. G. Nisbet 4-46	Mrs. Hazel Cassell
Visalia*	William R. Beckwith 4-47	Mrs. Dorathy Beyer
Watsonville	C. H. Baker 5-47	F. J. O'Brien
Woodland	Henry F. Anderson 4-47	Mrs. Rose Bloom
COLORADO—9		
Alamosa	Frank Winters 1-48	S. D. Henson
Canon City	Chet C .Cook 11-47	E. R. Bancroft
Durango*	Nels Newman 4-47	J. G. Mair
Englewood		John F. Cameron
La Junta	Albert D. Miller 1-48	Hazel Best Girch
Longmont	Fred Ferguson 4-48	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	H. H. Markley 1-48	O. M. Vandapool
Sterling	Harold Chirnside 1-48	H. M. Krull
Walsenburg	Joe Mosco Jr.	T. M. Wilson
CONNECTICUT—4		
Putnam	Harvey J. Grinsell 1-48	William J. McCoy
Rockville	Raymond E. Hunt 1-48	F. LeRoy Elliott
Southington	Edward G. Butler	Mrs. Avis Tassie
Winsted	Joseph W. Darcey 10-47	C. W. Winslow
DELAWARE—1		
Dover*	J. Wallace Woodford	William F. Schmidt
FLORIDA—15		
Bartow*	C. E. Williams 1-46	Geo. J. McNamee
Bradenton	Charles W. Ward 1-48	Harold F. Siver
Coral Gables*	Thomas C. Mayes 4-49	H. B. Jackson

Hope	Albert Graves 4-47	T. R. Billingsley
Malvern		J. R. Brewer
Paragould	G. W. Hammond 4-47	W. G. Cannon
Russellville	J. H. A. Baker, 4-47	Jno. T. Little
Stuttgart	H. S. Neel 4-47	Mrs. L. G. Cole
Van Buren	J. C. McKinney, 5-47	B. C. Burkert

CALIFORNIA—51

Antioch	Grover C. Donovan 4-46	C. W. Hornback
Arcadia	M. H. Ormsby 4-48	W. H. Nesbitt
Azusa	Raymond J. Lamm 4-48	Mae A. Hynes
Calexico	F. L. Young 4-48	Richard S. Emerson
Chico*	E. R. Bevins 4-47	H. H. Hume M
Chula Vista	Ralph Keithley 4-48	Herbert V. Bryant
Coalinga	Chas. L. Kaiser 4-48	W. C. Wallace
Colton	Allen E. McKersie, 4-46	Elizabeth Davis
Corona	W. M. Colbern 4-46	Harry L. Lyman
Coronado*	C. T. Anderson 4-46	Arthur Matthewson
Culver City	Arthur Segrell 4-46	Warren R. Stephens
Daly City	A. J. Gaggero 4-46	B. C. Ross
El Cerrito	L. E. Davis 4-46	Maryellen Foley
Gardena	James L. Rush 4-46	Lucille W. Randolph
Grass Valley	W. Alison Simmons 7-49	Lois M. LeDuc
Hanford	M. G. Odenheimer 4-46	Arthur E. Hird
Hawthorne	Walter J. Hawley 4-46	Emily Riley
Hayward	George A. Mays 4-46	Irene T. Jamieson
Hermosa Beach	William W. Mathews 4-46	Frances C. Wendell
Madera	John B. Gordon 4-46	Geo. M. Shedd
Manhattan Beach	Charles K. Blech 4-48	Rudolph F. Wedler
Martinez	Jack O. Fries 4-46	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Alvin W. Devon	Chester O. Gates
Montebello	Milo V. Chapin 4-48	Elsie D. Smith
Monterey Park	James T. Bradshaw 4-48	Arthur W. Langley
Napa	S. J. Cinnamond 5-50	Charles E. Martin
Orange	George N. Weimer 4-46	T. H. Elijah
Oxnard	Edwin L. Carty 4-46	Mrs. Ethel Dale
Pacific Grove*	E. K. Bramblett 4-47	John D. Irwin
Petaluma	Jasper S. Woodson 7-49	Gladys R. Wallin
Piedmont	Lawrence F. Moore 4-48	W. C. Little
Pittsburg*	H. C. Chapin 4-46	Frank R. Taormina
Porterville*	Chas. J. Cummings 4-47	Jap Elledge
Redding	Ivan A. Dunlap 4-48	Doris L. Holland
Roseville	H. Johnson 4-46	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	A. Von Rotz 4-46	Ray M. Overdick
San Bruno	E. J. McGuire 4-46	Ralph E. Woodman
San Fernando	Joseph D. Moffett 4-46	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo	Ralph C. Kennedy 4-47	J. E. Brown
San Marino	Carleton B. Tibbetts 4-48	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael	Wm. S. Nock 4-47	Eugene W. Smith

De Land*	Leo E. Fugle 5-47	Theo C. Brooks
Fort Pierce*	B. F. Ivy 1-47	G. M. Mitchell
Hollywood*	L. C. Boggs 4-47	Mrs. Blanche E. Mann
Lake City	H. G. Cochran 5-46	R. C. Mansfield
Lake Wales	R. E. Bradley 6-46	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth*	Tom G. Smith 4-47	E. C. Ewing
Marianna	R. L. Hinson 1-47	Evelyn Davis
Ocala*	John Marshall Green 1-48	H. C. Sistrunk
Palatka*	Ralph K. Tavel 1-47	G. D. Bogue M
Plant City*	L. E. Morgan 1-47	J. B. Peeples
River Junction	E. H. Boykin 10-47	R. H. Hatcher
Winter Haven*	C. X. Balfour 10-46	O. R. Way

GEORGIA—19

Americus	H. O. Jones 1-47	A. D. Gatewood, Jr
Bainbridge	E. W. Cox 1-48	H. B. Funderburk
Carrollton	Wm. Traylor 10-47	Louise McCalmon
Cartersville*	Robert W. Knight 1-48	Thos. A. Upshaw
Cedartown*	Glenn T. York C1-47	Richard Gammon, Sr.
College Park	W. E. Sitton 1-47	S. D. Johnson
Cordele*	A. E. Walton C1-48	S. E. Cox
Douglas*	R. W. Griffin C7-47	W. J. Johnson
Dublin	C. Flannery Pope 1-48	M. A. Rogers
Elberton	Frank Herndon 1-47	William D. Fortson
Fitzgerald	J. F. Paulk 1-48	J. E. Bailey
Hapeville	H. H. Timmerman 1-48	Barbara Lee
Marietta	L. M. Blair 1-48	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Milledgeville	Wister L. Ritchie 1-48	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	C. J. Smith 1-48	A. W. Powers
Statesboro	Alfred Dorman 12-46	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	H. A. Barron 1-48	Robt. Bethel
Tifton*	S. B. Lassiter C1-47	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	Ray Trogdon 1-47	Mary Beasley

IDAHO—3

Burley	Charles F. McDonald 5-47	Thomas D. Foster
Caldwell	Thurlow Byant	O. E. Fritts
Moscow	W. L. Anderson 5-47	Ray Carter

ILLINOIS—61

Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P4-48	Forrest F. Davis
Batavia	Joseph S. McClurg 5-49	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	George E. Ring 5-49	R. B. Maslin
Bellwood	Walter Tueffel P5-49	Wm. Miller
Belvidere	Harry M. Perkins 5-49	F. L. Shattuck
Benton	C. Edwin Hair 5-47	R. S. Holt
Carbondale	Charles Johnson 5-47	H. A. Grater
Charleston	Everett L. Brown 5-49	Robert Etnire
Chester	Charles L. Oetting 5-49	Frank P. Hight

Table XXIX.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Clinton	Bernard M. Pugh 5-47	Harry L. Bean
Collinsville	Gilbert W. Killinger 4-47	Vernon Lucas
De Kalb	H. J. Hakala 5-49	Bertha Schropell
Des Plaines	G. Walter Pflughaupt 5-49	Otto W. J. Henrich
Downers Grove	Newell H. Fishel 5-47	Chas. M. Hitch
Du Quoin	Arthur F. Angel 1949	S. R. Clark
East Peoria	W. O. Sommerfield 4-47	Wm. E. Carroll
Edwardsville	Oscar Schmidt 5-49	Edw. H. Poos
Effingham	J. R. Raney 5-47	W. R. Humes
Flora	Leo R. Allen 5-47	R. D. Lewis
Glencoe*	Kenneth L. Fox P4-48	John C. Harkness
Glen Ellyn	Douglass Pillinger 5-49	J. R. Stewart
Herrin	John H. Murray 5-49	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale	H. A. Brinkman P5-49	R. A. Peet
Hoopeston	G. C. Trego 5-49	Jack Goodwine
Johnston City	J. L. Cox	E. B. Nolen
Lake Forest	Charles F. Clarke 5-46	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	Stoy Fox 5-49	H. E. Talbot
Litchfield	H. C. Schroeder 5-48	Roy E. Brashear
Lombard	Adolph Schroeder P-49	John Engel
Macomb	Harry R. Sapp 4-49	Arthur Fleshman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-49	Percy Lux
Marion	Harry L. Crisp 4-47	W. S. Burkhart
Metropolis	Barney N. Beane 5-49	L. W. Barger
Monmouth	G. W. Pearson 5-49	Mildred Wilford
Morris	Tony Andersen 5-49	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Charles A. Martin 5-47	L. N. Wirth
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-49	James E. McCoskey
Naperville	James L. Nichols 5-47	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	C. W. Hudelsorn 4-46	E. K. Parret
North Chicago	John P. Dromey 5-49	Michael Opeka
Olney	C. P. Porter 5-49	T. C. Colvin
Pana		Harry Stanton
Paris	George A. Bridgman 5-47	F. L. Mc Cord
Peru	Joe W. Lemler 4-49	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	W. J. Miller 4-49	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	Floyd Newton Avery 5-47	A. Clarence Anderson
River Forest	John T. Barlow P5-49	P. W. Hazelton
Riverside*	E. H. Wagner P5-47	E. P. Eckmann
St. Charles	L. G. Langum 1948	A. F. Pearson
Salem	C. A. McGraw 5-47	Conrad W. Garner
Skokie	John W. Wuerth 5-49	Arthur C. Thompson
Spring Valley	Peter Ternetti 5-49	Wm. F. Stedman
Summit	Wm. Szarabajka 5-49	Anthony A. DiGrazia

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
IOWA—Continued		
Charles City	Alton H. Sanders 4-47	J. W. McGeeney
Cherokee	George R. Hicks 4-47	J. A. Cary
Creston	Ray Taylor	C. D. Stapleton
Decorah	Geo. A. Baker 4-47	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	Fred Ehlers	Vermain Sidles
Fairfield	E. W. Fritz 4-47	H. L. Easton
Grinnell	A. E. Maron	H. B. Lowrey
Knoxville	S. E. Cronkhite 4-47	Frank Crawford
Le Mars	Henry Poeckes 4-47	Frank Stamp
Oelwein	M. F. Gunderson 4-47	H. J. Finders
Perry	M. E. Jenkins 4-47	Donald Kanealy
Red Oak	H. S. Cloud 4-47	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah	E. G. Anderson 4-47	L. L. Hunter
Spencer	Dell S. Blake 4-46	M. M. Moulton
Storm Lake	Fred Meier 4-47	W. H. Kaufman
Washington	R. L. Leytle 4-47	John K. Sowash
Webster City*	T. R. Amsden 4-46	L. L. Doolittle
KANSAS—12		
Abilene*	H. F. Strowig 4-46	M. E. Calkins
Concordia	S. I. Erickson 5-47	G. O. Yandell
Dodge City	Bert S. Green 5-48	Merle E. Smith
Garden City	A. M. Fleming 4-47	Ovid Harman
Great Bend	H. P. Thies 5-47	Logan Brown
Hays*	P. F. Felton 5-46	Victor Wells
Iola	Thomas O. Waugh 4-47	T. E. Shanahan
Junction City	Roy More 5-46	Joe M. Kinkade
McPherson	E. L. Hodge 4-47	Olive Oakley
Pratt	G. W. Sitton 4-48	F. J. Ball
Wellington	E. J. Mitchell	Bernice S. Lindberg
Winfield*	L. P. Ravenscroft	H. H. Hanlen
KENTUCKY—17		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-50	Frank X. Braun
Corbin	Ernest W. Williams 1-50	A. Campbell
Danville	Henry L. Nichols 1-50	J. H. Letcher
Dayton	Alfred H. Reekers 1-50	Frank J. Staab
Glasgow	Winn Davis 1-46	R. L. Beatty
Harland	Merle H. Middleton 1-46	D. C. Wilson
Hazard*	J. J. Moran 1-46	Claudine Petrey
Jenkins	J. B. Boggs C1-48	O. M. Bolling
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe 1-46	E. H. Martin
Madisonville	David Parish 1-50	Lamoine Barton
Mayfield	Scott Lemon	W. B. Saffold

Taylorville	J. W. Spresser 5-49	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Fred A. Meyers	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Edw. Hagnaver 5-49	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Alfred A. Hinkelman 5-49	Marion G. Noble
Wheaton	William A. Gamon 4-47	C. O. Freedlund
Wood River	Lavier D. Humphrey 5-49	Emmett P. Howard
Woodstock	Raymond C. Johnson 4-49	George E. Sullivan
Zion	Richard F. Hire 5-47	John D. Luce

INDIANA—32

Auburn	Lodie E. Potter 1-48	Forrest A. Potter
Bicknell	L. G. Jones 1-47	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Bluffton	John H. Wade 1-48	C. B. Arnold
Brazil	Clinton M. Wilson 1-48	Elmer S. Cox
Clinton	Clarence D. Wright 1-48	William M. Gilmour
Decatur	John B. Stults 1-48	H. Vernon Aurand
Franklin	William V. Hemphill 1-48	Mrs. Mary Beth Pogue
Greensburg	Creth J. Loyd 1-48	Evert W. Konzelman
Hartford City	Wm. H. Gardiner 1-48	William J. Anderson, Jr.
Hobart	Fred Rose 1-48	Laura R. Bracken
Jasper	H. E. Thyen 1-48	Louis Rees
Kendallville	Eugene V. Carteaux 1-48	Robert C. Moses
Lebanon	Louis S. Sterling 1-48	A. E. Lewis
Linton	Wm. B. Carlton 1-48	L. B. Fleetwood
Madison	O. L. Head 1-48	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	Ed. C. Collier 12-46	Ray Thomas
Mount Vernon	Frank J. Fessenden 1-48	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig 1-48	Louise Decker
Plymouth	J. Abner Broman 1-47	Mearl D. Strombeck
Portland	Luther Hammitt 1-48	Clem Wilson
Princeton	J. G. Pepple 1-48	Chas. C. Paul
Rushville	Manley Abercrombie 1-47	Chas. R. Berry
Seymour	C. W. Burkart 1-48	Arthur Foster
Sullivan	A. G. McGuire 1-48	Emil Muehler
Tell City	Wendell Werner 1-47	Nickolas Beumel, Jr.
Tipton	A. D. Bryan, 1-48	Edyth Fouch
Valparaiso	Garrett D. Conover 1-48	C. Lee Nelson
Wabash	Homer T. Showalter 1-48	Murrel Rife Miller
Warsaw	Frank O. Rarick 12-47	Earl T. Foster
Washington	Sam'l. H. Smith 1-48	Maud G. Spalding
West Lafayette	Charles R. Burnham 1-48	Charles H. Miners
Winchester	John P. Clark 1-48	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—23

Albia	C. B. Dearinger 4-47	James W. Wetherstone
Atlantic	Richard F. Jessen 4-47	Hawley Lynch
Carroll	A. N. Neu 4-46	Louis G. Holley
Cedar Falls	R. F. Merner 4-47	H. B. Philpot
Centerville	Clarence E. Hood 4-47	A. M. Winter
Chariton	Mack Young 4-47	John A. Olson

Maysville	R. Parker 1-50	Hazel Larkin
Paris	Geo. L. Doyle 1-50	Boone Baldwin
Princeton	W. L. Cash 1-50	Garland Quisenberry
Richmond	Wm. O'Neil 1-50	W. V. Jackson
Somerset	Andrew A. Offutt 1-50	W. A. Moore
Winchester	Allen Buckner 1-50	Lindsey Faulkner

LOUISIANA—18

Abbeville	Emile Dutel 6-50	Theophile Baudoin S
Bastrop	Edward T. Brodnay 7-49	Mrs. J. Ramsaur
Bossier City	Hoffman L. Fuller	E. L. Reding
Crowley	J. Matt Buatt 7-46	I. B. Broussard
Eunice	C. J. Derbes 7-49	Wade J. Guillet
Hammond	W. B. Jordan	H. W. Carroll
Houma	Elward Wright 7-46	E. V. Routier
Jackson	O. W. McGraw 9-48	T. J. Fore S
Jennings	John L. Conner 6-49	Anne H. Hebert
Minden	J. F. Colbert 6-46	E. V. Almond
Morgan City	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Natchitoches	Edwin L. McClung Jr. 6-48	Geo. C. Sutton S
Opelousas	T. W. Huntington 7-46	Charles L. Clay
Plaquemine	Irwin J. Wilbert 7-48	Mrs. Clydelle DeJean
Ruston	H. T. Richardson 7-46	Moreland Lewis
Tallulah	R. N. Ware, Jr. 6-46	Mary M. Holt
Thibodaux	Charles E. Delas 12-46	Chas. J. Coulon
West Monroe	D. C. Golson 7-46	L. L. Wood

MAINE—10

Belfast*	Copeland E. Lang 3-46	Leslie Folliet
Brewer*	Henry E. Chute 1-47	Paul E. Clish
Brunswick	(Unincorporated)	
Calais	Ernest A. Woodman	H. C. Foss
Gardiner	Philip Henry Hubbard 1-47	H. N. Bachelder
Old Town	Edgar F. Cousins	Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	B. A. Curtis C1-47	Mabel D. Hughes
Rockland	Edward Moran, Jr. C1-49	Gerald Margeson
Rumford Falls	(Unincorporated)	
Saco	Lawrence T. Dolby	Frank Whitehead

MARYLAND—3

Frostburg	Marshall C. Skidmore 5-46	Alex G. Close
Hyattsville	E. M. Gover 5-47	W. Carroll Geatty
Takoma Park	Oliver W. Youngblood 6-46	J. Wilson Dodd

MASSACHUSETTS—35

Abington t	Howard W. Belcher C	Kathaleen R. Coughlan
Amherst t	F. Civille Pray C2-46	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Auburn t	Frank H. Allen C	John E. Riley
Barnstable t	Chester A. Crocker C3-47	Clarence M. Chase

TABLE XXIX.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
Bridgewater t.	Leo F. Nourse C	Edwin Keith
Canton t.	Joseph F. Kessler	Richard Henley
Concord t.	Hubert M. Wardwell C3-46	Elsie E. Rose
Dartmouth t.	William C. Prescott C3-47	Thomas B. Hawes
Dracut t.	John Brox C2-46	Harry M. Fox
Franklin t.	John B. Cataldo C	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t.	Cecil E. Brooks C3-46	Joseph M. Casey
Hingham t.		William L. Howard
Hudson t.	Louis P. Drinkwin C3-46	G. Woodbury Parker
Ipswich t.	B. C. Wallace C3-47	Edward S. Cogswell
Longmeadow t.	Edwin S. Munson C	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t.	Stanley Frank Kartz C3-46	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	Everett Grant C1-47	Harrison A. Morse
Maynard t.	Wm. J. Bain C3-46	Frank E. Sanderson
Middleborough t*	William J. MacDougall C1-47	Waldo S. Thomas
Millbury t.	Napoleon Crepeau C	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Montague t.	John A. Charron C	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t.	Harry C. Foster C3-46	Joseph Duncan
Orange t.	John W. Blackmer C3-47	Robert H. Anderson
Palmer t.	Daniel W. O'Connor C2-46	John T. Brown
Randolph t.	Charles F. Blakely C	Marion L. Bailey S
Rockland t.	Arthur H. Marks C3-46	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t.		H. J. Regan
South Hadley t.		Margaret E. Sullivan
Spencer t.	Frerick B. Traill C3-46	William A. Thibault
Stoughton t*	Fred C. Phillips C3-48	Jennie F. McNamara
Uxbridge t.	Lester J. Cook C	Noreen Howlett
Walpole t.	Willis D. McLean C1-47	Katherine Higgins A
Ware t.	Frank E. Cebula C	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t.	George J. Heddericg C3-46	Fred E. Sharp
Winchendon t.	Maurice R. Bateman C3-48	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—35		
Albion	W. Clark Dean 1-47	P. P. Nagle
Alma*	E. R. Remsberg 5-47	L. H. Hannig
Berkley*	Mahlon MacGregor 4-47	Edwin J. Johnston M
Cadillac*	John English 1948	W. A. Phillips
Charlotte	George B. Warren 4-46	Fred S. Morey
Cheboygan	Rock Wood 4-46	I. N. Couture
Coldwater	F. Leslie Treat 4-46	Helen A. King
Dowagiac	George L. Boyce 4-45	A. R. Tread
East Detroit	Richard Maxwell 4-47	Stephen R. Henderson
East Lansing*	Carl G. Card 4-47	Harry W. Lott M
Grand Haven*	Edmond Wilds 5-46	J. Nyhof Poel
MINNESOTA—Continued		
St. Peter	John R. Faust	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	R. G. Brodeen 1-46	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	W. J. Deuville 1-46	R. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	Rocco L. Verderosa 1-47	Thomas A. Thrift
Willmar	Martin Leaf 4-47	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	Alvin E. Graf 4-47	G. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—11		
Brookhaven	A. E. Moreton 1-49	E. M. Bee
Canton	C. N. Harris 1-49	Bertha McKay
Columbia	Thomas Carter Griffith 1-49	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	B. F. Worsham 1-46	E. J. East
Grenada	L. C. Proby 5-48	Clara B. Criss
McComb	A. B. Williams 1-47	E. J. Triche
Pascagoula	J. R. Watts 1-49	V. P. DeJean
Picayune	Barney Whitfield 1-49	A. J. Read
Tupelo	J. P. Nanney 1-49	J. H. Merritt
West Point	R. C. Davis 11-46	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	Charles L. Graeber 4-46	J. B. Cobb
MISSOURI—24		
Boonville	Wm. J. Brownsberger 4-46	Mrs. Ida Skinner
Brookfield	F. A. Burke 4-46	John T. Carlon
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-46	Charles E. Watson
Charleston	W. R. McCracken 5-46	T. A. Silafro
Chillicothe	Frank C. Lang 5-47	Mary Archer
Clinton	Arthur J. Mann 4-46	Vance Julian
De Soto	W. E. Gibson 4-46	C. F. Seemel
Ferguson	Harry O. Vosburgh 4-47	Mrs. Radah B. Becker
Flat River	John W. Watts	Majorie A. Johnson
Fulton	J. F. Hensley 4-46	B. Alexander
Kennett	J. W. Karsten 4-47	Sam Fisher
Lebanon	R. E. Harrell 5-46	Ralph Shafer
Lexington	R. L. Brett 4-46	W. R. Eckle
Marshall	J. W. Twilling 4-46	Philip Land
Maryville	Emery E. Airy M5-49	Charles W. Baumli
Mexico	G. L. Tomlinson	Howard Summers
Neosho*	Russell Johnson	Mrs. William Garner
Nevada	Lynn M. Ewing 4-46	E. D. Gray
Rolla	W. D. Jones 5-47	A. E. Long
Sikeston	M. L. Carroll 4-46	A. C. Barrett
Trenton	S. E. Stroff 4-47	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	H. G. Hueftle 4-47	H. M. Cash
Washington	Walter H. Heseman 4-46	Arthur G. Filla

Greenville	O. A. Rasmussen	Margaret Callaghan
Grosse Point	Ralph B. Netting 11-47	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	James K. Watkins P3-46	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Jay B. Coon	John L. West
Hastings	Charles H. Leonard 4-46	W. L. Wallace
Hillsdale	George B. Convis 5-46	Ralph L. Hughes
Inkster	Edward J. Wangbichler P4-47	Freda K. DePlanche
Ionia	Fred C. Barnes 4-47	Raymond F. Coon
Ishpeming*	Henry Russi 9-46	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Ludwig Evenson P3-46	J. J. Cummings, M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-46	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	A. W. Hamel 5-46	Dean Thompson
Manistee*	John S. Olson 5-46	Jno. S. Watson
Manistique*	Walter Burns 4-46	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Hewitt L. Coleman 4-46	Norman Holt R
Mount Pleasant*	R. T. Kane 1-47	W. K. Willman, M
Negaunee	Alvin C. Hampton 4-46	Jacob H. Anderson
Petoskey*	John W. Perry 4-46	Victor D. Cannon
Plymouth*	Carl G. Shear 4-46	C. H. Elliott M
Roseville	William Harper P	Wm. E. Utt
St. Joseph*	Waldo V. Tiscornia 4-46	Ira D. Wagner
Sturgis*	F. C. Miller	S. F. Weatherwax
Three Rivers*	S. F. Beatty 4-45	John F. Linsner
Trenton	R. G. Bates 3-47	Fred E. Pomeraning

MINNESOTA—29

Alexandria	J. L. Fitzgerald 4-46	H. S. Campbell
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-47	C. R. Johnson M
Bemidji	Earl W. Bucklen	Belle Denley
Chisholm	John Gornick, Jr. 1-48	Ludwig L. Kordish
Cloquet	Carl J. Lind 1-48	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	John H. Nordin 7-47	H. A. Trucker
Crookston	W. J. Kirkwood 1-46	Loren Skogness
Detroit Lakes	H. N. Jenson 3-47	E. J. Bestick
Edina	C. J. Christopher P1-48	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Joseph Koschak 1-47	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Ben P. Constantine 1-48	Edward G. Bayuk
Fairmont	Ed. Duffey 4-47	Stanley Stewart
Hastings	Mrs. Vernon Truax 5-46	E. G. Sontag
International Falls	Donald Hodgdon 4-46	F. E. Patterson
Little Falls	George Merrick 4-46	C. E. McPherson
Montevideo	Roland Aaker 1-47	A. E. Swenson
Moorhead	R. B. Bergland	R. G. Price
New Ulm	Albert D. Flor 4-46	A. C. Sannwald
Owatonna	E. W. Hammel 3-46	Mrs. Gladys Phelps
Red Wing	R. F. Hedin 5-47	H. E. Nordholm
Richfield	Leonard Lindberg P1-48	Geo. Soberg
Robbinsdale	Paul A. Grassle 4-47	F. R. Finch
St. Louis Park	O. B. Erickson P1-48	Joseph Justad

Webb City	Don O. Adamson 4-46	E. R. Justin

MONTANA—6

Bozeman*	J. Harry Healy	Lawrence G. Shadoan
Havre	J. A. Wright 5-47	G. W. Patterson S
Kalispell	D. S. Cameron 5-47	C. H. Brewer
Lewistown	E. R. Roehl 5-47	M. B. Nottorf
Livingston	W. C. House 5-47	A. T. Petersen Jr.
Miles City	L. S. Keye 5-47	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—8

Alliance*	W. J. Jones 5-47	R. W. Laing
Columbus	M. A. Boettcheb 4-47	Albert J. Galley
Fairbury	J. H. Bond 4-47	Florence Becker
Falls City	G. S. Lyon 5-46	Russell Pollard
Kearney	J. C. Tye 4-47	Harriette J. Nelson
McCook	L. Kleven 4-47	Chas. Skalla
Nebraska City	W. E. Niemann 4-46	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
York	J. G. Alden 4-47	Flossie C. Hassler

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	E. W. Cragin 5-47	Helen Scott Reed
Sparks	D. J. Fodrin 5-47	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—6

Derry t.	L. W. Bailey C	W. W. Warren
Exeter t.		Willard K. Toziek
Franklin t.	Henry J. Proulx 1-47	Mrs. Mildred S. Gilman
Lebanon t.	Joseph B. Perley C3-46	J. C. Smith
Newport t.	Jesse R. Rowell C	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Romeo St. Laurent 1-48	N. A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—53

Audubon	Andrew F. Ganser 5-49	Chas. R. Dietz
Bogota	John D. Lynn 1-48	Melville W. Smith, Jr
Boonton	Thomas J. Hillery 1-48	Albert P. Smith
Bound Brook	Charles H. Fetterly 1-48	Everet L. Belli
Carlstadt	Thomas Lawlor 1-48	Ed. J. Felesina
Dumont	William H. Losee 1-48	Henry Bersch
Dunellen	Alvah H. Skinner 1-48	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	John W. Petrie 1-48	Wm. E. Denike
Fair Lawn	Theodore K. Ferry 1-47	Ralph M. Bryant
Fairview	Francis E. Munley 1-46	George Ebel, Jr.
Fort Lee	Chas. A. Heft 1-48	W. S. Corker
Freehold	Fred Quinn 1-49	C. H. Wilbur
Glen Ridge	George T. Minasian 1-48	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Milton Romary 1-48	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Andrew Johnstone 1-48	Peter Heinz
Haddonfield	Robert B. Chew 5-49	J. Ross Logan

Table XXIX.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Haddon Heights	Elmer Williams 1-48	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	J. Irving Watson 1-47	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	John Machise 1-48	John Jacobs, Jr.
Hasbrouck Heights	John F. Knowlan 1-48	Joseph P. Breeze
Highland Park	George W. Miller 1-48	J. Ford Flagg
Keyport	Peter O. Weigand, Jr. 1-47	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	Harry E. A. Forsthoff 1-48	C. J. Kirkland
Madison	Norman J. Griffiths 1-48	Samuel Gruver
Manville	Alexander Batcho 1-48	Peter Menzak
Metuchen	Charles Errickson 1-48	William E. Schultz
Newton	Raymond S. Huff C1-47	Harold R. Smith
North Arlington	John R. Manson 1-47	Robert B. Galloway
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson 1-47	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	John F. Ward 1-46	George J. Spencer
Paulsboro	Neil Dempsey 1-48	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Charles E. Rinda 1-48	William R. Cochran
Pitman	Melvin C. Webb 1-48	Carl A. Renner
Princeton	Minot Morgan 1-48	Edgar C. Warren
Prospect Park	Peter Hook 1-47	John Pruiksma
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-48	Otto Ehrlich
Roselle Park	Louis V. Ebert 1-47	Chas. E. Renton
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 1-47	W. B. Dunn
Sayreville	Philip McCutcheon 1-48	Frank P. Kolb
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-48	Adrian Post
Somerville	Howard S. Lyon 1-48	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy	Joseph P. McKeon 12-47	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Thomas H. Lee 1-47	Charles Carone
Tenafly	Emerson C. Church 1-48	N. M. F. Dennis
Totowa		Sidney J. Turner
Ventnor City	Harry S. Hodson 1-47	Charles E. Reppetto
Verona	William A. Hugget 1-48	Clemens C. Kreuder
Vineland	John C. Gittone 5-49	Leon R. Harkin
Wallington	Anthony Gayo Gajewski 1-47	Jacob Van Hook
Westwood	Edward Lindemann 1-48	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	Benjamin C. Ingersoll, Jr. 5-48	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Woodbury	Robert Lee 1-47	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Wood-Ridge	John A. Kelleher 1-48	Cornelius J. Gwinn
NEW MEXICO—9		
Carlsbad	Milton R. Smith 4-46	E. A. Roberts
Gallup	George Bubany 5-46	C. M. Sabin
Las Cruces	Edwin Mechem C5-46	Bernice K. Jackson
Las Vegas	Ivan J. Hilton 4-46	James A. Fitch
Las Vegas t	Fred E. Wildenstein 4-46	Frank Rubio
NEW YORK—Continued		
Tuckahoe	Joseph J. Creamer 4-47	John C. McDonnell
Tupper Lake	T. J. Collinson 4-47	B. N. Sparks
Waverly	Fred D. Gillan 4-47	Lewis N. Coleman
Wellsville	Thomas C. Martin 3-47	Otto P. Engelder
Williston Park	Walter E. Smith 4-46	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—19		
Asheboro*	W. C. Lucas 5-47	A. R. Winningham
Canton	S. M. Robinson 5-47	E. M. Geier
Dunn	Earl McD. Westbrook 5-47	Chas. R. Storey
Forest City	Oscar J. Mooneyham 5-47	J. E. Caldwell
Hamlet	B. W. Williamson 5-47	J. J. Gray
Henderson	Henry T. Powell	W. G. Royster
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	J. H. Thomson	S. A. Crouse
Laurinburg	D. J. Sinclair	C. M. Fetter
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 5-47	Carroll E. Rabb
Lumberton	Harold A. Collins	Katherine W. Lee†
Monroe	V. D. Sikes 5-47	E. H. Broome
Mooresville	E. C. Beatty 7-47	T. Frank Young
Morganton*	R. E. Kibler 4-47	C. H. Helms M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-47	J. C. Hill
Newton	H. C. Gabriel	Loy E. Sigman
Roanoke Rapids	Kelly Jenkins 6-47	Mrs. Ruby W. Mincher
Tarboro	Rawls Howard 5-47	Geo. N. Earnhart
Washington	R. P. Mackenzie 5-47	James W. Bowen
NORTH DAKOTA—6		
Devils Lake	W. E. Hocking 4-46	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	W. K. Johnson P4-48	D. D. Mars A
Jamestown	John F. Olson 4-46	A. R. Thompson A
Mandan	T. P. Heisler P4-48	S. E. Arthur A
Valley City	Curtis Olson 4-46	F. K. Shearer A
Willistown	G. C. Epler 4-46	Jessie M. Hunt, A
OHIO—57		
Athens	Frank Woodworth 1-48	J. W. Grover
Barnesville	Walter V. Smith 1-49	J. C. Wells
Bedford*	Edwin J. Profant 1-46	F. B. Morris
Bellefontaine	Robert B. Cook, Sr. 1-48	Harry E. Travis A
Bellevue	J. F. Shannon 1-48	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A
Berea	John J. Baesel 1-48	L. Lorraine Lovejoy
Bexley	William A. Schneider 1-48	Samuel W. Roderick A
Bowling Green	Edward J. Frowine 1-46	Wayne R. Coller A
Bryan	O. W. Gleason 1-48	Robert Hornet

Portales	Floyd T. Kennedy 5-46	Mrs. Helen Turner
Raton	J. R. Kastler 4-46	Eli Burch
Silver City	E. W. Ward	R. P. Noble
Tucumcari	H. R. Priddy 4-46	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—48

Amityville	Charles R. Duryea, Jr. 4-47	Rudolph Koop
Bronxville	Ralph B. Maltby 4-47	Jerry C. Leary
Canandaigua	George McG. Hayes 1-48	Guy M. Raines
Catskill	Everett Woodruff P	Wm. K. Hagginbothon
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-47	John C. Jack
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-47	Albert Simbritz
Dobbs Ferry	Anthony Paino 3-47	Margaret R. Kelly
East Aurora	A. E. Frantz 4-46	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	George H. Scheib 4-47	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-47	Guy E. Thompson
Fredonia	Harry G. Solhoff	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Willis H. Bryant 4-47	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Hamburg	Raymond J. Emerling	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson	Desmond T. Barry 4-47	William J. Neely
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-47	James P. McCabe
Herkimer	Wm. Greiner	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Donald B. Wheeler 4-47	John J. Etu
Ilion	Oliver S. Coleman	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-46	Theo. W. Loecher
Larchmont	Frank S. Washburn 4-46	Margaret Lord
Long Beach*	Ralph B. Weiss P1-48	Maurice J. Fleischman
Malone	Henry W. Badore 4-47	Karl H. Walbridge
Malverne	William T. Harris 4-47	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Hawley B. Harvey	John S. Moore
Medina	George H. Spears 3-46	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	D. W. Ticknor	F. Rockwell Mathews
Newark	John B. Keane 4-47	J. Elbert Fisk
North Pelham	Dominic Amcito 4-47	Walter H. McIlroy
North Tarrytown	Harry D. Haring 4-47	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	James W. Flanagan 1-48	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	S. J. Ciancimino 4-47	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	William Stiles 1-47	F. J. Davis
Patchogue	Leslie H. Mac Robbie 4-46	Francis L. Brophy
Pelham Manor	C. Furnald Smith 4-47	Clyde Howes
Penn Yan	Roy E. Wheeler 4-47	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	Lester M. Warner 1-48	John F. Cleary
Rye	Grenville S. Sewall 1-48	William H. Selzer
Salamanca	Robert L. Taylor 1-48	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	George J. Carson 4-47	Albert H. Breier
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-47	F. H. Robinson
Seneca Falls	Paul B. Fredenburgh 4-47	John C. Humphrey
Solvay		Frank V. Craig
Tarrytown	William Livingston 4-47	Catherine P. McCaul

Bucyrus	R. L. Hertzer 1-48	H. A. Barth
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 1-48	Anthony J. Seiwert
Circleville	Ben H. Gordon 1-48	Fred R. Nicholas
Conneaut	A. J. Picard 1-48	Charlotte Atwood
Defiance	Edward S. Bronson 1-48	Veatch W. Smith
Delaware	Patrick J. Foley 1-48	R. E. King A
Delphos	Carl Eiche 1-48	Art. O. Wulfhorst A
Dover	Harry Stucky 1-48	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	W. A. Hunston 1-48	Lee Wile
Galion	William Amann 1-46	Ben Romine
Gallipolis*	Raymon T. Allison P	Earl L. McCormick A
Girard	Clyde V. Helman 1-48	Paul J. Wilson A
Grandview Heights	John C. Martin 1-48	Wm. J. Grubbs A
Greenville	William H. Reed 1-48	W. R Culbertson
Jackson	Frank Pritchett 1-48	Stephen Radcliff
Kent	Alf. C. Lovell 1-48	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton	Leroy Hoppe 1-48	Mrs. Gladys M. Wilson
Lockland	Frank Reed 1-46	Ray Miley
Logan	W. Denzil Weltner 1-48	Ward Chase
Maple Heights	Fred E. Frehmeyer 1-48	Geroge Schlesinger
Miamisburg	Carl E. Cole 1-48	R. M. Hetzel A
Mingo Junction	Stephen J. Hamrock 1-48	John Valuska A
Nelsonville	Miles H. Howe 1-46	Ellsworth Devore A
New Boston	Ted W. Stratton 1-48	James E. McCoy A
North College Hill	John J. Tomkins 1-48	Earl Schwieterman
Norwalk	P. E. Weidemaier 1-48	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl E. Storms C1-48	Alfred C. Bergman
Ravenna	Walter N. Miller 1-48	P. W. Jones
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-48	Harry E. Veddern
Rocky River	A. R. Thomas 1-48	Frank Mitchell
St. Bernard	Jos. E. Ellert	John J. Drees A
St. Marys	George K. Losher 1-48	George W. Hale
Shelby	F. C. Long 1-48	Chester P. Monn
Sidney	W. W. Wheeler 1-48	O. S. Kenny, A
South Euclid	Lloyd N. Reynolds 1-48	Lester L. Askue A
Toronto	Harry Hamilton 1-48	Edward Shane A
Troy	J. D. Boak 1-48	C. N. Peters
Uhrichsville	George F. Creager 1-48	W. R. Treadway
University Heights	Earl W. Aurelius 1-50	Roy J. Madden
Upper Arlington	C. Forrest Tefft 1-48	Chas. W. Corbin A
Urbana	Warren G. Grimes 1-48	Joe. W. Hitt
Van Wert	Vachel G. Edwards 1-48	J. A. Jones A
Wadsworth	B. G. Brirkbeck 1-48	J. E. L. MacAdam
Wapakoneta	Walter Harrod 1948	Harold Shules
Washington Court House*	Robert H. Sites C	Vera V. Veail A
Wellston	John E. Sylvester 1-48	M. C. Abele
Wellsville	Clarence H. Peters 1-46	Elmer Evans
Wilmington	C. C. Nichols 1-48	E. J. Rose, A

Table XXIX.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OKLAHOMA—22		
Altus		Ethel Williams
Alva	Pat Treece 4-47	Thomas W. Keltch
Anadarko	Willard K. Fait 5-47	Daisy Campbell
Blackwell	Reece E. McGee 5-48	Carl Randall
Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-47	Fred Myers
Clinton	McLain Rogers 4-46	W. A. Shouse
Cushing*	Andrew W. Little C5-46	Loren Crook
Duncan*	Dwight L. Bearden 5-47	John L. Davis
Elk City	J. J. Biggans 4-47	Helen L. Niece
Frederick	Robert O. Cull 5-47	Allen R. Byrn
Henryetta	Wilson Fisher 5-47	Mrs. Mozelie M. Morgan
Hobart	J. J. Hunter 7-47	Buster Watkins
Holdenville	J. E. Davis 5-47	J. I. Givens
Hugo	E. M. Deweese 5-47	F. M. Caldwell
Miami	F. E. Millner 5-47	J. L. James
Pauls Valley	G. F. Wacker 5-47	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	F. L. Monger 5-48	Chas. M. Hirt
Perry	G. A. Ley 5-47	Rob't W. Wilson
Picher	J. L. Voyles 6-47	Mrs. Jack Fisher
Sand Springs	T. P. Nelson 5-47	C. H. Benton
Vinita	Chas. Teenor, Jr. 5-47	Slater McClure
Woodward*	Jack Courtney 5-46	Mrs. Mary Clift
OREGON—9		
Albany	G. C. Knodell 1-47	C. R. Ashton R
Baker	Henry McKinney 12-46	Mable Nelson
Coos Bay*	E. E. Fitzwalter 1-47	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Corvallis	C. H. Woodcock 1-47	Ralph P. Schindler
Grants Pass	J. A. Wharton 1-47	K. Hammerbacher
La Grande*	T. H. Gaither P1-47	B. W. Hibbits
Marshfield	(Changed to Coos Bay)	
Oregon City*	George Woodward 1-47	Mary E. Brady R
Pendleton	Sprague H. Carter 1-47	Charles E. Burnett R
The Dalles	George P. Stadelman 1-47	J. H. Steers R
PENNSYLVANIA—112		
Archbald	William F. Durkin B 1-50	Paul McHale S
Ashland*	Chas. Yeager 1-50	E. K. Lessig
Ashley	Della Gryskewicz B1-50	Stanley E. Christman S
Avalon*	P. L. Jarrett 1-50	William Oakley
Bangor	Allen Frederick B1-50	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert Linn 1-50	James W. Baker S
Bellefonte	H. P. Harris 1-49	Marie Doll S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B1-50	John A. Fatora
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Midland	Leo P. McGeehan B1-50	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	E. B. W. Pfischner B1-46	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Enos T. Kerr 1-50	Mary Ellen Reice M†
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B1-50	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	Wm. Massey B1-51	Guy Grater S
Monongahela	C. B. Lamp 1-48	M. G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	Charles W. Beckman B1-50	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DeMichele B1-50	Frank L. Overly S
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte 1-50	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Richard T. Miller B1-50	Ruth W. Grace
Nazareth	Conrad C. Miller B1-50	Clarence F. Fehnel S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop 1-47	Leona Patterson
Northampton*	George M. Berg B1-50	Claude C. Fogelman S
Oakmont	W. R. Stopp B1-48	R. T. Roche S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B1-50	Samuel Smakulas
Palmerton	Chas. W. Klime B1-50	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Amos Snavely B-1-50	T. E. Lerch S
Pitcairn	James H. Porter B1-50	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Walter B. Krause B1-50	Ralph Homiller S
Punxsutawney	John C. Shermer B1-50	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown	Allen Q. Dreisbach B1-50	Wm. K. Clymer S†
Rankin	Andrew J. Matiyak B1-50	Joseph L. Sabino S
Ridgway	James H. Mast B 1-50	George F. Greiner S
Rochester	Wm. B. Brown B1-50	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	W. Brady B1-50	John S. Zelinsky S
St. Marys	Gilbert Robacker B1-50	Bernard E. Willard
Sayre	Frank Horn B1-50	George D. Bonfoey S
Schuylkill Haven	William J. Harner B1-50	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scottdale*	Albert A. Reynolds B1-50	Howard C. Frank M
Sewickley*	W. F. McCrea B1-50	Edward Ellerton
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper B1-46	H. J. Hohman, Jr.
Sharpsville	Joseph E. McKean B1-50	Margaret Buckley
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B1-51	W. Bruce Weaver S
Somerset	H. Everett Musser B1-50	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	Geo. L. Schneider B 1-50	Chas. V. N. Sherwood S
State College	Albert E. Yougel B1-50	Bernard G. Hoy, S†
Stroudsburg	H. H. Harris B1-50	Harold E. Snyder S
Summit Hill	Joseph F. Johnson B1-50	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B1-50	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B	H. H. Girt S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B1-50	James Powell
Throop	John Genitsky B1-46	Thomas Ashman S
Titusville	P. J. Hoenig 1-48	George W. Becker

Blakely	John W. Taylor B 1-50	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg	James C. Stradling P1-50	Paul Jacobs
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fisher B1-50	J. W. Nolf S
Brentwood	Edward Gear B1-46	Wm. Mulroy
Bridgeport	Edward G. Gear B1-50	Wm. M. Mulroy, S
Brownsville	Walter C. Stuart B1-50	M. R. Kuhns S
Centerville	Harry H. Hatch B	Harry Fielding
Clearfield	J. S. Hills B1-50	Roy C. Kindig S
Coaldale	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B	E. C. Robland S
Corry	J. Frederick Kinley 1-50	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn B1-50	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Harry Trumbown B1-50	W. G. Reese S
Dupont	Michael Lis B1-50	Frank Timinski S
Duryea	Felix Pawloski B1-46	William Maziarz S
East Pittsburgh	J. J. Visco B1-50	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	Fred J. Baer B1-50	Sterling Cramer S
Edwardsville	Micheal Walko B	William Salensky
Emmaus	Howard K. Deischer B1-50	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	John M. Royer B1-50	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	J. J. Arenth B1949	S. L. Marshall
Exeter	Ben Anselmo B1-50	Stanley Ochreiter S
Ford City	Ralph Shedwick B1-50	Teresa D. Cowdrey S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B1-50	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles Stretch B1-50	Thos. H. Richards S
Frackville	George W. Miller B	Earl Fennelly S
Franklin	J. G. Bohlender 1-50	J. G. Crawford
Freeland	Thomas J. Lewis B1-50	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Clarence Heiges B1-50	Anna Dracka S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B1-50	Regina Witkowski S
Greenville	C. V. Homer B1-47	Geo. E. Smith S
Grove City*	Harvey A. Young B 1-50	F. G. Patterson
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes 1-50	John E. Shrum S
Honesdale	Robert Martin B1-50	A. Emerson Howell S
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Daubenspeck B1-50	H. E. Robb S
Jenkinton	Harry Fritch B1-50	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	M. R. Derk B1-50	W. G. Price S
Kane	H. J. McGhee B11-49	Ethel Paisley, S
Kittanning	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-51	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B1-50	Stephen C. Olsheski S
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B1-50	Nelson Kriebel
Lansford	E. Leonard Garland B1-50	Harry A. Stickler S
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B1-50	Stephen J. Zifchak S
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel B1-50	George Hein, M
Luzerne	Robert B. Carr B1-50	
McAdoo	Adam Bavolack B1-50	Frank C. Billig
Mechanicsburg	Ray E. Hutter B1-50	G. Z. Fishel S
Media	J. Fred Schultz B1-50	James N. Moon S
Middletown	Harold V. McNair B1-50	Charles Force S
Turtle Creek	W. R. Cunningham B	Charles McClintock S
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B1-50	J. Scott Hommer S
West Hazleton	William H. Berger B1-50	M. Stauffenberg
West Pittston	A. B. Jones B1-50	O. H. Phillips S
West View*	Walter J. Baker B1-50	Mrs. Naomi Guckert S
West York	Chester G. Patterson B1-50	P. R. Kraber S
Wilmerding	John W. Carthew B1-50	Mathew Wojton, S
Wilson	John J. Mullen 1-50	D. J. Patterson
Windber	B. B. Barefoot B1-50	Joseph H. Aldstadt
Winton	William White B12-46	Beatrice Carey S
Yeadon	Frederick K. Hartley B1-46	Frank R. Culp S

RHODE ISLAND—3

Barrington t	Ernest A. Saywell P11-46	Henry E. Fowler
Burrillville t	Albert E. Dart P11-46	Theodore Tessier
Warren t	Howard I. Martin P3-47	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—14

Aiken	E. H. Wyman 12-46	Mrs. Sarah H. Busch
Camden		Louise W. Boykin
Chester	E. B. Bagby 5-47	Hood C. Worthy T
Clinton	P. S. Bailey 9-46	W. B. Owens
Conway	L. D. Magrath 1-47	Mrs. R. G. Ambrose
Darlington	F. B. Stem 1-47	Jno. H. Peterson
Easley	W. J. Vanadore 4-46	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	C. L. Chandler 3-46	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	H. L. Smith 1-46	M. M. Thomas
Hartsville	G. J. Lawhon 2-47	L. W. Wilkerson
Laurens		F. H. Caine
Marion	T. L. Stackhouse	Emerson Scott
Newberry	E. G. Purcell 1-46	D. L. Nance
Union	Paul E. Wilburn 6-46	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-50	C. B. Herreman A
Lead	A. J. M. Ross 5-47	Effie Lagg A
Madison	P. M. Rensvold 5-47	Geo. H. Simpson, Jr. A
Yankton	Carl G. Wallbaum 5-50	Anna M. Goetz

TENNESSEE—15

Alcoa*	O. M. Brumfiel 7-47	A. B. Smith R
Athens	Paul J. Walker 7-47	Hermon L. Moses R
Elizabethton*	J. C. Bowers 9-48	R. B. Moreland
Greeneville	J. S. Bernard 7-46	G. S. Mason R
Harriman	H. A. Dillard 7-47	W. M. Giles
Humboldt	H. J. Foltz 1-46	
Lebanon	Frank Buchanan 1-48	J. S. McClain
Maryville	A. M. Gamble 9-47	J. N. Badgett, Jr. R
Morristown	W. E. Hodges 1-47	Gay Clark R

Table XXIX.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Murfreesboro*	W. A. Miles P5-46	W. M. Draper
Paris	J. M. McCutchan 6-47	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-48	W. M. Rainey
Shelbyville	Eustace Williams 9-47	J. T. Alexander
Springfield	J. E. Powell 6-47	C. Wells Burr
Union City	W. M. Miles	D. A. Box
TEXAS—58		
Alamo Heights	C. E. Hoff 4-47	Paul G. Villaret
Alice	B. O. Goldthron 4-46	P. S. Anderson
Bay City	S. E. Doughtie 4-47	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville	J. D. Hermes 4-47	E. M. Quinn
Bonham	R. Abernathy 4-47	W. A. Boyd
Brady	G. C. Kirk	W. R. Mayse
Breckenridge	James R. Brewster 4-46	E. R. McCathren
Brenham	Reese B. Lockett 4-46	G. H. Zeiss S
Cameron	Chas C. Smith 4-46	Dan Tyson
Childress	C. A. Jones 4-46	J. D. Michie
Coleman	Chas. R. Wilson 4-46	H. M. Collins
Colorado	Charles Brazil 4-47	J. F. Merritt
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-47	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-46	T. O. Buchel
Eagle Pass	H. H. Weyrich 4-46	D. E. Wueste S
Edinburg	W. D. Woodroof 4-47	Mrs. R. N. Brown S
Electra	Theo Moore 4-46	W. R. Skinner
Ennis	R. F. Brumback	M. B. Moseley S
Gainesville*	William Lewie 4-46	Robert B. Pence
Goose Creek*		E. E. Hunter M
Graham	J. M. Graham	F. F. Parrish
Henderson	Fred C. Culp 4-46	W. E. DeLamar S
Hillsboro	S. L. Robertson	A. M. James S
Huntsville	R. C. Stiernberg 4-46	Kate Barr Ross
Jacksonville*	T. E. Acker 4-47	R. J. Underhill
Kerrville*	J. F. Stallings 4-46	E. W. Marlowe
Kilgore	Roy H. Laird 4-47	U. W. Prater S
Kingsville	Jno. A. Cypher 5-46	P. H. Barnhill S
Lamesa*	Sam Richardson 4-46	W. T. Webb
Lockhart	S. H. Tabor 4-46	A. J. Storey S
Lufkin*	W. D. Winston 3-47	Dorsie Hawkins S
McKinney	R. F. Newsome 4-47	G. Frank Wolford S
Marlin	E. M. Dodson 4-47	C. S. Cousins
Mercedes	D. L. Heidrick 4-46	H. E. Hager S
Mexia*	J. Sandford Smith 4-46	J. R. Truett
Midland	A. N. Hendrickson 4-47	J. C. Hudman S
VERMONT—7		
Bennington*	Francis E. Morrissey P3-46	William P. Hogan
Brattleboro*	(Unincorporated)	
Montpelier	Harry R. Sheridan 3-46	William H. Dyer
St. Albans	Guy D. Burnell 3-47	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	Charles E. Cray C1-47	William A. Bemis
Springfield*	Rufus O. Estey C3-46	J. L. Giddings M
Winooski	Leo H. Contois 3-47	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—13		
Bristol*	Thos. W. Preston 9-47	Bland E. Ballard
Clifton Forge*	W. J. Enos 9-46	H. B. Meeks
Covington*	John A. McDonald 9-47	J. G. Kyle
Hampton*	J. V. Bickford 9-46	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.† M
Harrisonburg*	B. T. Denton 9-48	R. H. Heneberger
Hopewell*	Walter B. Wood 9-46	Mrs. Eloise W. Broaddus
Marion	B. L. Dickinson 8-46	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski	A. T. Eskridge 9-46	Mrs. Lottie R. Runion
Radford*	R. S. Dower 9-46	Charles L. Capito A
Salem*	J. F. Morton 9-46	W. Frank Chapman M
South Boston	R. O. Harrell 9-47	J. L. Hardy
South Norfolk	J. James Davis 9-49	C. Edward Meginley
Waynesboro*	A. R. Harding 9-46	I. G. Vass M
WASHINGTON—6		
Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan 1-49	John G. Dorcy
Centralia	O. E. Nelson 1-49	Frances Laurila
Ellensburg	T. J. Howell 1-49	Fred T. Hofmann
Kelso	Harry Kling 1-49	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Port Angeles	F. W. Epperson 1-49	J. E. Law
Puyallup	S. A. Stoner 6-47	Harris F. Green
WEST VIRGINIA—13		
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-47	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	L. C. Irons 4-47	John D. Campbell
Grafton	C. O. King 4-47	John A. Newcome
Hinton	R. Cleve Haynes	Neta A. Jordan
Hollidays Cove	Samuel V. Wright 7-48	Bernice C. Trushel
Keyser	John C. Freeland	A. A. Jordan
Logan	R. M. Wilson 5-47	Mrs. Dale Wiley
Princeton	J. C. Ridenour 7-47	Gene Hash
Richwood	H. J. Smith 7-46	V. C. Stockwell R
Welch	Gail T. Carter 7-46	Hobart E. Payne
Wellsburg	Harry Fryer 7-47	Thomas W. Barnes
Weston	O. L. Harrison 7-48	Margaret Kafer

Mineral Wells	John C. Miller 5-47	E. F. Francis
Mission	Logan Duncan 4-46	R. J. Rome S
Nacogdoches*	A. J. Thompson C4-47	D. F. Bailey
Navasota*	L. N. Yeager 4-46	R. J. Brule M
New Braunfels	A. D. Nuhn 5-46	Marcus J. Adams
Odessa	A. J. Burks 4-46	L. L. Anthony S
Orange	Homer E. Stephenson 8-46	Chas. Cottle S
Plainview	J. N. Jordan 4-46	J. L. Galloway S
Robstown	Jno. W. Kellam 4-46	R. E. Cooke S
Rusk	M. M. Guinn 4-47	Tom Frazer
San Benito	J. W. Spradley 4-46	Elizabeth Kientz S
San Marcos	Norman Jackson 4-47	Woods Dobbins
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-46	Bettie Harrington S
Sulphur Springs	W. Z. Kitts 4-47	Mrs. B. F. Johnson S
Taylor*	W. R. Arrington C4-47	H. G. Richards M
Texas City	E. A. Johnson 4-46	Mrs. Alma L. Vidrine S
Uvalde	H. H. Butler 1-47	R. W. Evans S
Vernon	W. N. Martin 4-46	S. H. Hall S
Waxahachie	O. E. Clift 4-46	R. A. Watson S
Weatherford	Conrad F. Russell 4-46	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	G. W. Richardson 4-47	V. C. Thompson M
WestUniversityPlace	A. L. Kerbow 1-47	R. B. Allen S

UTAH—5

Brigham	Carl Wold 1-46	Guenivere T. Limb
Murray	Ernest Smith 1-48	R. R. Rasmussen R
Price	J. Bracken Lee 1-48	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake	Rolf Christiansen 1-48	Ellen D. Stewart
Tooele*	DeLoy Tanner 1-48	Leland Surthlang

Williamson	Henry Nickels 7-46	B. C. Roach

WISCONSIN—19

Antigo	H. Olsen 4-50	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo	C. R. Hornung 5-46	P. L. Stewart
DePere	A. Voelker 5-46	Harry J. Danen
Fort Atkinson*	Orvin Frisch P4-46	E. F. Klement, M
Kaukauna	L. F. Nelson 5-46	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Ira O. Slocumb 4-47	Alice Kenney
Merrill	W. H. Aubuchon 5-46	Einar Seger
Monroe	Frank A. Buehler 4-46	G. S. Soseman
Oconto	Ernest Bourassa 5-46	E. C. Krueger
Portage	H. B. Stowers 5-46	James Wright
Rhinelander*	R. S. Reardon P4-46	Mabel Carr
Rice Lake	R. E. Finsterwalder 5-46	G. M. Bailey
Shawano	H. H. Meyer 5-46	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Hugh Williams, Jr. 4-46	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	D. W. Reynolds 4-46	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	William Lother 4-47	Albert E. Haeft
West Bend	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-46	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee	John L. Bohn 4-48	Walter A. Klein
Whitefish Bay*	Frank E. Drew P4-48	William H. Volkmann

WYOMING—2

Rawlins	C. A. Conyers 1-47	Mary Ellen Sullins
Rock Springs	Edwin E. James 1-48	Carl F. Astala

Table XXX

DIRECTORY OF CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICERS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1946

Code

A—City Manager
C—Controller
K—City Clerk

M—Mayor
P—Public Works Director

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Chief Personnel Officer
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	James S. Osborne
Detroit, Mich.	Donald J. Sublette
Los Angeles, Calif.	Joseph W. Hawthorne
New York, N. Y.	Harry W. Marsh
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles S. Shaughnessy
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md.	J. Carl Opper
Boston, Mass.	Charles J. Fox
Cleveland, Ohio	Lawrence J. Young
Milwaukee, Wis.	Herbert W. Cornell
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grace Shirley Hatch
St. Louis, Mo.	R. Elliott Scearce
San Francisco, Calif.	William H. Henderson
Washington, D. C.	Walter L. Fowler
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	Carl V. Sutherland
Cincinnati, Ohio*	Walter V. Majoewsky
Columbus, Ohio	Anthony Melfi
Dallas, Tex.*	W. V. Walsh
Houston, Tex.*	Floyd Davison
Indianapolis, Ind.	Lawrence P. Parsons
Kansas City, Mo.*	Thomas J. Patten
Louisville, Ky.	Prentiss M. Terry
Memphis, Tenn.	Mrs. Jossye L. Kelley†
New Orleans, La.	W. W. Shaw
Oakland, Calif.*	Harold N. Corbin
Providence, R. I.	Walter H. Reynolds
Rochester, N. Y.*	Robert H. Link
St. Paul, Minn.	Joseph J. Mitchell, C
Seattle, Wash.	Roy A. Palm
Toledo, Ohio*	Fred Mery
50,000 to 100,000—Continued	
Huntington, W. Va.	P. O. Fiedler, M
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Edward S. Clark, A
Lincoln, Neb.	Ray Ramsey
Mobile, Ala.	H. T. Pillans
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Frank O. Trigg
Oak Park, Ill.	Robert F. Glaesel, C
Pasadena, California*	F. Robert Coop
Phoenix, Ariz.*	LeRoy J. Brenneman
Saginaw, Mich.*	Mrs. Frances A. Leach
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	L. D. Humes
Santa Monica, Calif.	James Allen
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Charles Fischer
Stockton, Calif.*	Walter B. Hogan, A
Upper Darby, Pa.	August Niemeyer
Waco, Tex.*	H. G. Standly, C
25,000 to 50,000	
Alameda, Calif.*	Harold R. Richards
Alexandria, Va.*	Carl Budwesky, A
Alhambra, Calif.*	Paul Gross
Auburn, N. Y.*	George Train, A
Battle Creek, Mich.	Russell C. Pratt
Bellingham, Wash.	Jack Mulhern, K
Berwyn, Ill.	Vlasta L. Memecek, C
Beverly Hills, Calif.	B. J. Firminger, K
Brookline, Mass.	Arthur A. O'Shea
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Clinton, Iowa	William N. Judd, M
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
East Cleveland, Ohio*	A. M. Heavilin
Easton, Pa.	Chester E. Rogers, K
Hackensack, N. J.*	Carl W. Wright, A
Hamtramck, Mich.	Peter J. Walker
10,000 to 25,000—Continued	
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen, A
Escanaba, Mich.*	A. V. Aronson, A†
Eugene, Ore.*	L. H. Holeman
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley, M
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Forest Park, Ill.	C. J. Campagna, K
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	G. Scott Cree
Fort Scott, Kan.	C. F. Brown, M
Fostoria, Ohio	H. M. Wanzer, P
Freeport, N. Y.	George F. Hasbrouck, K
Gainesville, Ga.*	Fred Roark, A
Goldsboro, N. C.*	A. B. Sansbury, A
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.*	Everitt B. Lane, A
Hickory, N. C.*	R. E. Smyre, A
Huron, S. D.	G. G. Bell
Independence, Kan.*	George M. March, A
Ironwood, Mich.*	William L. Johnson, A
Jackson, Tenn.	George Smith, M
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Kewanee, Ill.	Edwin F. Peterson, K
Kirkwood, Mo.	A. S. Kinyon, M
Lakeland, Fla.*	Charles Larsen, A
Laramie, Wyo.*	D. B. Willett, A
Leavenworth, Kan.	Howard J. Willcott
Lodi, Calif.	William F. Meeske
Lynwood, Calif.*	George C. Shannon, A
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Maplewood, Mo.	John P. Usher, K
Maywood, Calif.	Isobel B. Hollar, K
Midland, Mich.*	John M. Biery, A
Monroe, Mich.	Arthur J. Jennings
Monterey, Calif.*	William E. Hansen, A
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	R. J. Miles, A

100,000 to 250,000

Akron, Ohio	Charles Bassett
Bridgeport, Conn.	Ellsworth Wolfsperger
Cambridge, Mass.*	Owen F. McCall
Canton, Ohio	Huber J. Snyder
Charlotte, N. C.*	R. W. Flack, A
Dayton, Ohio*	C. A. Koch
Duluth, Minn.	R. W. Flewell
Flint, Mich.*	Foster B. Roser
Fort Worth, Tex.*	J. J. Hurley
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Frank J. Schulte
Hartford, Conn.	Robert L. Duffy
Jacksonville, Fla.	Alma Price
Long Beach, Calif.*	Henry H. Davies
Miami, Fla.*	B. H. Hadley
Nashville, Tenn.	R. H. Worke, Jr.
New Haven, Conn.	James Weldon
Norfolk, Va.*	Armistead Borland
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	H. E. Bailey, A
Omaha, Neb.	Wm Thompson
Reading, Pa.	Daniel F. McKenna
Sacramento, Calif.*	Shirley Dittmar
San Diego, Calif.*	W. R. McCabe
Springfield, Mass.	A. John Willis
Tacoma, Wash.	G. R. Anderson
Wichita, Kan.*	Drue Lauchland
Youngstown, Ohio	Forrest J. Cavalier

50,000 to 100,000

Amarillo, Tex.*	A. Petersen
Asheville, N. C.*	J. Weldon Weir, P
Austin, Tex.*	Mona Jarrell
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	H. H. Canfield, A
Covington, Ky.*	Theodore Hageman, A
Dearborn, Mich.	Leo A. Dougher
Fresno, Calif.	E. E. Bullard
Glendale, Calif.*	Theodore L. Sharp
Greensboro, N. C.*	H. A. Yancey, A
Hamilton, Ohio*	E. M. Ladley
Kenosha, Wis.*	James Wallace, A
Maywood, Ill.	Harry M. Staup, C
Muskogee, Okla.*	Hale Bicknell
Pensacola, Fla.*	J. E. Frenkel, K
Port Huron, Mich.*	Leonard G. Howell, A
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham Andrews, M
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
Santa Ana, Calif.	William C. Jerome
South Gate, Calif.	Herbert C. Peiffer, K
Teaneck, N. J.*	Paul A. Volcker, A
Tucson, Ariz.*	Albert Hesselberg
University City, Mo.	Arthur J. Schopp, K
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	H. S. Thorgrimsen

10,000 to 25,000

Albany, Ga.*	C. Q. Wright, A
Alpena, Mich.*	Donald M. Oakes, A
Ashland, Ohio	Glenn B. Haller, M
Auburn, Me.*	Bernal B. Allen, A
Bell, Calif.	E. P. Folsom, K
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	H. H. Crow, A
Bessemer, Ala.	Ray Mullins
Big Spring, Tex.*	B. J. McDaniel, A
Birmingham, Mich.*	Donald C. Egbert, A
Bismarck, N. D.	Myron H. Atkinson, K
Borger, Tex.*	A. A. Meredith, A
Boulder, Colo.*	H. C. McClintock, A
Bremerton, Wash.	John J. McPherson
Brownsville, Tex.*	Vera Hornsby
Charlottesville, Va.*	Seth Burnley, A
Clayton, Mo.	Lucille O. Bange, K
Clearwater, Fla.*	Mrs. Helen Padgett
Clovis, N. M.*	W. D. Fowler, A
Columbia, Mo.	V. G. Caldwell, K
Columbia, Tenn.*	R. U. Swann, A
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Denison, Tex.	W. L. Ashburn, Jr., M
Dormont, Pa.	Frank A. Heakin
Dothan, Ala.	Clyde L. Coe, M
East Point, Ga.	E. L. Cole, K
Norman, Okla.*	R. M. McCool, A
Ontario, Calif.*	Harold J. Martin, A
Painesville, Ohio*	W. D. Toyne, A
Pampa, Tex.*	Garland P. Franks, A
Panama City, Fla.*	Harry W. Harris, K
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young, A
Piqua, Ohio*	Wilbur J. Baldwin, A
Ponca City, Okla.	L. A. Cann
Pottstown, Pa.*	Dow I. Sears, A
Redwood City, Calif.*	E. W. Blom, A
Richmond, Calif.*	K. McPhee
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	B. W. LaTourette, M
Ridgewood, N. J.	Wilbur Morris, K
River Rouge, Mich.	Joseph J. Fowler
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Frank A. Ernst, K
St. Augustine, Fla.*	H. C. Gooch, A
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Edward R. Brown, K
Salina, Kan.*	E. J. Allison, A
San Buenaventura, Calif.*	Richard H. Smith, A
San Gabriel, Calif.	Catherine Thomas
San Leandro, Calif.*	Lawrence Olson, A
San Mateo, Calif.*	Arthur B. Sullivan, A
Sandusky, Ohio*	Karl H. Kugel, A
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Margaret Rhoades
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Reeves Newsom
Shawnee, Okla.*	T. E. Thompson, A
Sheridan, Wyo.	D. A. Ruff, M
Sherman, Tex.*	Jewel Hardy, A
Shorewood, Wis.*	E. G. Teschan, A
S. Charleston, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes, M
Summit, N. J.	Fred Mort
Sweetwater, Tex.*	R. C. Hoppe, A
Texarkana, Ark.	S. H. Atkinson, M
Thomasville, Ga.*	C. E. Layton, A
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey, A
Two Rivers, Wis.*	John P. Hoffman, A
University Park, Tex.	Ralph E. Hamman, K
Watervliet, N. Y.*	F. T. Mahar, A
Waynesboro, Pa.*	A. Stover Fitz, A
Winnetka, Ill.*	C. R. Miller
Xenia, Ohio*	G. D. Ackerman, A

Index

This index includes references to selected material in previous issues of the YEAR BOOK not repeated in this edition. Such references are printed in italics with the year indicated in each instance.

A

Abattoirs
  inspection, 366–67, 368–88 (1944)
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 508–9
Accident prevention: *See* Traffic
Accounting, 174
  sources of information, 216–18, 220
Administrative codes: ordinances, 501
Administrative organization
  developments, 225–31
  highlights, 7
Admission taxes: *See* Amusement taxes
Aeronautics: ordinances, 501–2
Aid to dependent children, 285
Air conditioning: ordinances, 502
Airports
  administrative organization, 228
  area, 349–55
  cases, 497–98
  charges, 190, 323
  class, 348, 349–55
  developments, 340, 348–55
  distance from center of city, 349–55
  facilities, 348, 349–55
  federal aid, 96, 340
  intergovernmental relations, 320
  legislation, 252, 340
  model zoning act, 501–2
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  operation, 349–55
  ordinances, 501–2
  ownership, 349–55
  scheduled air carrier stops, 349–55
  state aid, 322–23
  table for individual cities, 349–55
  zoning, 252
Aldermen: *See* Councilmen
Ambulances: ordinances, 502
Amusement devices, 187
  ordinances, 507–8, 510
Amusement taxes, 171, 187
  ordinances, 516
Animals: ordinances, 502
Annexation of territory, 41
  ordinances, 514
Annual reports: *See* Reports
Area: *See* Land area
Ashes: *See* Refuse disposal
Assessed valuation, 193–203
  average, 194

Assessed valuation—(Continued)
  number of city tax payments, 194, 195–203
  per capita, 194
  percentage of change 1944–45, 194
  percentage realty, 195–203
  ratio of assessed value to true value, 195–203
  tables for individual cities, 195–203
  total, 195–203
Assessments
  cases, 179
  developments, 178–82
  federal property, 179
  intergovernmental relations, 179
  organization, 181–82
  real estate values, 178–79
  sources of information, 216–18, 220–21
  state supervision, 180–81
Assessors
  election, 49, 51–91
  professional organization, 182
  selection, 181–82; *244, 270–92 (1935)*
  training, 179–80
Atomic energy, 341
Audio-visual materials: in public libraries, 486
Auditoriums
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 502–3
Auditors
  directory, 540–77
  election, 49, 51–91
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 244, 270–92 (1935)
Automobile graveyards: ordinances, 503
Auxiliary police: *See* Police, Auxiliary
Aviation: taxation, 182
Awards
  fire prevention, 362
  planning, 253
  traffic safety, 441
Awnings: ordinances, 503

B

Bauer, John, 336-41
Bibliography
  accounting, 216–18, 220
  assessments, 216–18, 220–21
  budget, 216–21
  city planning, 280–83
  civil service, 163–67
  county government, 249–50
  courts, 499–500

- *Bibliography—(Continued)*
  - *directories, 634–37 (1944)*
  - education, 483–85
  - finance, 216–21
  - fire administration, 400–1
  - health, 299–301
  - housing, 315–17
  - law, 499–500
  - libraries, 489–90
  - licenses, 216–21
  - municipal government, 246–50
  - parks, 478–79
  - personnel, 163–67
  - planning, 280–83
  - police, 439–40
  - public administration, 246–47
  - public works, 332–35
  - purchasing, 216–18, 221
  - recreation, 478–79
  - reporting, 246–50
  - taxation, 216–21
  - traffic, 471–73
  - utilities, 356–59
  - welfare, 289–91
- Bicycles: ordinances, 517–18
- Billboards: ordinances, 503
- Blind assistance, 285
- Blucher, Walter H., 251–56
- Boilers: ordinances, 503
- Bonds
  - intergovernmental taxation: cases, 173–74, 341, 496
  - ordinances, 506
  - yield, 173
  - *See also* Debts
- *Bonds, Revenue, 351, 352–54 (1945)*
- Bondsmen: ordinances, 509
- Buck, A. E., 175–78
- Budget
  - developments, 175–78
  - ordinances, 503–4, 506
  - sources of information, 216–21
- Budget, Capital: *See* Public works: long-range planning
- Bugbee, Percy, 360–63
- Building codes, 504
  - *See also* Electric lighting and wiring: ordinances; Fire administration: ordinances; Heating and ventilation: ordinances; Housing: ordinances; Plumbing: ordinances
- Bus systems
  - municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  - ordinances, 511, 519–20
- Business licenses, 188–89
  - ordinances, 509–10

C

- Capital budget: *See* Public works: long-range planning
- Card rooms and tables: ordinances, 510
- Carnivals: ordinances, 515
- Cemeteries: ordinances, 504
- Census: *See* Population
- Census Bureau: Governments Division activities, 98
- Charters, 501
- Chatters, Carl H., 171–75
- Children's homes
  - *inspection, 366–67, 368–88 (1944)*
  - ordinances, 508–9
- Chronically ill, 288
- Cigarette tax, 190
  - ordinances, 516
- Circuses: ordinances, 507, 515
- Cities
  - economic classification: 32–40; definition of indexes, 32–40; key to tables, 50; table for individual cities, 51–70; technique used, 33
  - employment-residence ratio, 32
  - manufacturing ratio, 32
  - metropolitan status: 32, 34–35, 39–40; tables for individual cities, 51–70
  - number, 17, 18
  - number in metropolitan districts, 23–26
- Cities in the Postwar World, 1–14
- City attorneys
  - election, 49, 51–91
  - professional organization, 498
  - salaries, 115–18
  - *selection, 244, 247–69 (1935)*
  - *tenure, 242, 247–69 (1935)*
- City clerks
  - directory, cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 566–77
  - directory, cities over 10,000, 540–65
  - election, 49, 51–91
  - salaries, 115–18
  - *selection, 244, 247–69 (1935)*
- City councils
  - bicameral, 44
  - manuals, 504–5
  - *See also* Councilmen
- City-county consolidation, 232
  - functional, 293
- City managers, 523–38
  - appointment, 523–24
  - directory, 527–38
  - education, 524
  - length of service, 524, 525
  - number of cities served, 524
  - professional organization, 526
  - salaries, 116–18, 525–26
  - separations from service, 525
  - training, 524
  - turnover, 525
  - *See also* Council-manager plan
- City officials
  - directories: 539–79; *bibliography 634–37 (1944); See also* Municipal government: sources of information
  - salaries: 114–18; trends, 118
  - *selection, 241–315 (1935)*
- City planning
  - cases, 496–97
  - comprehensive plan status, 262, 265–72, 273–79
  - comprehensive zoning, 262, 265–72, 273–79

City planning—(Continued)
  developments, 254–55
  highlights, 2–3
  institutes, 255–56
  ordinances, 514
  personnel, 254
  professional organization, 256
  sources of information, 280–83
  table for individual cities, 265–72, 273–79
  See also Metropolitan planning; Public works: long-range planning; Urban development; Zoning
City planning agencies, 261–64
  budget for 1946, 265–72
  expenditures, 262–63, 265–72, 273–79
  how appointed, 261
  number, 262
  number of employees, 265–72, 273–79
  number of members, 265–72, 273–79
  role in regional planning, 262–63, 265–72
  selection, 265–72, 273–79
  size, 261
  tables for individual cities, 265–72, 273–79
  type, 261, 262
City planning directors
  selection, 261, 265–72, 273–79
Civic education, 482
Civil service
  classes of employees covered, 135
  developments, 105–9, 134
  extension in cities, 134, 135
  extent, 135
  legal basis, 158–82 (1945)
  legislation, 108
  ordinances, 513
  professional organization, 108–9
  sources of information, 163–67
  table for individual cities, 136–62
  year adopted, 207–28 (1944)
  See also Personnel
Civil service commissions
  appointment, 136–62
  size, 207–28 (1944)
  terms, 207–28 (1944)
Classification of cities, Legal, 90–93, 96–123 (1945)
Codes, 501
Coin operated machines: *See* Amusement devices
Collective bargaining: *See* Labor unions
Commission plan
  enabling legislation, 96–123 (1945)
  legal basis, 91, 94–95 (1945)
  number of cities, 42–44
  percentage of cities having, 42
Communicable diseases, 295–96
  ordinances, 508
  See also Tuberculosis; Venereal disease control
Community facilities: federal-city relations, 92
Conservation districts: number, 21 (1944)
Consumers' utility tax, 171
Contracts
  civil engineering, tabular analysis 1940-45, 321
  ordinances, 515
Controllers
  directory, 540–65
  election, 49, 51–91
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 244, 270–92 (1935)
Convalescent homes: ordinances, 508–9
Correspondence courses, 256, 406
Cost of living
  relation to municipal salary index, 124
Cost of living pay plans, 107
  ordinances, 513
Council-manager plan
  abandonment, 237
  developments, 236–39
  directory, 527–38
  directory changes, 238
  enabling legislation, 96–123 (1945)
  geographic concentration by states, 239
  growth, 236, 239
  legal basis, 237
  legislation, 238–39
  manner of adoption, 237
  new adoptions, 236
  number of cities, 42–44, 239
  percentage of cities having, 42, 238, 239
  rejections, 237
  year of adoption, 237
  See also City managers, County manager plan
Councilmen
  election, 45–47, 51–91
  number, 44–46, 51–91
  salaries, 46, 48, 51–91
  terms, 45–47, 51–91
Counties
  number, 17, 18
  number in metropolitan districts, 23–26
County activities, 234–35
County finance, 234
County government
  developments, 231–36
  sources of information, 249–50
County manager plan, 231–36
County officials: training, 233
County planning
  developments, 235, 253–54
  ordinances, 514
County zoning
  cases, 235, 253–54
  developments, 235, 253–54
Courts
  developments, 491–98
  ordinances, 505
  sources of information, 499–500
Credit unions: 201–2, 207–26 (1944); 241–47 (1937)
Crime detection laboratories, 407
Crime prevention, 406-7
Crime rates, 402; *429, 436–38, 439–49 (1945)*
Curfew: cases, 493
  ordinances, 505

D

Dairy products
  ordinances, 508
  See also Milk
Dance halls: ordinances, 505
Day care homes: inspection, 366–67, 368–88 (1944)
Debt-free cities, 174
Debts, 172, 204–8
  by population group, 204–5
  developments, 172–74
  enterprise, 205–6
  general, 205–6
  gross, 205, 209–16
  interest cost, 207
  interest paid, 209–16
  issued, 206–7, 209–16
  long-term, 205, 209–16
  reduction in 1940–42, 321, 327–40 (1944)
  refunding, 206–7
  retired, 218, 220–29 (1945)
  short-term, 206
  sources of information, 216–21
  table for individual cities, 209–16
  war influence, 204
  See also Bonds; Revenue
Demolition: ordinances, 504, 509
Directories, 527–79
  in municipal reports, 243–45
  See also subhead Directories *under special subjects, e.g.,* Mayors: directories
  bibliography, 634–37 (1944); See also Municipal government; sources of information
Disasters: ordinances, 505
Dogs: ordinances, 502
Dormitory cities, 37
Drainage districts: number, 21 (1944)
Drinking cups: ordinances, 508
Drivers: ordinances, 518
Dumping: refuse, 406–10 (1944)

E

Economic base: metropolitan districts, 27–28
Economic classification of cities, 32–40
  definition of indexes, 32–40
  key to tables, 50
  table for individual cities, 51–70
Economic classification of cities in metropolitan districts
  per cent of labor force in manufacturing, 28
  per cent of labor force in trade, 28
  table for individual cities, 28
Edmonson, J. B., 480–83
Education
  developments, 480–83
  federal aid, 96–97, 482
  highlights, 6
  international organization, 482–83
  number of employees, 123
  personnel shortages, 480
  planning, 481
  professional organizations, 483
  sources of information, 483–85

Education—(Continued)
  state aid, 482
  training aids, 481
  See also School districts; School superintendents; Teachers
Education centers (cities), 37
Elections
  method, 46–47
  ordinances, 505
  type, 46–47, 51–91
Elective offices, 46–47, 49, 51–91
Electric lighting and wiring: ordinances, 505–6, 507
Electric utilities
  developments, 336
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  net monthly bills: 342–47; table for individual cities, 343–47
  ordinances, 519
  rates for municipal systems: 342–47; table for individual cities, 343–47
Elevators: ordinances, 506
Employee associations, 131–32, 136–62
  cases, 491–92
  federations, 132–34
Employee relations, 131–32, 136–62
Employment-residence ratio, 37
Employment, Public
  city: 122–24; quarterly indexes, 123
  county, 123
  education, 123
  federal, 123
  state, 123
  total, 123
Employment, Type of
  in classifying cities, 32, 36
  in classifying metropolitan districts, 27
Engineers
  directory, 540–65
  election, 49, 51–91
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 245, 247–69 (1935)
  See also Public works officials
Excise taxes, 190
Exhibitions: ordinances, 515
Expenditures
  capital outlay, 259–66 (1944)
  debt service, 259–66 (1944)
  operation, 259–66 (1944)
  per capita in 1942: tables for individual cities, 252–66 (1944)
  See also subhead Expenditures *following names of various functions: e.g.,* Police: expenditures
Explosives: ordinances, 507

F

Federal property: tax exemption: cases, 494–95
Federal-city relations
  developments, 92–98
  highlights, 8
  in 1945, 92–98
  termination of war programs, 92–93

Federal-city relations—(Continued)
  wartime problems, 92–93
Field, John W., 92–98
Filling stations: ordinances, 506
Finance
  administrative organization, 226–27
  cases, 494
  developments, 171–75
  highlights, 4
  intergovernmental relations, 98
  ordinances, 506
  sources of information, 216–21
  See also Accounting; Assessed valuation; Assessments; Bonds; Budget; Debts; Expenditures; Grants-in-aid; Licenses; Public Funds; Public works: long-range planning; Purchasing; Reserve funds; Retirement systems; Revenue; Salaries; Shared taxes; Taxation
Finance officers
  directory, 540–65
  election, 49, 51–91
  professional organization, 175
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 244, 270–92 (1935)
Fire Administration
  developments, 360–63
  equipment, 362; *378–79, 395–417 (1945)*
  expenditures: 377–87; 388–99; for hydrant rental, 368, 377–87; *for retirement systems, 395–417 (1945);* for salaries and wages, 364, 367–68, 377–87, 388–99; per capita, 364, 368
  highlights, 5
  hours of labor, 365, 367, 377–87, 388–99
  mutual aid, 370–71, 377–87, 388–99
  number of companies, 445–55 (1944)
  number of employees, 364–66, 371, 377–87, 388–99
  number of stations, 445–55 (1944)
  ordinances, 506–7
  outside service charge, 371, 377–87, 388–99
  personnel problems, 362
  professional organization, 363
  radio equipment, 395–405 (1945)
  reporting: ordinances, 507
  sources of information, 400–1
  tables for individual cities, 377–87, 388–99
  trends 1942–46, 364
Fire chiefs
  appointment, 370, 377–87, 388–99
  directory, 540–65
  salaries, 115–18, 364, 366, 370, 377–87, 388–99
Fire districts: number, 21 (1944)
Fire hazards, 362–63
Fire insurance, 372–76, 377–87, 388–99
  rating, 372–76, 377–87, 388–99
Fire losses, 360, 361, 366, 371–72, 377–87
Fire prevention, 362
  number of employees, 446–68 (1942)
  ordinances, 506–7
Firemen
  cases, 492
  hours of labor, 365, 367, 377–87, 388–99
  number, 364–66, 371, 377–87, 388–99
  retirement systems: 130; *expenditures, 395–417 (1945); number of cities, 387 (1945); per cent of cities making payment, 387 (1945)*
  salaries: 364, 366, 369–70, 377–87, 388–99; 1942–46, 369
  vacations, 367, 377–87, 388–99
  volunteer: 369; number, 388–99; ordinances, 506, 507
Fireworks: ordinances, 507
Fiscal year, 194, 195–203
Flammable liquids: *See* Fire prevention
Flood control districts: number, 21 (1944)
Food: ordinances, 508, 509
Forest fires: ordinances, 507
Form of government, 41–91
  by population groups, 42
  legal basis, 91 (1945)
Franchises: ordinances, 519–20
Fumigation: ordinances, 507

G

Gambling: ordinances, 507
Garbage collection: *See* Refuse collection
Garbage disposal: *See* Refuse disposal
Gas Utilities
  developments, 338
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 519
Gasoline tax, 171, 190
Gazzolo, Dorothy, 311–15
Geer, Grace L., 236–39
Government centers (cities), 32, 37
  in metropolitan districts, 27
Governmental data
  cities over 5,000, 41–49; cities of 5,000 to 10,000: table for individual cities, 71–91; cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 51–70
Governmental units
  definition, 19–21
  distribution by states, 18
  in metropolitan districts, 23–26
  increases and decreases, 17 (1940)
  number, 17–26
  regional analysis, 21–22
  types, 17
  See also names of individual units, e.g., Counties; School districts, etc.
Grants-in-aid, 96–97
  See also subheads Federal aid *and* State aid *under specific subjects*
Gross receipts taxes, 189

H

Hall, Albert H., 182–85
Handbills: ordinances, 508

Health
  administrative organization, 229–30
  county units, 297, 368–88 (1944)
  developments, 292–98
  expenditures, 257, 363–64, 368–88 (1944)
  federal-city relations, 97
  grants-in-aid, 368–88 (1944)
  highlights, 6
  joint city-county units, 293; *240, 303–4, 308–23 (1945)*
  legislation, 292–93
  ordinances, 508–9
  personnel problems, 293
  professional organization, 298
  sources of information, 299–301
  training, 293
  See also Communicable diseases; Housing; Infant mortality; Inspection; Maternal and child health; Sanitation; Venereal disease control; Vital statistics; Welfare
Health boards
  functions, 368–88 (1944)
  how appointed 368–78 (1944)
  terms, 368–78 (1944)
Health departments
  number of employees, 368–88 (1944)
  organization, 292–93; *359–88 (1944)*
  personnel, 363–64, 368–88 (1944)
  tables for individual cities, 368–88 (1944)
Health districts, 234; *number, 21 (1944)*
Health education, 294
Health officers
  how appointed, 368–88 (1944)
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 361, 368–88 (1944); 245, 270–92 (1935)
Heating and ventilation: ordinances, 508
Hebden, Norman, 318–25
Hemenway, H. Harrison, 191–92
Highlights of 1945, 1–14
Highways: *See* Roads
Hog feeding: refuse, 406–10 (1944)
Holstrom, J. D., 402–8
Home rule, 323
  counties, 231–33
  legal basis, 92 (1945)
Homes for aged: ordinances 508–9
Hospital districts, 233
Hospitals, 297; *364–65, 368–78 (1944)*
  highlights, 6
  intergovernmental relations, 234
  ordinances, 508–9
  rural, 233–34
Hours of labor, 106, 124–26, 136–62; *146–47, 158–82, 203–4, 210–33 (1943)*
  firemen, 365, 367, 377–87, 388–99
  ordinances, 513, 514
  police, 412, 413, 418–26, 426–38
  Saturday working schedule, 125–26
House numbers: ordinances, 509
Housing
  building controls, 302–3
  building costs, 303
Housing—(Continued)
  decline in production, 302
  developments, 302–10
  disposition of war units, 306
  emergency program, 303
  federal-city relations, 93–94
  highlights, 4–5
  legislation, 308–9
  need estimates, 305
  new nonfarm units started—1925–45, 304
  nonfarm units needed in 1955, 305
  ordinances, 509
  policy, 308–9
  priorities for scarce materials, 303
  privately financed units, 306–7
  professional organization, 310
  public units, 307–8
  public units in metropolitan districts, 182–85 (1944)
  sanitary regulations, 296–97
  sources of information, 315–17
  tax exemption, 322
  total war program, 306
  war housing record, 305–6
  See also Tourist camps; Trailers; Urban redevelopment
Housing, Cooperative, 309
Housing, Rural, 309–10
Housing projects: disposal, 93–94
How to use the Year Book, 9–14
Hydrant rentals: *See* Fire administration

I

In-service training: *See* Training
Incineration: refuse, 406–10 (1944)
Incinerators: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Income tax, Municipal, 190
  ordinances, 516
Incorporated places: number, 17
Industrial cities, 36
  in metropolitan districts, 27
Industrial hygiene, 297
Infant mortality, 295
Inspection, *366–67, 368–88 (1944)*
  ordinances, 516
Institute for Training in Municipal Administration
  enrollments, 526
  police courses, 406
Insurance: *See* Fire insurance
Interest: *See* Debts
Intergovernmental relations, 97; *140–47 (1936)*
  See also Fire administration; mutual aid; Police: mutual aid; *and subhead* International relations *under specific subjects*
Intergovernmental tax exemption, 94–95
  cases, 173–74, 341, 496
Intoxication tests, 471–75 (1945)
Irrigation districts: number, 21 (1944)
Itinerant vendors: *See* Peddlers

J

Junk dealers: ordinances, 510, 513
Juvenile courts: ordinances, 505
Juvenile delinquency: prevention, 406

L

Labor: ordinances, 509
Labor unions, 106, 132
  cases, 491–92
  ordinances, 509, 513
  See also Employee associations
Labovitz, I. M., 92–98
Land area, 41
  table for individual cities 5,000 to 10,000, 71–91
  table for individual cities over 10,000, 137–57 (1944)
Land fill: refuse disposal, 406–10 (1944)
Land subdivision, 256–61, 262, 323–24
  ordinances, 514
  outside city, 262, 265–72, 273–79
  recreation space, 477
Land subdivision legislation, 258–61
  jurisdiction, 258–61
  local regulations, 258–61
Law
  developments, 491–98
  sources of information, 499–500
Law officers: professional organization, 498
Librarians
  professional organization, 488–89
  retirement systems, 488
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 246, 247–69 (1935)
Libraries
  building plans, 487
  developments, 486–89
  expenditures, 257 (1944); 467–69 (1939)
  finance, 487
  growth, 488
  highlights, 6–7
  in public opinion poll, 486
  legislation, 487–88
  personnel problems, 488
  planning, 486–87
  sources of information, 489–90
  special services, 486
Licenses, 172, 187, 188
  cases, 495–96
  ordinances, 509–10, 512
  sources of information, 216–21
Liquor control: ordinances, 510
Liquor tax, 172
Livestock: ordinances, 502
Locker plants: ordinances, 508
Long-term financial planning: *See* Public works: long-range planning

M

McIlvaine, William D., Jr., 318–25
Mallery, Earl D., 99–102
Manufacturing cities, 32, 36
  in metropolitan districts, 27
Maps: urban places over 5,000 by states, 23–118 (1944)
Markets: ordinances, 510
Master plan: *See* City planning
Maternal and child health, 296
  federal aid, 296
Maternal mortality, 368–78 (1944)
Mayor-council plan
  enabling legislation, 96–123 (1945)
  legal basis, 91, 93–94 (1945)
  number of cities, 42–44
  percentage of cities having, 42
Mayors
  directory, cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 566–77
  directory, cities over 10,000, 540–65
  election, 43, 51–91
  role: legal basis, 91 (1945)
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 43, 51–91
  terms, 44, 51–91
  veto power, 43, 51–70
Mental hygiene, 297–98
Merit system: *See* Civil service
Merrill, Julia Wright, 486–89
Metropolitan districts
  definition, 23
  economic base, 27–28
  economic classification: 34–40; by geographic region, 39–40; tables for individual cities, 51–70
  number, 23–26
  number of suburbs in, 23–26
  population; 23–26; per cent of increase 1930–40, 23–26
Metropolitan planning: developments, 252–53
Meyerson, Margy Ellin, 256–61
Meyerson, Martin, 256–61
Milk
  inspection, 366–67; 368–88 (1944)
  ordinances, 509, 511
  sanitation, 296; *368–88 (1944)*
Mining towns, 32, 37
  in metropolitan districts, 27
Minor highway privileges
  ordinances, 511
  See also Awnings; Signs
Mitchell, James M., 105–9
Model ordinances, 501–20
Mosquitoes: ordinances, 509, 512
Motor carriers: ordinances, 511
Motor equipment: police: *See* Police equipment
Motor vehicle dealers: ordinances, 509
Motor vehicle deaths, 445, 447–54
Motor vehicles
  inspection: ordinances, 511
  ordinances, 506–511
  See also Automobile graveyards; Buses; Taxicabs; Trucks
Moving pictures: as form of municipal reporting, 242–43

Municipal government
  classes and forms, 90–123 (1945)
  highlights, 1–14
  legal aspects: developments, 491–98
  legal basis, 90–123 (1945)
  sources of information, 246–50
Municipal leagues
  activities, 99–100
  developments, 99–102
  directory, 101–2
  membership totals, 101–2
  national organization, 100
  periodicals, 250
Municipal liability: cases, 493
Municipal ownership: *See* Utilities
Municipal powers: sources, 149–65 (1938)
Municipal Year Book
  state correspondents, x
  use of statistics in, 9–14
Municipalities: *See* Cities

N

Navigation districts: number, 21 (1944)
Noise: ordinances, 511–12
Noonan, Albert W., 178–82
Nuisances: ordinances, 512

O

Ohlson, Grace Kneedler, 32–40
Oil burners: ordinances, 507
Old-age assistance, 285
Optional charters: legal basis, 92 (1945)
Ordinances
  codification, 501
  indexing, 505
  model, 501–20
Organization charts: in municipal reports, 243–45
Overhanging signs: *See* Signs
Overtime payment, 126–28, 136–62
  ordinances, 513

P

Pangburn, Weaver, W., 474–77
Park officials
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 245, 293–315 (1935)
Parking lots, 455–60; *515–21 (1942)*
  capacity, 457–60
  charges, 457–60
  costs, 457–60
  hours, 457–60
  number, 457–60
  ordinances, 512, 518
  rates, 457–60
  table for individual cities, 457–60
Parking meters, 171, 189, 461–70; *522–28, 563 (1942)*
  date of installation, 464–70
  disposition of revenue, 464–70
  manufacturers, 462, 464–70
  number, 462, 464–70
  number taking nickels only, 464–70

Parking meters—(Continued)
  ordinances, 512, 518
  revenue, 462–63, 464–70
  table for individual cities, 464–70
  type, 462, 464–70
Parks
  developments, 474–77
  planning, 476–77
  sources of information, 478–79
  state activities, 476
  See also Recreation
Pay plans: *See* Personnel: classification; Salaries
Payroll
  city: 122–24, 136–62; quarterly indexes, 123
  county, 123
  education, 123
  federal, 123
  state, 123
  total, 123
Peddlers: ordinances, 512–13
Pensions: *See* Retirement systems
Personal property tax: *See* Assessed valuation
Personnel
  administrative organization, 227
  cases, 492–93
  classification: *202–3, 210–33 (1943);* new projects, 106–7
  developments, 105–9
  federal problems, 105–6
  highlights, 3–4
  number of employees, 123, 136–62
  ordinances, 513–14
  professional organization, 108–9
  sources of information, 163–67
  state systems, 106
  table for individual cities, 136–62
  See also Civil service; Credit unions; Employee associations; Employment, Public; Hours of labor; Labor unions; Payroll; Retirement systems; Salaries; Sick leave; Training; Vacations; *also categories of officials, e.g.,* Police
Personnel officers
  directory, 578–79
  salaries, 115–18
Planners: training, 255–56
Planning
  administrative organization, 227
  cases, 496–97
  developments, 251–56
  highlights, 4
  ordinances, 514
  professional organization, 256
  sources of information, 280–83
  state aid, 251
  See also City planning; County planning; Metropolitan planning; Regional planning; State planning; Urban redevelopment; Zoning
Plumbing
  ordinances, 514–15
  See also Building codes

- Police
  - administrative organization, 229
  - cases, 406, 492
  - developments, 402–8
  - equipment, 407, 415–16, 418–26, 426–38
  - expenditures: 413, 414, 418–26, 426–38; *for retirement systems, 432–34, 439–63 (1945);* for salaries and wages, 409, 414, 418–26, 426–38; per capita, 409, 414
  - highlights, 5
  - hours of labor, 412, 413, 418–26, 426–38
  - legislation, 406
  - methods, 416–17
  - mutual aid, 406
  - number of employees, 408–10 418–26, 426–38
  - number of hours training, 418–26
  - ordinances, 515
  - personnel problems, 404–5
  - professional organization, 407–8
  - radio equipment, 416, 418–26, 426–38
  - recruiting, 404–5
  - retirement systems: 130, 414; *expenditures, 432–34, 439–63 (1945);* tables for *individual cities, 158–82, 439–63 (1945)*
  - rôle in labor-management disputes, 403
  - role in race relations, 403–4
  - safety education, 443
  - safety programs, 444
  - salaries: 405, 409–12, 418–26, 426–38; salaries 1942–46, 411–12
  - sick leave, 412–13, 418–26, 426–38
  - sources of information, 439–40
  - tables for individual cities, 418–26, 426–38
  - training, 405–6, 414–15
  - trends 1941–46, 409
  - turnover, 410–11
  - union affiliation, 131–32
  - vacations, 412, 418–26, 426–38
  - *See also* Crime; Juvenile delinquency; Traffic
- Police, Auxiliary, 404
- Police chiefs
  - appointment, 413
  - directory, 540–65
  - election, 49, 51–91
  - professional organization, 407–8
  - salaries, 115–18, 409–10, 418–26, 426–38
- *Police districts: number, 21 (1944)*
- Policewomen, 404, 406–7
- Pomeroy, Hugh R., 302–10
- Pope, H. G., 225–31
- Population
  - percentage of increase 1920–30: table for individual cities 5,000 to 10,000, 71–91; percentage of increase 1930–40: table for individual cities 5,000 to 10,000, 71–91; table for individual cities over 10,000, 51–70
  - 1940, cities over 5,000: 29–31; table, 51–91
  - post-1940 estimates: 30–31; per cent of increase or decrease, 30–31
- Ports: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
- Poultry: ordinances, 502
- Problems of reconversion, 93–96
- Property taxes: *See* Assessed valuation
- Prudent investment: as utility rate standard, 336
- Public administration
  - college courses: 120–22; department heads, 120–22
  - sources of information, 246–47
- Public assistance
  - decline, 284–85
  - number of recipients 1940–45, 285
  - payments 1940–45, 285, 287
  - trends, 284–85
- Public funds: deposit: ordinances, 506
- Public gatherings: ordinances, 507, 515
- Public relations: *See* Reporting
- Public works
  - administrative organization, 230
  - construction outlook, 319–20
  - costs, 320
  - developments, 318–25
  - *expenditures, 257 (1944)*
  - federal-city relations, 95–96
  - legislation, 320–23
  - long-range planning: 96–98, 263; estimated expenditures, 263; federal aid, 96, 318; state aid, 322–23
  - ordinances, 515
  - personnel problems, 323
  - priorities, 319
  - professional organization, 324–25
  - reconversion, 318–19
  - sources of information, 332–35
  - *See also* Planning; Sanitation; Utilities; Waterworks; *and also categories of Public works, e.g.,* Refuse collection; Sewers; Streets; etc.
- Public works officials
  - directory, 540–65
  - election, 49, 51–91
  - salaries, 115–18
  - *selection, 245, 293–315 (1935)*
- Purchasing, 182–85
  - centralization, 183
  - developments, 183
  - federal activities, 184
  - ordinances, 515
  - professional organization, 184–85
  - sources of information, 216–18, 221
  - surplus federal properties, 182–83
- Purchasing agents
  - *directory, 584–88 (1945)*
  - salaries, 115–18
  - *selection, 245, 270–92 (1935)*
  - training, 183–84

R

- Race problems, 403–4
- Radio: as form of municipal reporting, 242–43
  - ordinances, 515
  - *See also* Fire administration: radio equipment; Police: radio equipment; Reporting: radio

Raleigh, Robert E., 441–44
Real estate, Federal, 94–95
Real property taxes: *See* Assessed valuation
Recorders: *See* City clerks
Recreation
  activities, 475–76
  administrative organization, 228
  developments, 474–77
  expenditures, 476; *469–71 (1939)*
  finance, 476
  highlights, 5–6
  legislation, 474
  ordinances, 514, 516
  personnel problems, 475
  planning, 476–77
  professional organization, 477
  sources of information, 478–79
  state activities, 476
Recreation directors: salaries, 115–18, 475
Recreation officials: selection, 245, 293–315 (1935)
Refunding: *See* Debts: refunding
Refuse collection, 324
  costs 1942–43, 406–10 (1944)
  kind of refuse collected, 326–27
  ordinances, 516
  service charges: 325–27; average monthly bill, 326–27; billing, 326–27; *enforcement of payment, 346, 347–49 (1945)*; ordinances, 516; *rate structure, 347–49 (1945)*; revenue, 326–27; table for individual cities, 326–27; uniform charge, 326–27; *year begun, 347–49 (1945)*
Refuse disposal, 324
  methods, 406–10 (1944)
  ordinances, 516
Regional planning
  developments, 252–53
  role of city planning agencies, 262–63, 265–72
Rent levels: in metropolitan districts, 32, 35
Repatriated citizens, 287–88
Reporting
  developments, 240–45
  leaflets enclosed in tax or utility bills, 243
  moving pictures, 242–43
  radio, 242
  sources of information, 246–50
  time lag, 242
  contents, 240–41, 243–45
Reports
  cost, 241, 242
  format, 241
  how reproduced, 243–45
  method of distribution, 241, 243–45
  number 1936–45, 243–45
  size, 241, 242, 243–45
  size of edition, 241–42, 243–45
  table for individual cities, 243–45
  type, 242
Reserve funds, 174, 323
  legislation, 191
  local units covered, 192
  ordinances, 506
Reserve funds—(Continued)
  source, 192
  use, 192
  year enacted, 192
Residential cities, 37
Resort cities, 38, 50, 51–91
  in metropolitan districts, 27
Restaurants: ordinances, 508
Retail trade cities, 32, 36
Retirement systems
  actuarial status, 158–82 (1945)
  age requirements, 158–82 (1945)
  coverage, 147–48, 150, 158–82 (1945)
  employees contributing, 158–82 (1945)
  firemen: expenditures, 395–417 (1945)
  for individuals not covered by Social Security Act, 293–94
  legal basis, 158–82 (1945)
  librarians, 488
  ordinances, 513
  police: 130, 414; expenditures, 432–34; 439–63; (1945); tables for individual cities, 439–63 (1945)
  school employees, 480–81
  teachers, 480–81
  year established, 147–48, 158–82 (1945)
Retirement systems (counties), 233
Retirement systems (individual cities), 129–31
  classes of employees covered, 130
  coverage, 130, 136–62
  growth by 5-year periods, 131
  number, 130
  participation in state system, 130–31
Retirement systems (state administered), 109–13
  annuities, 110
  classes of employees covered, 109–10, 112–13
  compulsory retirement age, 112–13
  coverage, 109–10, 112–13
  date of enactment, 110, 112–13
  developments, 107–8
  disability annuities, 111–13
  earliest age specified, 112–13
  minimum years of service, 112–13
  prior-service credit, 110, 112–13
  survivors benefits, 111–13
  table for individual states, 112–13
Revenue, 171, 328
  new sources, 185–90
  nonproperty tax, 172
  ordinances, 506, 516
  See also Airports: charges; Licenses; Parking lots; Parking meters; Service charges; Sewer rentals; Shared taxes; Taxation; *also names of special taxes, e.g.,* Income tax, Municipal
Rhyne, Charles S., 491–98
Richman, Della, 311–15
Rippy, J. Fred, Jr., 240–45
Roads
  federal aid, 442–43
  federal-city relations, 96
  planning, 442–43
  See also Public works: streets
Rodents: ordinances, 509

- Rogers, William C., 119–22
- Rubbish: *See* Refuse disposal
- Russell, Howard L., 284–88

S

- Safety: *See* Fire administration; Police; Traffic
- *Safety councils, 471–75 (1945)*
- Salaries
  - and cost-of-living index, 124
  - auditors, 115–18
  - city attorneys, 115–18
  - city clerks, 115–18
  - city managers, 116–18, 525–26
  - controllers, 115–18
  - councilmen, 46, 48, 51–91
  - developments, 107
  - engineers, 115–18
  - finance officers, 115–18
  - fire chiefs, 115–18, 364, 366, 370, 377–87, 388–99
  - firemen, 364, 366, 369–70, 377–88, 389–99
  - health officers, 115–18
  - librarians, 115–18
  - mayors, 115–18
  - municipal officials: 114–18; trends, 118
  - ordinances, 513
  - park officials, 115–18
  - personnel officers, 115–18
  - police, 405, 409–12, 418–26, 426–38
  - police chiefs, 115–18, 409–10, 418–26, 426–38
  - public works officials, 115–18
  - purchasing agents, 115–18
  - recreation directors, 115–18, 475
  - school superintendents, 115–18
  - street superintendents, 115–18
  - treasurers, 115–18
  - *See also* Wages
- Sales tax, 172
- Sales tax, Municipal: 190; ordinances, 516
- Salvage: 324; *refuse, 406–10 (1944)*
- *Sanitary fill: refuse disposal, 406–10 (1944)*
- Sanitation, 296–97
  - ordinances, 508, 509, 516
  - regulations, 296–97
  - *See also* Abattoirs; Food; Health; Inspection; Refuse disposal; Restaurants; Sewage disposal; Swimming pools; Tourist camps
- Saturday working schedule: *See* Hours of labor
- School districts
  - definition, 20
  - number, 17, 18
  - number in metropolitan districts, 23–26
- School employees: retirement systems, 480–81
- School superintendents: salaries, 115–18; *selection, 245–46, 247–69 (1935)*
- Schools: *See* Education
- Service charges, 186–87, 323, 326–27
- Sewage disposal: ordinances, 516–17
- Sewage treatment plants: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
- Sewer rentals, 328–31
  - basis of charge, 328, 329–31
  - ordinances, 516–17

Sewer rentals—(Continued)

  - revenue, 329–31
  - table for individual cities, 329–31
- Sewers: service charges: *See* Sewer rentals
- Shared taxes, 172
  - *See also names of individual taxes, e.g.,* Gasoline tax; Sales tax
- Sick leave
  - city employees, 128–29, 136–62
  - ordinances, 513
- Sidewalks: ordinances, 517
- Signs: ordinances, 503
- Simon, Dorothea Pye, 1–14
- Simon, Herbert A., 1–14
- Sims, Lewis B., 204–8
- Slaughterhouses: *See* Abattoirs
- Smoke prevention: ordinances, 517
- Snow removal: ordinances, 517
- Social characteristics: *see* Rent levels
- Social Security: *See* Aid to dependent children; Blind assistance; Old-age assistance; Public assistance
- Solicitors: ordinances, 510, 517
- Special assessments, 187
- Special districts
  - definition, 20–21
  - number, 17, 18
  - number in metropolitan districts, 23–26
  - *See also names of individual districts, e.g.,* Irrigation districts; School districts
- State planning: developments, 251–52
- Statistics: explanation of use, 9–14
- Stores: *See* Purchasing
- Street numbers: *See* House numbers
- Street railways: municipally owned and operated, 44, 51–91
- Street superintendents: salaries, 115–18; *196–97 (1944)*
- Streets
  - federal-city relations, 96
  - ordinances, 517
- Strikes: *See* Labor unions
- Submerged lands: cases, 496
- Suburbs
  - economic classification: 32; by geographic region, 39
  - number in metropolitan districts 1940, 23–26
  - *See also* Metropolitan districts
- Surplus property, Federal: disposal, 95, 182–183, 321–22
- Swimming pools: ordinances, 508

T

- Tax exemption
  - cases, 494–95
  - *See also* Intergovernmental tax exemption
- Tax foreclosures: cases, 496
- Tax leaflets, 343
- Tax rates, 193–203
  - average, 194
  - percentage of charge 1944–45, 194
  - tables for individual cities, 195–203
- Taxation, 193–203

Taxation—(Continued)
  cases, 494–95
  highlights, 2
  intergovernmental relations, 98
  ordinances, 506
  sources of information, 216–21
  See also Assessed valuation; Assessments; Finance; Licenses; Revenue; Tax exemption; Tax rates; *and also names of special taxes, e.g.,* Gasoline tax; Sales Tax, etc.
Taxicabs: ordinances, 511, 518
Teachers: retirement systems, 480–481
Tidelands: *See* Submerged lands
Torts: cases, 493
Tourist camps: ordinances, 517
Town meeting plan
  enabling legislation, 100, 106, 108, 113, 118, 120 (1945)
  number of cities, 42–44
Towns
  definition, 19–20
  number, 17, 18
Townships
  definition, 19–20
  number, 17, 18
  number in metropolitan districts, 23–26
Trade centers: in metropolitan districts, 27
Traffic
  accidents, 443
  developments, 441–44
  official in charge, 446, 447–54
  ordinances, 517–18
  sources of information, 471–73
  table for individual cities, 447–54
  See also Parking lots; Parking meters
Traffic contests, 441
Traffic courts, 446, 447–54
Traffic officers, *486 (1941)*
  number, 445, 447–54
  professional organization, 444
  training, 441–42
Trailers: ordinances, 518–19
Training, *116–22 (1941)*
  assessors, 179–80
  city managers, 524
  county officials, 233
  developments, 107
  planners, 255–56
  police, 405–6, 414–15
  purchasing agents, 183–84
  traffic officers, 441–42
Transportation centers, 38
  in metropolitan districts, 27
Transportation systems: developments, 339
Treasurers
  election, 49, 51–91
  salaries, 115–18
  selection, 244, 270–92, (1935)
  ordinances, 519
Trolley buses: *See* Bus systems
Trucks: ordinances, 511
Tuberculosis
  control, 294–95
Tuberculosis—(Continued)
  death rate, 368–78 (1944)

U

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Office, 482–83
Unskilled laborers, 128
  percentage on monthly wage, 136–162
Urban places: *See* Cities
Urban redevelopment, 254–55, 309, 322
  ordinances, 514
Urban redevelopment laws, 311–15
  private corporations: 312, 313–14; area,, 313–14; eminent domain, 313–14; federal aid, 313–14; finances, 313–14; limited dividends, 313–14; relocation of families, 313–14; site and plan approval, 313–14; site occupations, 313–14; tax exemption 313–14; year enacted, 313–14
  public agencies: 312, 314–15; administrative agencies, 314–15; approving agency, 314–15; area, 314–15; capital financing, 314–15; planning agency, 314–15; relocation of families, 314–15; sale or lease of land, 314–15; site occupants, 314–15; year enacted, 314–15
Utilities
  accounting, 336
  cases, 338, 496
  developments, 336–41
  Federal Power Commission activities, 336
  finance, 337
  municipally owned and operated, 47, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 519–20
  rates, 343–47
  Securities and Exchange Commission activities, 336–37
  sources of information, 356–59
  taxation: 189; cases, 340–41; ordinances, 516
  valuation, 336–37
  See also classes of utilities, e.g., Airports; Bus systems; Electric utilities; etc.

V

Vacant lots: ordinances, 512
Vacation pay: city employees, 128, 136–62
Vacations
  firemen, 367, 377–87, 388–99
  ordinances, 513
  police, 412, 418–26, 426–38
Vending machines: ordinances, 508, 510
Venereal disease control, 294
Veterans
  cases, 492
  education, 480
  employment, 106
  federal-city relations, 94
  housing: 303–4; ordinances, 509
  services to, 284
Veterans' information centers, 228
Veterans' preference: 105–6, 136–62; policy, 129

Veto power: mayors, 43, 51–70
Vital statistics, 365, 368–78 (1944); reporting, 362, 365–66, 368–78 (1944)

W

Wager, Paul W., 231–36
Wages: unskilled laborers, 128
Water distribution systems: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Water supply
  developments, 339–40
  standards, 509
Waterworks
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 519, 520
  sources of information, 356–59
Waterworks superintendents: selection, 245–46, 293–315 (1935)
Weights and measures: ordinances, 520
Welfare
  developments, 284–88
  highlights, 6
  legislation, 285–86
  personnel problems, 286–87
  sources of information, 289–91
Welfare—(Continued)
  See also Aid to dependent children; Blind; Crime; Health; Juvenile delinquency; Maternal and child health; Old-age assistance; Public assistance; Repatriated citizens; Veterans; Youth centers
Welfare officials
  election, 49, 51–91
  professional organizations, 288
  selection, 245, 270–92 (1935)
Wholesale trade cities, 32, 36
Work relief: payments 1933–45, 287

Y

Yacht harbors: ordinances, 515–16
Youth centers, 474, 475

Z

Zoning, *368–79 (1942)*
  board of appeal, 367, 368–79 (1942)
  cases, 496–97
  developments, 251–56
  in cities with planning agencies, 262
  ordinances, 512, 520
  table for individual cities, 265–72, 273–79
  See also City planning; County zoning

3 8198 309 306 510
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

LATER EDITION
IN LIBRARY
(SEE CATALOG)

THIS BOOK IS FOR USE
ONLY IN THE LIBRARY
IT DOES NOT CIRCULATE